



国家清史编纂委员会·编译丛刊影印系列

美国政府解密档案（中国关系）

美国驻中国广州领事馆领事报告 (1790-1906)

Despatches from U.S. Consuls in Canton, China,
1790-1906

广西师范大学出版社 组织整理

程焕文 审订

— 2 —



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Copy -

Rec^d May 3. 1835.

Canton April 20. 1834-

To His Excellency
the President
of the U. States
Washington

Sir

I have had the honor to be
Consul of the U. States at Batavia, since
the year 1825, and should now be glad to
exchange that situation, to become
Consul at Canton, should it accord with
your views to appoint me to the last
mentioned Office.

I am aware there is a person
now holding the appointment, but as he
has not been in China for many years,
and as I have been told, will not return
there, I have thought it would not be
deemed undignified, or presumptuous, thus
to solicit the Office; and I beg to
accompany the application, by some
remarks and suggestions, applicable to
the present and future, probable,
commercial and political position of
the American trade to China, and
American Citizens resident in Canton.

I.

Under the term political with
reference to positions, Americans may be
drawn into, or forced to take by acts of
British Subjects, and the measures of the
British Commissioners about to be placed
by the British Government in China, to
look to the interests of trade, rights &c
also to punish aggressions upon or
wrongs done to the natives of China, by
subjects of the King of Great Britain.

You are probably aware, that the
English East India Company's trade is
abolished from, and after the 21st of this
month, April, and from that time is to be
free to British subjects and vessels.
The Political functions of the Company's
Factory in China will then cease, and the
Bill called the 'China Trade Bill' provides
for the appointment of these Commissioners
with Political and Judicial Powers
to represent the Government, and
execute the Laws of England upon
British subjects in China. The
judicial Courts will probably, be
held in Canton, or on board a Ship
of War stationed at Lintin. The
providing

preceding this Court indicates that
British subjects shall be tried by
British Law, whatever crime they may
 be accused of; and I hope it is the
 determination of that Government never
 again to give up to the Chinese
 Authorities one of its subjects for trial
 or punishment. This position of affairs
 must soon lead to collisions between the
 two parties and eventually bring some
 important questions to an issue, for I
 deem it morally certain that conflicts
 between the Crews of British vessels,
 and the Chinese at Whampoa, cannot be
 prevented among so great a number of
 sailors as are requisite to man
 probably 120 to 150 junc boats, in
 which class of vessels there is
 generally, but too little discipline or
 command, certainly, far less, than in
 American Merchant vessels, or in
 Company's Ships, where naval martial
 Law was in force; and many not sailors,
 belonging to American vessels, were
 heedless of the English in Affrays, and
 this

thus implicate the national trade and
retreats evident in China.

There will be at Whampoa
between September and March,
annually, from 2000 to 2200 British
cruisers, and I may almost say "let loose"
often under the bad influence of
drack, which may be had for a
trifling cost, or in exchange for any
implements &c stolen from the Ships.
There will be about 600 American
sailors at Whampoa at the same
periods.

The expected Commissioners
being representatives of the Government of
England (not as heretofore Agents, and
interested in the Company's Trade) will
probably assume, and maintain higher
ground in the discussions that may
occur with the Chinese Authorities, than
has been heretofore, and thus difficulties
may grow up, for they, the Commissioners,
will be influenced more by the spirit of
assumed right, and national honor,
than could be expected from the Agents

J.

of a trading Company, itself popular with the English people. Thus under the new State of affairs, whatever may occur, it is reasonable to suppose, that the Commissioners will feel safe in the protection of their Governments, and that national feelings will go with them, in a word, what was before deemed in England, only the Company's trading interests, will in future be national, and the Nation's honor must be taken care of, even at the expense of one or more years' loss of the Tea Trade —

In the event of a conflict, between the two Nations, the issue cannot be doubtful, the Chinese will submit, after a show of gas conade, and little fight, to the terms dictated, and beg for the return of trade. — How far the American trade to China may be affected by these changes it is difficult to anticipate, as the Chinese, term and view all foreigners as Barbarians, the Americans may be viewed and treated as Englishmen in case of restrictions, quarrels and

subsequents.

such recent hostilities.

The new order of English Affairs in this quarter, is expected to produce great changes, that must, more or less, affect American Interests, as well as English, - and as nearly all observing persons, acquainted with the English and Chinese Character, their trade, views &c by residence here, agree with me in this opinion. I will not venture to attempt to predict particulars, for it would be useless, but I will venture to suggest, that American Interests would, probably, be more or less served by a Consul with some peculiar powers and instructions to meet the expected changes and exigencies growing out of them, and with official Powers from the American Government to present himself to the Chinese Authorities, as its representative, and for the care and protection of American Citizens and their rights & property, and show that they are distinct from others who trade in this Country.

These extraordinary powers to be

be used only in case of the most decided necessity. —

And, further, if the American Government be judiciously represented as suggested above, it would tend to prevent success to any insidious designs of another party to involve the Americans, as a party on their side, against the Chinese, as has been attempted, more than once, in my knowledge, and more than once, and if forced by the Chinese, or the current of circumstances, to become a party in a struggle, even should it be only of a diplomatic nature, such an agent would probably wield a beneficial influence in favor of American interest, both for the present and future, both in the management with the English Functionaries here, and the Chinese Government, and always keep American interests at least on a parallel with the English, or higher. Without such a representative here, may not American interests suffer between the two parties, may not the Chinese after suffering

castigation

Castigation and defeat, by British Arms,
gave England a pre-ference in the terms
of trade.

Permit me to add, that, I think
it cannot be doubted by any person, who
is acquainted with the trade of this part
of China, say the two or three Provinces
around Canton, that a population of
eighty to a hundred millions of souls,
would be plunged into the deepest distress,
beyond the power of language to describe,
were the foreign trade to be stopped for
one or more years.

This my opinion that one or
more American National Vessels,
would prove useful in China, in many
respects, for many purposes, especially
under the new arrangements, as they will
have a controlling influence upon
Chinese and others, particularly upon
the American Seamen, and assist the
Consul in his duties in enforcing the
laws of the U. States and maintaining
neutrality.



A Consul in China is not
officially

officially, recognized, and cannot be kept
 and from the Chinese Government, even
 if desired, but in my opinion, such aid
 is to be deprecated. Thus in case of
 difficulties requiring force to correct
 them, without an armed national vessel
 in China, say Tientsin, the Consul would
 be inefficient, or would have to depend
 upon British or other foreign aid for
 assistance in enforcing the laws
 pertaining to his office and jurisdiction.

In case men of war are
 stationed as suggested above, permit me
 to recommend that the Commanders
 have particular instructions to aid
 and assist the Consul in performing
 his duties in executing the laws.

From information I have
 received I have no doubt there will be
 vigorous efforts, made by the English
 to open trade with the ports of China
north of Canton, and if with success
 a considerable part of the Sea and some
 other trade will be diverted from
 Canton into the more northern
 channels

channels of those Ports, where and around which, much Tea, Silk and Cassia are produced, and where are consumed many articles of import of great value, that are now forced through Canton, by the restrictive systems, and afterwards distributed to the distant consumers, but laden with great additional charges and profits made by the Hong and other merchants of Canton - I cannot doubt, but these attempts now making to open the northern ports will eventually be successful, and within a short period of time, and if they are, the whole trade of China will be greatly increased and improved, both in Imports and Exports.

The Chinese inhabiting the Coast north of Canton are in many respects far superior to those of Canton and immediately around. They are far more moral, industrious, frugal, and have carried their Agricultural arts very high, enjoying all the comforts of civilized people, inhabiting a prolific soil and with considerable commerce, and.

潮州海
德興

潮州海
德興

and surrounded by waters abundant with the most valuable kinds of fish in great variety -

They are also comparatively ^{well} free from prejudice against foreigners, and readily, eagerly, receive knowledge and desire trade, of this we have the most satisfactory evidence by late voyagers -

Among this people, it is intended to carry trade direct in English ^{ships} vessels, and I hope in American -

The authorities at Canton will do their utmost to prevent this course, stimulated with the knowledge, that if once opened the trade of Canton declines -

I believe events will grow out of the changes in the position of English affairs in China, that will lead to their taking possession of, and ~~fortifying~~ ^{occupying} one or more islands upon this Coast for concentrating trade there -

I have ventured thus to suggest briefly, some leading points, touching China and the interests of American trade in that quarter, with the hope it may tend to some measures on the part of

of

of Government to secure every advantage that circumstances may admit for require - a much is to be done and probably within a short period of time; but it is impossible to anticipate precisely, what even to well develop, so what will be their effect -

They require watching, and let the watchman have the powers from Government and wisely use them as agencies may require for the American interests in this quarter -

For some information upon the subject and the views of some very influential Persons, both in England and in China, I beg to refer you to some letters &c of Mr. Macartney and others, published during the discussion upon the East India Charter in Parliament, the Session of 1833 -

In those papers 'Naval Officers with 'National vessels' are recommended as negotiators, best suited to negotiate with the Chinese, British Chinese, and Japanese, and other Principal Governments

The value and extent of the
China

China trade is too well known to need a
remark from me, that it may be greatly
extended as the ports northward is not
now problematical -

① I beg you will excuse me for thus
addressing you, without invitation, and
permit me to add, that I shall soon be
in China, until I learn whether or not
I shall be honored with the appointment
of Consul, and I need not say, that I shall
ever be happy and proud to serve my
Native Country to the utmost of my
capabilities -

I remain,
Your Excellency's
most obedient servant,

(Signed) John Stillaber

a true copy

John Stillaber

ExD

- Duplicate -

5.

Air Recd. by

The President of the

United States, of

North America.

Washington City.

Sir,

I have had the honor to be
Consul of the U. States at Batavia
since the year 1825, and should now
be glad to exchange that situation
to become Consul at Canton, should
it accord with your views to appoint
me to the last mentioned office -

I am aware there is a person
now holding the appointment, but
as he has not been in China for
many years, and as I have been
told will not return there, I have
thought it would not be deemed
invidious or presumptuous thus
to solicit the office, and to beg to
accompany the application by some
remarks and suggestions, applicable
to the present and future, probable,
commercial and political position
of the American trade to China, and

American

American citizens resident in Canton. Under the term, political with reference to political Americans may be drawn into or forced to take by acts of British subjects, and the measures of the British Commissioners, about to be passed by the British Government in China, with to the interests of trade, ought to be able to furnish aggressions upon, or wrongs done to the natives of China, by subjects of the King of Great Britain —

You are, probably, aware that the English East India Company's trade is abolished, from and after the 21st of this month, April, and from that time is to be free to British subjects and vessels. The political functions of the Company's Factory in China will then cease, and the law called the "China Trade Bill", provides for the appointment of three Commissioners, with Political and Judicial Powers, to represent the Government, and execute the Laws of England upon British Subjects in China. The judicial Courts will probably

probably be held in Canton, or on board
a ship of War stationed at Swatow.
The providing this Court indicates
that British subjects shall be tried
by British Laws, whatever crime they
may be accused of, and I infer it is the
determination of that Government
never again to give up to the Chinese
authorities one of its subjects for
trial or punishment. This position
of affairs must soon lead to collisions
between the two parties, and
eventually bring some important
questions to an issue. For I deem
it morally certain, that conflicts
between the crews of British vessels
and the Chinese at Whampoa cannot
be prevented among so great a
number of sailors as are requisite
to man probably 120 to 150 free
traders, in which class of vessels,
there is generally, but too little
discipline or command; certainly
far less than in American merchant
vessels, or in Company's Ships, where
martial law was in force,
and may, not sailors, belonging to
American

American vessels join us closely the English in affairs, and thus implicate the nation, its trade and citizens resident in China.

There will be at Whampoa between September and March annually, from 2000 to 2200 British sailors, and I may almost say "let loose" often under the bad influence of drink, which may be had for a trifling cost, or in exchange for any implements &c. stolen from the ships. There will be about 600 American sailors at Whampoa at the same periods.

The expected Commissioners being representatives of the Government of England (not as heretofore Agents for, and interested in the Company's trade) will probably assume and maintain higher grounds in the discussions that may occur with the Chinese Authorities, than has been heretofore, and thus difficulties may grow up, for they, the Commissioners, will be influenced more by the spirit of assumed right, and national honor

know than could be expected from the Agents of a trading Company, who are unpopular with the English people. Thus under the new state of affairs, whatever may occur, it is reasonable to suppose that the Commissioners will feel safe in the protection of their Government, and that national feelings will go with them; in a word, what was before deemed in England only the Company's trading interests, will in future be national, and the nation's honor must be taken care of, even at the expense of one or more years' loss of the Sea Trade.

In the event of a conflict between the two nations, the issue cannot be doubtful, the Chinese will submit, after a show of gasconade and little fight, to the terms dictated, and beg for the return of trade. How far the American trade to China may be affected by these changes, it is difficult to anticipate, as the Chinese view and view all foreigners as Barbarians, the Americans may be viewed, and treated

as Englishmen in case of restrictions, quarrels and subsequent hostilities.

The new order of English affairs in this quarter, is expected to produce great changes, that must more or less affect American interests, as well as English, all or nearly all other living persons acquainted with the English and Chinese character, and trade, must go by residence here, agree with me in this opinion. I will not venture to attempt to predict British law, for it would be useless, but I do venture to suggest that American interests would probably be more or less served, by a Consul with some peculiar powers and instructions, to meet the expected changes, and exigencies growing out of them, and with official Powers from the American Government to present himself to the Chinese authorities, as its representative, and for the care and protection of American citizens and their rights, and property, and show that they are distinct from others who trade to this country. These extraordinary powers to be used only in case of the most decided necessity.

And

c. And further, if the American Government be judiciously represented, as suggested above, it would tend to prevent success to any insidious designs of another party, to involve the Americans, as a party on their side against the Chinese, as has been attempted, to wit, to my knowledge, and more than once, and if forced by the Chinese or the current of circumstances to become a party in a struggle, even should it be only of a diplomatic nature, such an agent could probably wield a beneficial influence in favor of American interest, both for the present and future, both in management with the English Functionaries here, and the Chinese Government, and always keep American interests, at least on a parallel with the English, or higher. Without such a representative may not American interests suffer between the two parties, may not the Chinese after suffering castigation and defeat by British arms give England a preference in the terms of trade.

Per me 17

Permit me to add that I think it cannot be doubted by any person, who is acquainted with the trade of this part of China, say the two or three Provinces around Canton, that a population of eight to a hundred millions of souls would be plunged into the deepest distress, beyond the power of language to describe, were the foreign trade to be stopped for one or more years —

It is my opinion that one or more American National vessels would prove useful in China in many respects, for many purposes, especially under the new arrangements, as they will have a controlling influence upon Chinese and others, particularly upon American Seamen, and assist the Consul in his duties in enforcing the laws of the U. States and maintaining neutrality —

A Consul in China is not officially recognized, and cannot expect aid from the Chinese Government, even if desired, but it is my opinion such aid is to be deprecated.

depreciated; thus in case of difficulties requiring force to enforce them, without an armed national vessel in China, say in tin, the Consul would be inefficient, or would have to depend upon British or other foreign aid for assistance, in enforcing the laws pertaining to his office and position. In case men of War are stationed as suggested above, permit me to recommend that the Commanders have particular instructions to aid and assist the Consul, in performing his duties in executing the laws.

From information I have received I have no doubt there will be vigorous efforts made by the English to open trade with the ports of China north of Canton, and if with success, a considerable part of the Tea and some other trade will be diverted from Canton, into the more natural channel of Mote Port, where, and around which, much Tea, Silk and Cassia are produced, and where are consumed many articles of import of great value, that are now forced through Canton

6-26

by the restrictive systems and afterwards distributed to the distant provinces, furnished with great additional charges, and profits made by the Hong and other merchants of Canton. I cannot doubt but these attempts now making to open the northern ports will eventually be successful, and within a short period of time, and if they are, the whole trade of China will be greatly increased and improved both in Imports and Exports.

The Chinese inhabiting the Coast, north of Canton, are in many respects far superior to those of Canton, and immediately around. They are far more moral, industrious, frugal and have carried their agricultural arts very high, enjoying all the comforts of a civilized people in inhabiting a prolific soil, and with considerable commerce, and surrounded by waters redundant with the most valuable kinds of fish in great variety.

They are also comparatively free from prejudice against foreigners and readily receive knowledge and

and decline trade of this we have the most satisfactory evidence by late voyagers -

I am saying this, people it is intended to carry trade direct in English vessels, and I hope in American -

The authorities at Canton will do their utmost to prevent this course, stimulated with the knowledge, that if once opened, the trade of Canton declines -

The same events will grow out of the changes in the position of English affairs in China, that will lead to their taking possession of, and fortifying one or more Islands upon this coast for concentrating trade there -

I have ventured thus to suggest briefly some leading points touching China, and the interests of American trade in that quarter, with the hope, it may tend to some measures on the part of Government, to secure every advantage, that circumstances may admit of, or require - Much is to be done and probably within a short period

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They require watching, and let the watchman have the powers from Government, and closely use them as exigencies may require for the American interests in this quarter.

For some information as to the subject, and the views of some very influential persons, both in England and in China, I beg to refer you to some letters &c of Mr. Majorbank's and others, published during the discussions upon the East India Charter in Parliament, the Session of 1833.

In these papers "Naval Officers with National vessels" are recommended as negotiators best suited to negotiate with the Chinese, Pichin Chinese, and Siamese, and other similar Governments.

The value and extent of the China Trade is too well known to need a remark from me, that it may be greatly extended at the ports
northward

Northward is not unproblematical.

I beg you will excuse me for thus addressing you, without invitation and permit me to add, that I shall remain in China until I learn whether or not, I shall be honored with the appointment I solicit, and I need not say that I shall ever be happy and proud to serve my native Country to the extent of my every ability.

I remain,

Your Excellency's

most obedient servant

John Hilliker

Caution

26th April 1834

CANTON REGISTER EXTRAORDINARY.

CANTON, SATURDAY, JULY 26, 1834.

His Majesty's Ship Andromache, H. D. Chads, Esquire, Captain, sailed from Plymouth February 7th, 1834, and anchored in Macao Roads on the 15th of July.

The right honorable lord Napier, chief superintendent of the British trade in China, left H. M. S. Andromache with the usual honors, and landed at Macao at 3 P. M. on the same day, being received by a salute of thirteen guns from the forts.

His lordship and the second and third superintendents arrived in Canton early in the morning of the 25th instant, and at daylight the British union jack was hoisted on the flag staff in front of the dwelling formerly inhabited by the supercargoes of the east India company.

We publish by authority His Majesty's commission to lord Napier, W. H. C. Plowden, and J. F. Davis, Esquires.

WILLIAM R.

WILLIAM the FOURTH, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith, King of Hanover &c. To our Right Trusty and Wellbeloved William John LORD NAPIER, and to our Trusty and Well beloved William Henry Chicheley Plowden and John Francis Davis, Esquires, GREETING! WHEREAS by a certain act of Parliament made and passed in the third and fourth year of our Reign, intituled "an act to regulate the Trade to China and India" it is amongst other things enacted that it shall and may be lawful for us by any commission or commissions, warrant or warrants, under our Royal Sign Manual, to appoint not exceeding three of our subjects to be superintendents of the Trade of our subjects to and from the said Dominions for the purpose of protecting and promoting such Trade, and by any such commission or warrant, as aforesaid, to settle such gradation and subordination among the said superintendents (one of whom shall be styled the Chief superintendent) and to appoint such officers to assist them in the execution of their duties, and to grant such salaries to such superintendents and officers as We shall, from time to time, deem expedient, NOW WE reposing special confidence in the loyalty, integrity and Skill of you the said William John LORD NAPIER, William Henry Chicheley Plowden, and John Francis Davis, do by these Presents, in pursuance and exercise of the authority in Us vested by the said act of Parliament, appoint you the said William John LORD NAPIER, William Henry Chicheley Plowden, and John Francis Davis to be superintendents of the Trade of our subjects to and from the Dominions of the emperor of China, for the propose of protecting and promoting such Trade. And we do hereby constitute and appoint you the said William John LORD NAPIER to be the Chief superintendent, and you the said William Henry Chicheley Plowden to be the second superintendent, and you the said John Francis Davis to be the third superintendent, for the purposes as aforesaid. AND WE do hereby settle and appoint such gradation and subordination amongst you as such superintendents as aforesaid as is more particularly set forth and declared in the general instructions under our sign manual accompanying this Commission, or as shall be set forth in any further Instructions to be by Us addressed to You in the manner hereinafter mentioned. And in further pursuance and execution of the powers in Us vested in and by the said act of Parliament, We do hereby appoint such officers to assist you in the execution of your duties as such Superintendents as are mentioned in the said general Instructions, or as shall be mentioned in such further Instructions as aforesaid. And in the event of the death of any or any one of you, the said William John LORD NAPIER, William Henry Chicheley Plowden and John Francis Davis while in the execution of this Our Commission, or of the incapacity, absence from the limits to which such Commission extends, or removal from office of any of any one of you, WE DO HEREBY declare Our pleasure to be, and do direct and appoint that the said vacancy so created in the said Commission shall be supplied on the spot provisionally and

until our pleasure can be known, in such manner and according to such rules as are or shall be in that behalf prescribed in such general or further Instructions as aforesaid. AND WHEREAS you the said William Henry Chicheley Plowden and John Francis Davis being resident at Canton, or elsewhere, beyond the limits of our United Kingdom, have been and are unable to signify unto us your acceptance of this our Commission and of the offices hereby on you respectively conferred, and whereas it may happen that at the time of the arrival of this our Commission at Canton, you the said William Henry Chicheley Plowden and John Francis Davis or one of you may not be living or may not be resident at Canton aforesaid, or elsewhere within the Dominions of the Emperor of China, or may decline to accept this our Commission or the offices hereby on you respectively conferred, or one of such offices, NOW WE do hereby declare our pleasure to be that in any such contingency as aforesaid, this our Commission and the offices hereby on you respectively conferred shall be executed by such persons as are in that behalf mentioned or referred to in the general Instructions accompanying this our Commission. AND WE do further declare Our pleasure to be that any vacancy which may occur by the death, resignation, incapacity, absence from the limits to which the said Commission extends, or suspension or removal from office of any such subordinate officers as aforesaid, shall also be supplied on the spot provisionally and until our pleasure can be known, in such manner and according to such rules as are or shall be in that behalf prescribed in such general or further instructions as aforesaid. AND WE do declare and direct that the offices of you the said William John LORD NAPIER, William Henry Chicheley Plowden and John Francis Davis as such Superintendents as aforesaid, and the offices of such subordinate officers as aforesaid, shall respectively be holden during the pleasure of Us, our Heirs and Successors. And we do hereby authorize and empower you the said Superintendents upon sufficient cause to you appearing, but subject to such rules as are or shall be in that behalf contained in such general or further Instructions, to suspend from office provisionally, and until Our pleasure can be known, any such subordinate officer as aforesaid. AND WE do hereby straightly charge and require you, that in the execution of this your Commission, you do conform to and observe all such rules and regulations as are or shall be given to you for your guidance either in the general Instructions under our Signet and Sign Manual accompanying this your Commission, or in such further Instructions as shall from time to time be given to you under Our Signet and Sign Manual or in Our Privy Council, or by Us through one of Our Principal Secretaries of State.

GIVEN AT OUR COURT at BRIGHTON this tenth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and thirty three, in the fourth year of our Reign.

By His Majesty's Command
PALMERSTON.

LORD NAPIER,
WILLIAM HENRY CHICHELEY PLOWDEN, Esquire,
and
JOHN FRANCIS DAVIS, Esquire,
COMMISSION.

In consequence of the absence of Mr. Plowden, office of Second Superintendent devolves upon Mr. Davis in His Majesty's Commission provided; and the office of Third Superintendent has been accepted by Sir George Best Robinson, Bart.

John Harvey Astell, Esq. is appointed Secretary. H. M. Superintendents, and the Revd. Dr. Morrison Chinese Secretary and Interpreter, Capt. Charles R. N. is Master Attendant, Mr. Colledge, Surgeon, Mr. Anderson, Assistant Surgeon. The Revd. G. Vachell is on his way to assume the duties of Chaplain the Establishment. The office of private Secretary to Right Honorable the Chief Superintendent is filled by Alex. Robt. Johnston, Esq.

THE CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices the press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 7.

TUESDAY, JULY 29TH, 1834.

NO. 30.

NOTICE. CANTON REGISTER AND

CANTON GENERAL PRICE CURRENT.

At the commencement of the present year, when we undertook to conduct these publications (issued weekly) our wishes and intentions were to have had but one subscription list for both papers. But the experience of the half year, now ended, has taught us that so arbitrary an arrangement is not proper for the public convenience, and, consequently, not beneficial to our own interests: if the converse were the fact we should yield readily and devotedly.

In order to consult the wishes of those who are interested in the politics and affairs, domestic and foreign, of the celestial empire, we shall begin our second half year with the following alterations in our first unadvised and too restricted plan: namely,

Subscription to the Canton Register and	\$ 16	payable quarterly.
General Price Current per ann.	do.	
do.	for 6 mo. 10	in advance.
do.	for 3 mo. 6	do.
do. to the Register per annum.	12	quarterly.
do.	for 6 mo. 8	in advance.
do.	for 3 mo. 4	do.
do. to the Canton General Price Current per ann.	\$5.	
Extra numbers to subscribers taking 25 copies, do.	\$5.	
do. do. under 25 do. cents	15 ea.	

Single copies of the Register, price 50 cents, and of the Canton General Price Current, price 25 cents, are to be purchased at Messrs. R. Markwick & Co. Canton & Macao.

NOTICE.

Charges for advertising in the Canton Register and Canton General Price Current, inclusive.

Vessels for freight &c.	\$ 5 each.
Advertisement inserted once.	1.
do. do. for 3 mo.	6.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE British ship **MANGIER**, Captain **Garr**, has the chief part of her cargo engaged. For freight or passage apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.**

FOR MANILA & BOMBAY.

THE ship, **CHARLES FORBES**, Capt. **Wills**, will leave Whampoa on the 20th inst. For freight or passage apply to **THOMAS DENT & Co.**
Canton. 1st July, 1834.

FOR CALCUTTA.

THE ship, **NERBUDDA**, Capt. **Patrick**, will leave Whampoa on the 20th inst. For freight or passage apply to **THOMAS DENT & Co.**
Canton. 1st July, 1834.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE new and fast sailing ship, **ELIZA STEWART**, Capt. **R. Millar**, 423 tons burthen, having about $\frac{3}{4}$ of her cargo engaged, will meet with early despatch. Apply to **R. TURNER & Co.**

FOR BOMBAY.

THE **LOWJEE FAMILY**, Captain **Johnson**, to sail on the 1st of August. For freight apply to **THOMAS DENT & Co.**

FOR BOMBAY.

THE **FUTTAY SALAM**, J. Keys commander, will leave Whampoa on the 1st of September next. For freight apply to **DADABHAI & MANACKJEE RUSTOMJEE.**

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER to any part of the world, the fine new brig, **RICHARD BELL**, Capt. **Wardle**; burthen per Register 252 tons. Apply to **R. TURNER & Co.**

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE **ALLALEVIE**, Captain **Andree**, will leave Whampoa on the 25th of September next. For freight apply to **DADABHAI & MANACKJEE RUSTOMJEE.**

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having been appointed agent for **Francis Nasserwanjee & Co's Insurance Office** of Bombay, prepared to receive applications for insurance on such terms as by the regulations of the office he is permitted to take.

BURJORJEE FURDOONJEE, No. 3, Panshan Ho.

NOTICE.

RISKS will be taken in **Vicajee Merjee's Commission Insurance Office** of Bombay, on the same terms as heretofore.

RUSSELL & Co. Agents.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have formed a copartnership at place for the transaction of Commission Business under the firm of **RUSSELL, STURGIS & Co.** in connexion with the House of **Russell & Sturgis** of Manila.

**JOHN W. PERIT,
Geo. R. RUSSELL,
RUSSELL STURGIS,
HENRY P. STURGIS.**

Canton. May 1st, 1834.

NOTICE.

THE **ANGLO-CHINESE KALENDAR** for 1834. — Price 50 cents.
Published March 31st, 1834, and for sale at the Albion Press Office, No. 6 Danish Hong.

NOTICE.

Horsburgh's Charts are always on sale at **R. MARKWICK & Co's.**

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*Enquirer*" is informed that he should improve his hand-writing.

CANTON.

Arrived the British vessels, **WATER WITCH**, **Henson**, from Calcutta, **PASCOA**, **Morgan**, from Bombay, **STAKESBY**, **Corner**, and **CITY OF ABERDEEN**, **Messers** from Java and Singapore.

In reply to the questions of an "*enquirer*," we think appropriation of the fees paid by vessels importing rice to Canton is a subject well-deserving a strict scrutiny: scarcely hope for true information on the subject from any Chinese source.

With reference to the square in the front of the factories, it was formerly railed round, and might have so until now, with the keys of the gates in the custody of Europeans, if they had been more persevering in securing their own comfort, and preserving the few rights of the people from the local government.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF KAOU-TSUNG.
Continued from No. 29, Page 115.

In the same year great works were undertaken to fine the yellow river—which constantly threatened to devastate the provinces fertilized by its waters—to Akou, the same general who was illustrious by

THE CANTON REGISTER.

the Meaou-tsze, was also chosen to subdue the and he succeeded. As the emperor advanced in age ame more rigid in performance of the ceremonies are a part of the duties of the sovereign; and when ies, which began to attack him, obliged him to omething of his carefulness, he justified himself by ations, some of which P. Amiot has given to us. applied more closely to state-affairs, and at the eighty he rose in the middle of the night in the weather to give audiences to, or transact business is ministers. The missionaries and european am- rs, who were sometimes summoned to these early es, could not understand how an aged and infirm could sustain such fatigue; but the tartar exercises chase had hardened him to it.

greatest desire had always been to reign as long illustrious grandfather, Kang-he, who had occupied one sixty years. His wishes were satisfied; and he y fulfilled an oath which he had made to abdicate n if he attained that period. This he did on the of the year ping-chin (the 8th of February 1796) gning in a public declaration the imperial seals to who gave to his reign the name of Kea-king, ex- supreme happiness.

en-lung, although he had given over the reins of to his son, still received the ambassadors of the s and other foreign states. Preparations were made brating the new year, which, according to chinese ion, was the eighty-ninth year of his age; when, on d day of the first month (the 7th of february, 1799,) he ed, according to our way of reckoning, eighty-seven our months and three days. His posthumous title, eosistical name, and by which he will be known in is Kaou-tsung. Keen-lung is certainly one of the ustrious emperors in Chinese history. His long which equalled the revolution of a cycle, added the splendour which the reign of his grandfather ady clothed the Mantchow dynasty. He possessed haracter, a penetrating mind, uncommon activity, at uprightness; but, perhaps, was of less elevated and greatness of soul than his grand-father. He s people as a chinese sovereign should love them, that he was careful to govern them with severity, and to n at all hazards peace and plenty amongst his sub- He visited the centre provinces six times in the of his reign, and each time for the purpose of useful directions, to construct dykes on the sea or to punish the malversation of the great officers, whom he showed himself inflexible. He regulated rse of the yellow river and of the yang-tsze-keang; es on his mother's or his own birthdays he accorded al remittance of all the taxes paid in money; and nes he remitted those paid in kind. The partial remit- which he made in the different provinces in time of ts or inundations are not included, nor the distribu- many thousand ounces of silver amongst the poor. ne peace which he knew so well to preserve in the t was only broken by conquests abroad. The country Eleuths, the Hwoy-tsze (mahomedans) the great and Kin-chuen, were reunited to his vast empire. To de, in the events which signalized his reign the a and Dutch embassies may be numbered, although nese, who look upon these honors as their due, were asible of them than of the voluntary submission of the ouths.

Keen-lung joined to so many cares the cultivation aing, which had been his sole occupation before ended the throne. He busied himself much in polishing ive tongue by translating the best Chinese books, of he often wrote the prefaces. He caused the classics revised and published in chinese and mantchoo. He ated the principal events of his reign in his own com- ons, which he had engraved on stone; of these were the y of the conquest of the kingdom of the Eleuths, ed on a monument erected in 1757 in the country of tartars; the memoir of the transmigration of the

Tourgouths, and the verses on the conquest of the Meaou-tsze. These three compositions have been translated by P. Amiot, and published, the two first in the first volume of *memoirs concerning the chinese*, and the third separately.

The same missionary has also given us a great number of rescripts, mandates, and explanatory ordinances, written by Keen-lung, and which are good data for the history of his reign. Sir George Staunton has inserted a testamentary ordinance, which was published by Keen-lung shortly after his abdication, at the end of his translation of the Mantchoo code. Some verses on tea, which this prince composed in 1746 during one of his hunting parties in Tartary, and which he caused to be written on porcelain cups of a new manufacture, have been much praised.

The collection of his poetical works, printed at Peking, contains twenty four small volumes. We also are indebted to him for an abridgement of the history of the Ming dynasty, and a collection of ancient and modern chinese memorials in more than 100 volumes, accompanied with explanations by a great number of artists and learned men. He had also undertaken to print a selection of what was best in chinese literature, and this selection was to contain one hundred and eighty thousand volumes. The emperor himself kept an exact record of the progress of this immense work, and in 1787 it was already far advanced. A magnificent edition of the *Sung-keen-kang-moo*, in Mantchoo, nor the new compilation of the *mirror or universal dictionary of mantchoo and tartar words*, with indices and supplements, where are gathered together all the new words invented by the emperor himself to express the ideas of which the tartars were destitute, and which they gained in studying the books of the chinese, and of the mongols, or of the tibetians. Most of these words were paralogically formed from corresponding chinese terms.

To conclude, the most known of the works of Keen-lung is that which the greatest poet of the last age has praised in an epistle which commences with these lines:

Recois mes compliments, charmant roi de la chine,

Ton trone est dout placé sur la double colline.

it is the *praise of the town of Moukden*, composed in chinese and mantchoo, and very different in one of these languages to what it is in the other. In chinese it is a perpetual cento, a collection of the most difficult, far-fetched, and sublime expressions contained in the ancient poets: under this form the poem is unintelligible without the help of a commentary. In mantchoo, on the contrary, the style is simple, and although both the texts are original the tartar one is very easy to be understood, a fact which cannot be explained without going into a minute detail on the genius of the two languages.

Keen-lung having collected examples of the various ancient writings which had been preserved on monuments of stone or bronze, wished his poems to be written on these models, and as there were thirty two, he made thirty two editions of the chinese text in as many different characters, always accompanied with the text in modern characters. There is nothing to blame in this, for it is merely a sort of diplomatic and paleographic work, which, if it has not the authenticity of ancient monuments, exhibits at least the imitation and serves to initiate the understanding of the ancient writings. But from a childish spirit of imitation the emperor wished the mantchoo edition to be multiplied in the same manner, that it should not be inferior to the chinese edition, and they fabricated, by his particular order, thirty two sorts of mantchoo letters, analogous to the chinese characters, but composed in a way not at all agreeing with an alphabetical writing. The *praise of moukden* has been translated into french from the mantchoo by P. Amiot, and enriched with notes, where is found, amongst other things, the description of the thirty two orts of chinese characters. This translation was published in 1770, by the exertions of De Guignes.

The enumeration of the literary labors of Keen-lung shows that he well deserved the inscription put under-

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neath his portrait which is at the beginning of the first volume of the memoirs concerning the Chinese:

Occupé sans relâche à tous les soins divers

D'un gouvernement qu'on admire,

Le plus grand potentat qui soit dans l'univers

Est le meilleur lettré qui soit dans son empire.

CHINA. BY PETER AUBER. This book is well called an outline; it is indeed nothing but a mere kernelless shell. We expected something better from the secretary to the court of directors, who has easy access to the minutes of the travelling supracargoes and the records of the factory. We consider he could command sufficient data for the formation of a clear and decided opinion on the China trade, and convey useful information to the British public on that new and unrestricted pursuit. A want of leisure is not a sufficient excuse for a dearth of instruction, nor a lingering love of expired privileges for the suppression of intelligence and opinions which would encourage the adventurers in a new and unknown channel of commerce. What is the use of a book on China at the present time unless it conveys useful details to the public, and such as the public can understand? let no free trader read this outline, for it is written apparently to damp his enterprize. It is a mere compilation of praises of the east India company and its servants, mingled with extracts of letters from the court of directors and the consultations of the supracargoes, and dashed with a soft regret for the good things now lost. The emperor of China and his officers are described as great bugaboos with whom no one can have a chance of success unless he is one of the lads of leadenhall. We are, however, somewhat surprised that the court of directors, who seem always to have cherished the most profound respect for the laws of China, and who unceasingly impressed the careful observance of those laws on their servants, should themselves contravene those very laws by their orders in 1770 to the supracargoes to reside permanently in China.

From that year, — the commencement of commercial nepotism — all records and opinions prove that the foreign trade has retrograded — not in extent but in character: privileges have been withdrawn, restrictions imposed, insults scattered, and slanders multiplied in ceaseless rotation.

In the same year the court seem to have learned and imitated some of the petty trickery of the Chinese, as is evidenced by the following instructions to Captain Skottowe.

A. D. 1760. The Court determined to send out a special mission, in order to settle the differences which had arisen between the Chinese and supracargoes, who could not with propriety present any address from the court to the authorities at Canton, since the attempt to trade with Limpo. The person chosen for the purpose was Captain Skottowe, commander of the Company's ship Royal George.

He was charged with a letter from the Court of Directors to the Isontock. In the hints drawn out for the conduct of that officer, he was not to be seen in the shops or purchasing china-ware. That in any goods he might wish to purchase, he was to send for the merchants and not to go after them, and never to appear in undress in the streets, or at home when he received visits.

He was to be called Mr. Skottowe, not Captain, and it was to be given out that he was the brother to his Majesty's under secretary of state, who had the honour to write the king's letters.*

The Court's address requested the liberation of Mr. Flint, who they stated was a British subject as well as a servant of the Company; and after expressing their mortification at their exclusion from Limpo, pointed out the errors and grievances from which they desired relief, viz.

1st. The 1500 taels.

2d. The six per cent. on imports, and the two per cent. on all silver paid the Hoppo.

3d. To be allowed to pay their own duties, and not through the merchants who are styled securities, whom they charged with applying it to their own purposes.

4th. That the Hoppo should always hear the representations of the supracargoes, and that an appeal might be made by them direct to the Isontock.

The result of the mission was in no way satisfactory, not one of the points being conceded.

Who can help smiling at the cunning simplicity of these directions? it is indeed scarcely credible they could have been concocted by the collective wisdom of four and twenty grave cyphering citizens of London.

The restriction of the foreign trade in 1757 to the port of Canton arose from other causes than the intrigues of the Canton officers; it was occasioned almost wholly by political motives, for the obstinate opposition of the people

of Fuh-keen province was long a matter of great anxiety to the new dynasty, even when all the rest of the empire was subdued, and is still in the remembrance of the Peking cabinet; and to separate as far as possible from this — comparatively with the millions of their serfs — high-spirited and enterprising race, was the cause of the imperial restrictive regulations.

Having some knowledge of the east India trade with China we consider that the "*perils and ties of its origin, progress, and establishment*" has much over-rated by Mr. Auber; its "*perils*" were many, its "*difficulties*," by the aid of palm oil, soon came; as for its "*cost*," that the nation defrayed.

Mr. Auber observes, "if the results (of the free trade) prove favorable, and it is fervently to be wished that the country will owe them to herself; but, if adverse, has herself alone to blame."

Aide toi et ciel t'aidera, is a true maxim in our country, and it has been exemplified in a wonderful manner; but we do not look for celestial aid here, on the contrary, we are, or ought to be prepared to encounter the effects of the "*animis coelestibus irae*," and to the Conciliation — that everlasting word in the letters of the court of directors — of the Chinese authorities, and mend their manners, can scarcely always be the duty of the kings superintendents — nor the wish of the British the trade on any terms is not their motto; but if it is still further degraded and interrupted, it is not the ministers who should be blamed, for they did not make the first board of superintendents as it is in Chinese estimation, and as efficient for the promotion of the free trade, as they could have done; the selection of a peer, and he a naval officer; the appointment of members of the company to be his colleagues is weak in the extreme. We say that we have an enemy in the camp, but we are not distrustful of the zeal and knowledge of the company's officers in their — to them — new and strange duties.

Only suppose that Lord Napier has a very large deal allowed him, in justification of such a *bizarre* practice as placing in power over the free trade men opposed to his habit and inclination. It also appears, from the which inform the public of the acceptance of office of the third superintendent, that the simple fact of being a member of the company's factory is sufficient for such elevation; surely this is strange, when even the court made the appointments to the committee a matter of particular selection, and by no means encouraged the mere seniority of employment in the factory was the members to the management of the company. Indeed, we believe the appointments and covenants of the supracargoes were renewed every year by the court when so lately as 1830 the court, for the fourth time, deemed it right to supersede their committee — and year to severely censure their new and selected persons as well as other members of the factory: what is the result but that, as the members of the China factory were incurring the severe displeasure of their employers, can scarcely be, on that account, received into a new one with a good character? As the reception which the government will give to this new board, in consequence of this injudicious mixture of the offsets of trade and commercial monopoly — so well known to the Chinese — representative of the nation, must be soon apparent, forbear expressing our anticipations, which are, very hopeless of good, credit, or honor to the British trade.

There are many typographical and other errors in the book, misspellings and misquotings. Ning-po, Limpo, and the great fire in the suburbs of Canton, factories were destroyed, is stated to have occurred instead of on the 1st of November, 1822. In the list of the select committee the name of Sir T. Whitheld that office from January 1817 to 1820, is The author complains of the difficulty of first deciphering the letters and then spelling the names of Chinese towns

* Captain Skottowe's brother was employed under Government.

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S. of the India house; and had there not been a of adherence we should readily admit the difficulty: he dictionary of Dr. Morrison is at his elbow, what nt the secretary of the Indiahouse from using the e within his reach? how poor a compliment is paid rrisson, when a book is sent forth to the world, by the er of that house which defrayed the expenses of his laborious work, containing misspellings of racters for which the doctor had made an ortho- Chinese names of chinese characters will always, be spelt differently by the alphabets of Europe, ance with the various pronunciations and powers owers; but for Englishmen that question for the and until a better dictionary appears, is settled by Dr. Morrison.

PHILOSOPHER'S SKETCH OF THE CHINESE PHILOSOPHER, MANG-TSZE.

g-tsze named Mang-ko while living, and Men- our oldest missionaries, is considered the first of philosophers after Confucius. He was born at the g of the fourth century before J. C. in the town in Sh-n-tung province. His father, Ke-kwang-ke, d from Mang-sun, whose ostentatious conduct ned by Confucius, was originally from the state t established in that of Tsin; he died shortly after of his son, whom he left in the guardianship of his ang-she. rudent and watchful mother, from the pains which in the education of her son, is quoted as a model nduct of virtuous parents. Her dwelling was near a shop, and she perceived the little Mang-tsze, at the of the animals when being slaughtered, would run at the spectacle, and on his return try to imitate had seen. Fearing lest the heart of her son should ardened, and he be accustomed to blood, she went lished herself near a burying-place. The relations resting there often came to weep over their graves the customary libations. Mang-ko soon took great in these ceremonies and amused himself in imita- . This was a fresh subject of inquietude to Mang- feared that her son would only accustom himself et that which was the most serious thing in the world r negligently. She hastened to change again her r, and to reside in the town opposite a school, ang-ko found the best examples, by which he profited. This little anecdote would not have ed if it was not always in the mouths of the chinese overbrial phrase: *The mother of Mang-tsze selected urhood.*

tsze was not slow in improving himself by the of the virtues of the Chinese system, which arable from the study of polite literature, o say, he early commenced reading the clas- from the progress he made in the knowledge ightly-esteemed books he deserved to be enrolled mber of the disciples of Tsze-sze the grand-son y follower of Confucius. When he was suffici- ted in this moral philosophy, which the Chinese ay of excellence, *the doctrine*, he went to offer his to the king of Tse, Seven-wang; but not having any employment, he repaired to Hwuy-wang, king or Wei; for at this epoch the country of Kae-fung- a province of Honan, formed a small state which d by each of these names. This prince gave e a good reception, but did not employ him, as opher desired, to put his lessons in practice.

veaux mélanges asiatiques, Par M. Abel Remusat
(To be continued)

Editor,
esent situation of affairs with the British Super- gives the chinese an opportunity most suitable ius of the people, in perverting and misrepresen- at takes place, and the want of publicity of their ument gives them the desired power.

What is wished at present is evident, namely: to re- present the demands of the British as *unreasonable*, as 'so justly refused! for the information of the public I give an example.

Two days since a letter sent to the viceroy by the British superintendents was refused, and desired to be given to the hong merchants, which was not done; now most of the intelligent merchants, and even some of the hong, go about saying to their American and English friends that this letter was refused because it did not give the viceroy his proper titles on its superscription: whereas, the fact is, it was refus- ed solely because it did not profess itself to be a PETITION but a letter.

Yours,
DELTA.

To the Editor of the Canton Register

Sir,

Your Correspondent R. M. has, in your last number, offered some remarks to which I think some reply is due. The object which, it appears to me, your former correspon- dent wished to attain, was the collection of a sum of money, from foreigners, resident in China, which might be applied to the relief of sufferers in the vicinity by the late floods; such sum to be given as from the foreign residents *collectively*; and not, as R. M. proposes, to be distributed *privately*, by one or two individuals, to persons recommended by our native servants. This private charity might be exerted at any time, and without requiring the stimulus afforded by the visitation which called forth the suggestion of your corres- pondent, whom R. M. somewhat uncharitably, attacks on the score of "the principle of his letter not being christian."

It appears to me that, if charity be extended to our suffering fellow creatures, we should not be over nice or critical in the investigation of the motive whence such charity flows; but I can see nothing that requires reprehension in the wish to "raise the name of foreigners considerably among the Chinese;" and if the cause of charity can be served at the same time that this is effected, two good objects would be attained. Much has thus been done by the exertions of foreign medical men in this country; and perhaps, were *the means* greater, this might be pursued to a far greater extent, and with far more good, in every sense of the word, than could be hoped for from the plan proposed by R. M. This plan would insure the proper direction of the funds that might be subscribed, and, I may safely add, do more real good than the distribution of \$50, here and there, whether by "commercial gentleman" or "mis- sionaries."

In the October number for last year of that useful and unassuming publication the "Chinese Repository," I find it stated that the "founding hospital," and that for "aged, infirm, or blind people," both in the immediate neighbourhood of this city, are supported by the fees paid by foreign ships bringing in rice, each of which pays 620 taels. Is it possible to find whether this (which must in the last year have amounted to an enormous sum) is applied to the purpose intended? Or, whether, like the consoo fund, the tax remains, while the amount is appropriated to other purposes, far different from the one to which it is nominally destined? Surely this large sum, if fairly applied, should serve to keep from the front of the factories (the only pro- menade which we are permitted) the horde of miserable, blind, and decrepid wretches who throng every evening, to the interruption and annoyance of all passers. Is not an inquiry into this subject worth making? The hong-mer- chants, who are always put forward whenever a question arises in relation to foreigners, might, I should think, answer this, if they could not remedy the evil; at present, it is among the many annoyances to which foreigners are exposed, from their utter unwillingness to make any attempt to improve their condition.

I am, Sir,

&c. &c.

AN ENQUIRER.

July 26th. 1834.

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"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton: and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 7.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 5TH, 1834.

NO. 31. PRICE 50 CEN.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE British ship **MANGLES**, Captain Carr, has the chief part of her cargo engaged. For freight or passage apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.**

FOR MANILA & BOMBAY.

THE ship, **CHARLES FORBES**, Capt. Wills, will leave Whampoa on the 20th inst. For freight or passage apply to **THOMAS DENT & Co.** Canton, 1st July, 1834.

FOR CALCUTTA.

THE ship, **NERBUDDA**, Capt. Patrick, will leave Whampoa on the 20th inst. For freight or passage apply to **THOMAS DENT & Co.** Canton, 1st July, 1834.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE new and fast sailing ship, **ELIZA STEWART**, Capt. R. Millar, 423 tons burthen, having about $\frac{2}{3}$ of her cargo engaged, will meet with early despatch. Apply to **R. TURNER & Co.**

FOR BOMBAY.

THE **LOWJEE FAMILY**, Captain Johnson, to sail on the 1st of August. For freight apply to **THOMAS DENT & Co.**

FOR BOMBAY.

THE **FUTTAY SALAM**, J. Keys commander, will leave Whampoa on the 1st of September next. For freight apply to **DADABHOY & MANACKJEE RUSTOMJEE.**

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER to any part of the world, the fine new brig, **RICHARD BELL**, Captain Wardle; burthen per Register 252 tons. Apply to **R. TURNER & Co.**

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE **ALLALEVIE**, Captain Andree, will leave Whampoa on the 25th of September next. For freight apply to **DADABHOY & MANACKJEE RUSTOMJEE.**

FOR THE STRAITS AND CALCUTTA.

THE **BOMBAY CASTLE**, Capt. Wemyss, will receive freight at Lintin or Macao: To sail in all this month. Apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.**

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having been appointed agent for **Framjee Nasserwanjee & Co's Insurance Office** of Bombay, is prepared to receive applications for insurance on such risks as by the regulations of the office he is permitted to take. **BURJORJEE FURDOONJEE**, No. 3, Powshun Hong.

NOTICE.

RISKS will be taken in **Viccajee Merjee's Constituents Insurance Office** of Bombay, on the same terms as heretofore. **RUSSELL & Co.** Agents.

NOTICE.

Horsburgh's Charts are always on sale at **R. MARKWICK & Co's.**

NOTICE.

THE **ANGLO-CHINESE KALENDAR** for 1834.—Price 50 cents. Published March 31st, 1834, and for sale at the Albion Press Office, No. 6 Danish Hong.

CANTON.

The **BOMBAY CASTLE**, **AURELIA** and **CALEDON** have arrived in the past week. The Bombay papers I not yet reached us.

We beg attention to the resolutions passed yesterday by the merchants at the office of the Superintendents.

The Canton community are invited to a conference with H. M. Superintendents on the 8th instant on the subject of the delivery and despatch of letters to and from Canton.

At a Meeting of British merchants held at the Superintendents office 4th day of August 1834.

It was unanimously agreed, First, regarding the Receipt of Letters, 1st Mr. Markwick is recommended as a fit and proper person to charge of a Post Office.

2nd A Post Office is to be established at Macao, and Canton.

3rd Authority to be given to Mr. Markwick, or his Deputy, to receive Letters from British Ships arriving in China.

4th To defray the expense, and leave a fair remuneration to the master, a postage must be levied on all Letters as follows.

5th That Five cents be charged on each ship letter.

6th That Twenty cents be charged on Parcels not exceeding in weight 1 lb., and Five cents additional, per lb. the maximum to be one Dollar.

7th Newspapers, and parcels containing Newspapers, and Price Currents to be delivered free.

8th A Receipt will be given for all Letters and Packets, stating name, and Hour of Receiving.

9th After selecting the Macao and Lintin Letters, those for Canton be immediately forwarded by a fast boat.

10th A printed form will be sent with each Ships Letters, stating name, number of Letters, date of arrival, at, and despatch from Macao, &c.

11th The name of the Ship will be Stamped on each Letter and Packet.

12th A communication will be made by the Superintendents to His Majesty's government at Home to instruct commanders of all British Vessels clearing out from the Ports of the United Kingdom for China to deliver their Packets as above pointed out.

13th In cases of Vessels from India, and other Ports to the Eastward the Cape of Good Hope, communication will be made to the several governments that they may in like manner instruct the Commanders of British Vessels obtaining Clearances from those Ports also to forward their Packets to Macao immediately on arrival off that Port, or, should they be unable to communicate with Macao, that their Packets and Letters be delivered to the Ships Stationed at Lintin or Cap-ing-moon, the Commanders of which would immediately forward them to Canton to the Person appointed to receive them there.

14th Letters intrusted to the Commander of a Vessel to the address of Consignees, the Commander to have the option of delivering such Packets to the Post Master, or to send them to the Consignee direct.

Secondly, regarding the despatch of Letters.

1st That the intended departure of all British Vessels either from Whampoa or Outside be made known to the Post Master, in order that a Packet may be made up for transmission by him to be delivered to the Captain Agent as most convenient.

Letters to and from Macao will be forwarded on Wednesdays Saturdays at the Charge of ten cents each, on delivery;—Notice of the departure to be advertised at the Post Office.

With the view of taking into further consideration the carrying into effect the foregoing Resolutions, H. M. Superintendents will be ready to confer with the Canton Community on Friday next the 8th instant at, 12 O'CLOCK.

J. H. ASTELL

Secretary.

To H. M. Superintendents

The annexed extract of a letter from Canton touches on a point respecting which the merchants who are about to engage in the trade to China much solicitude,—viz., the best means of protecting their interests on the coast. It comes from a practical man long resident in Canton, whose suggestions are, therefore, in every way entitled to attention:—

"CANTON Oct.

"The members of the select committee expect to have the offer of a system here under the Consul: we hope not. As we are to commence a new system, let us commence it with new parties—not men who have been long accustomed to abuse and ill-treatment from the Chinese.

"If it be necessary to have a party to confer with the Hong merchants and keep the Consul from degrading himself or his station, by conferring with men of no official rank, why not form a Chamber of Commerce out of resident merchants here, who might be chosen annually by the Consulate? Their duty would be to meet the society of

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to discuss minor points connected with trade, duties, &c., under the Consul when no one else was present. This means the Consul has no occasion to interfere upon any other ground after the Chamber had failed. A conference would be with the Nanyang, Happa, &c., without the aid of the Hong merchants. The Hong merchants who have a right to think favourably of this plan. There is no need of a council of the Consul. Let him have the sole responsibility." Times 28 Febr.

reply to the question of "a beginner," we beg to say yet we are un-informed of the existence of any committee in Canton.

office, to which we have alluded in another place, drew attention on Wednesday last; the subscribers office have not designated themselves as holding any agent from the court of directors of the East India Company.

submit our own opinion with much deference to the mercantile community of Canton when we say that the idea of agency, for ships or goods, is trading.

he utter want of authentic information of the appointment of agents for the East India Company in Canton, near at present discussing the propriety of the proposed probable effect on the free trade from the payment of the territorial revenue of India by means of their late committee of supercargoes.

a subject which requires some consideration; but establish the erection of a leaden hall street interest is suspicious. The free trade has avowed enemies; it will, however, prove itself a match for both the government does its duty to the state, apart and led by private and particular interests. We shall watch the progress of events at this interesting for the rest, the well known words—equal to the egraph of Nelson—"Shall we, who would not suffer to invade us, tamely stand to be devoured by?"—are rather too grandiloquent for the occasion; I be travestied more suitably thus:—"we, who would our tea dear, are resolved to have our rupees

Mr Editor,

honorable company's committee have opened their on Bengal at Rupees 201. My letters from Bombay the Berwickshire (the first large ship of the coming on here consigned to the two resident of this finance committee: will you enquire amongst mercantile friends and inform me "if this is considered" August.

A BEGINNER.

were greatly surprised on Wednesday last at seeing a sign hung up at the principal entrance gate to the occupied by Lord Napier, the chief British superintendent, stating that the "honorable company's treasury for bills on the supreme government, &c." That of any company should be hung forth to public in the residence of the present constituted British it appears to us highly irregular. What will Chinese think of it? What conclusion can they draw that the new invented barbarian dish is a kind of podrida in which their old friends are the most e and piquant ingredient. A sentry must not be ; but we respectfully suggest that it would be to mark the principal entrance to the official residence of the superintendents so that it should be known to strangers and natives; the company's arms should be drawn from the pediment of the verandah, and the gate not be the common entrance to all who dwell in the Hong, they belong to the establishment. The death of the the young vigorous life of the new system cannot be so apparent to the "Cantoners." We consider the suggestion of this notice, where it is, a sad oversight; we do not attribute any motives to the act; it arose very probably from want of thought and negligence; but it should be avoided directly. The wording of the notice we consider wrong, there is no "the honorable company" now

known in China: those may be words of colloquial parlance, but not of official notification of commercial transactions. The intimation would be made more correctly, thus: "Cash for bills on the supreme government of India will be received by A. B. C. D. Agents to the E. I. Company at Canton."

Mr. Editor,

I would recommend your distant readers, before they peruse the letter of "an enquirer," in your last, to obtain, from such correspondent as "D. D.," some knowledge of the public character of Hong merchants, in their capacity of middlemen, or mediums of intercourse, between foreigners and the Chinese. I will not venture to pronounce an opinion on their commercial character, of which I know but little. But from all that I can learn of their official character, they are, like the generality of their fellow-countrymen, extremely treacherous, false, and deceitful. Few of the prejudices of ignorance respecting foreigners have been abandoned by them,—while a deeply rooted dislike of the English, in particular, and opposition to all foreign knowledge, are implanted in the minds of several. The enquirer, to whom your "enquirer" should apply for answers to his questions, to distribute his collections, in behalf of the suffering poor. To distribute money or vendible articles would be indeed not very difficult, were the opposition of Hong merchants wholly removed. Hospitals and medical attendance are probably the best means of affording extensive relief. Money given away without knowledge of character is too often an encouragement to the vicious and depraved.

With regard to the charges on rice ships, I find from a proclamation dated May 22d 1833, and published in a former number of your paper, that the legal items are the following, being a portion of the *Cumsha* paid by all vessels.

Port clearance fee.....	Taels	480.420
For difference in scales, and carriage to Peking 6½ per cent.....		32.428
Fee to superintendent of grain.....		116.424
		629.272

The last item, I am told, is nominally for the purchase of grain for the government hospitals. It is less than a fifth part of the charges on rice ships; but as it is paid by all vessels entering the port, the amount I think might suffice to feed a very large number of the blind and lame beggars around us. By their numbers we may therefore judge that the money is not applied, equitably, to the purposes for which it is destined. A few enquiries, such as "an enquirer" recommends, would, I think bring to light many "deeds of darkness," astounding to the ears of those who believe that the Chinese government is "not practically oppressive."

Your's OMEGA.

With reference to one part of Omega's letter we give publicity to the following paragraph.

BEGGARS in China are placed by the "police under a headman, who receives from the magistrate a license and permission to act. A company of sturdy beggars exceeded, a short time since, their usual demands on the fishermen of a district on the coast; and the latter applied to the local magistrate for relief. The headman of the beggars was sent for, and his license taken from him. His situation had been worth to him about a thousand dollars a year, obtained by monthly assessments on shops, &c; which the shopmen pay to prevent daily annoyance from the clamorous demands of all or any of the band of beggars, to whom the district they inhabit may be allotted, as the sphere of their professional vagrancy. To recover his license, the headman arranged to send a present of two hundred dollars to the magistrate, who, having secretly received the gift, sent for the offender, and publicly lectured him, forgiving him for the time, but threatening that if he exceeded his privilege in future, he should assuredly be dismissed. What a state of society is it, when a king's servant can be bribed by professional beggars!

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF THE CHINESE PHILOSOPHER, MANGTSE.

Continued from No. 30 Page 120.

That which he taught concerning antiquity appeared, perhaps with some reason, inapplicable to the times and existing affairs. The men to whom was confided the administration of the different states into which China was then divided, were incapable of re-establishing quiet in the empire, continually disturbed by combinations, divisions and domestic wars. The military art was their only wisdom and science. Mang-tse had much praised to them the government and virtues of Yao and Shun, and the founders of the three first dynasties; but incessant wars broke out in all parts, and being renewed in every place where

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he went, prevented the good effects of his teaching and towards his pupils. When he was convinced of the impossibility of being of any use to any of these princes, he returned to his own country, and in concert with Wang-chang, and some others of his disciples, he employed himself in revising the book of odes, and the Shoo-king, following in that the example of Confucius, and applied himself to perform this work in the same spirit which that celebrated philosopher had directed. At this time he also composed a work, in seven chapters, which bears his name. He died about the year 314 before J. C. at the age of eighty four.

The book of which we have just spoken is Mang-tsze's best title to fame: it is always laid up with the three moral works which contain the explanation of the doctrine of Confucius, and forms, with these works, what is called by way of eminence the *Sze-shoo*, or *Four books*. His work is larger than the three others put together; and it is equally worthy of esteem and of being studied. Mang-tsze, after the fashion of a Chinese author, has collected the works of Confucius in explaining his principles, as Confucius had collected the works of Wan-wang, Woon-wang, and Chaou-kung; but at his death nobody was found worthy to collect his own. None of those who came after could be compared with him, not even Seun-tseu or Yang-tseu. We cannot transcribe, even in abridging them, the pompous praises which this author, and a thousand others, striving to excel, have decreed to our philosopher. It will be enough to say that he has been, by unanimous consent honored with the title of Ya-shing, or the second saint, Confucius being regarded as the first. They also decreed to him, by an act of public authority, the title of the *holy prince* of the country of Tsoo, and the same honors as Confucius in the temple of learning. A portion of this renown, according to the Chinese custom, is reflected upon Mang-tsze's descendants who have obtained the degree of *masters of the traditions in the classical books*, in the imperial Hau-lin college.

The merit which has made Mang-tsze so famous is of no great value in the eyes of Europeans; but he has others which, if his book was well-translated, might find favor for him. His style, less elevated and less concise than that of the prince of letters, is yet noble, and more florid and elegant. The form of dialogues which he has preserved in his philosophical discourses with the great ones of his time, allows of greater variety than can be expected in the apophthegms and maxims of Confucius. The character of their philosophy is also widely different. Confucius is always grave, even austere; he extols people of probity, of whom he draws an ideal portrait, and speaks of the vicious only with a cold indignation. Mang-tsze, with an equal love of virtue, seems to have more contempt for than horror of vice; he attacks it with the power of reason, and disdains not even to ridicule it. His way of argument approaches the *irony* attributed to Socrates. He contested nothing with his opponents, but when granting them their principles he deduced absurd consequences, which covered them with confusion. He was little cautious even with the great men and princes of his time, who often, under pretence of consulting him, only sought opportunities for boasting of their own conduct, or obtaining from him the praises which they believed they deserved. Nothing is sharper than the answers which he gave them on these occasions; and above all, nothing more opposed to the base and servile character which is a too general prejudice of the orientals, and particularly of the Chinese. Mang-tsze differed widely from Aristippus: he is rather a Diogenes, but with more dignity and decency. We are sometimes inclined to blame his quickness, which bordered on severity; but his constant zeal for the public good excuses him.

The king of Wei, one of those princes whose perpetual dissensions and wars then desolated China, related, with complacency, to Mang-tsze, the pains which he took to make his people happy, and expressed his astonishment that his little kingdom was neither more flourishing nor more populous than those of his neighbours.

"Prince," answered the philosopher, "you are fond of war: permit me thence to draw a comparison: two armies

are in front of each other; the charge is sounded; one side is engaged; half the soldiers are killed; the other halt stop at fifty; last have good reason to laugh at the other: farther than themselves? "No", answered the king, "are not the less runaways for stopping at fifty are covered with the same disgrace."

"Prince," Mang-tsze quickly resumed, "do not boast of your pains-taking more than your success; you have all incurred the same reproaches, and you have right to deride the others." Then his biting interpellation: "Do you find" say king, "any difference in killing a man by a club?"

Nouveaux mélanges asiatiques. Par M. Abel
(To be continued.)

PARAPATTAN ORPHAN ASYL

President..Rev. W. H. Medhurst.

Treasurer..A. B. Young, Esq.

Secretary..W. Young, sen. Esq.

RULES.

Agreed to at the original meeting
October 17th, 1832.

I. That an Asylum for the benefit of Orphan the descendants of Christian Parents, is high and necessary, and that it be accordingly established the name of the Parapattan Asylum.

II. That the object of the institution be to and educate such Orphans and other children left destitute in this part of India.

III. That the Institutions be fixed at Parapattan that a Building sufficient to accommodate 20 erected or purchased for that purpose.

IV That the management of the Institution consist of a committee, which for the first consist of the following gentlemen; President, E. Medhurst; Treasurer, A. B. Young, Esq. Se Young, sen. Esq; and J. Davidson, C. De Doering, H. K. Spencer, and J. Brown, Esq.

V. That Subscribers of 50 Rupees annually be admitted as members, and each entitled to vote in the election of children.

ARABIAN TRADE TO CHINA CANAL

When reviewing, in the first number of our *Revue*, the "Ancient accounts of India and China," we rather too hastily adopted the opinion of the learned translator, that the port of Canfu, frequented by the present Chinese Kwangchow, was the same as the port which they so highly celebrate is that near to the far-famed cities Hangchow and Ningpo. Before showing our reasons for this will quote the account which is given of Canfu by Mohammedan travellers.

"Canfu is the port for all the ships and for the Arabs who trade in China **** When a ship comes through the *Gates of China*, she, with a tide of fresh water gulf, and drops anchor in the port of Canfu, which is that of Canfu; and here they water both from springs and rivers, as they most of the other ports of China. The city is of large squares, and supplied with all the necessaries of life; and in most of the other cities of strength fortified in the same manner. They say that in the kingdom of China there are hundred cities which have jurisdiction over several and have each a prince or governor, and an eunuch tenant. Canfu is one of these cities, being the shipping, and presiding over twenty towns."

This description may apply with nearly equalness to several ports on the Chinese coast. Canfu, called Kwangchow, Fuchow, in Fukeen, and in Chekeang are all situated on rivers of respec-

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their mouths widen into gulfs, though none of them had fresh water gulfs, except during freshes. Such a case, we must find some other circumstances to determine which of these places is designated

of the cities here mentioned bear names analogous to Canfu or Kankhou,* which is given by some geographers. The sound of Canfu has indeed ought to resemble that of Kwangchow foo, the middle, *chow* being dropped; but this was not the name in at least period, or at any time previous; no argument therefore be deduced from the name, in favor of being intended. Near to Hangchow, however, 30 miles distance from the city, in an easterly direction, we find a place called Kampoo, which the Arabs, in their language, would change to Kanfoo. This place was formerly a sea-port, though its shores filled up by sand. Hangchow being farther from the vessels could not reach as far as that city, the sands which choked the passage. Here therefore, the anchorage, and perhaps the ordinary residence of Arabian merchants. And, by an error natural to ignorant of the language, they transferred the name to the neighboring city, to which they carried their imports and from which they received their exports as was in later times, have transferred to this city, and thus formed the name of the province of which it is the capital. This will account for much that is the greatness of Canfu, which cannot apply to the sea-port town Kampoo, nor even to Canton which was then and for a long time afterwards but moved from gross barbarism.

Another circumstance that enables us in some degree to determine the place meant is a detail of the progress of the rebellion, which raged for several years and almost ended the Arabian trade with China. The account of it by one of our travelers agrees very well with what is contained in annals. The rebel attacked, and after a siege took and pillaged Canfu, committing great destruction, and destroying all the mulberry trees. This last fact is mentioned by the Arabian: "because the people carefully cultivate the mulberry for the sake of its silkworms, with which they subsist and propagate their silk worms. Destruction is the cause why silk has failed, and that which used to be driven with it, in the countries of the Arabs, has stagnated." This was about A. D. 877. Hangchow and Canton withstood a long siege, and were finally taken and pillaged by the rebels. This may therefore apply equally to both. But the destruction of mulberry trees could be but of secondary importance in Canton, which has never been noted for its silk manufactures; while in Hangchow it would, for a long time, occasion obstruction to an extensive trade, by removing the chief source of its prosperity. It may be owing to this that we find Canton, about thirty years afterwards, much enriched by commerce, as to be able to import from one of the usurpers a temporary independence, a gift of foreign commodities to the value of five millions. The merchants who were driven by civil war from Hangchow, repaired to Canton, which latter city they heard of for some time after its reduction by the rebels in the year 877. It is therefore with a high probability that we suppose Hangchow and its destruction to be the place denominated Canfu. We do not depend merely on probability. We learn from the records, that under the Tang dynasty, between the eighth and ninth centuries, an officer was appointed to collect commercial duties at Kampoo. Klaproth, examining Chinese works, states that "in A. D. 306, it had already become an anchorage for coasting vessels. In the time of Yuen, or the Mongol dynasty in the time of Yang Naeung, who resided at this port, there was here a tribunal of commerce, to try and decide differences arising among the merchants, who come here for the purpose of selling their goods." Under

the Sung dynasty, immediately preceding that of Yuen, we are told that Hangchow "had intercourse with all nations beyond sea, in the four quarters of the world." It undoubtedly recovered its trade as soon as peace was restored. At the commencement of the Mongol dynasty, Marco Polo was in China, and made a long stay at Hangchow, which, having lately been the imperial residence, was then called Kinsae (Kingsze). He tells us that "at the distance of twenty five miles from this city, in a direction to the northward of east, lies the sea, near to which is a town named Ganpu, where there is an extremely fine port, frequented by all the ships that bring merchandise from India. The river that flows past the city of Kinsae forms this port at the place where it falls into the sea. Boats are continually employed in the conveyance of goods up and down, and those intended for exportation are there put on board of ships bound to various parts of India and of Kataia."

Kampoo is now a walled town a little removed from its ancient site; it is one of the depôts for salute, so extensively manufactured on the east coast of Chekeang. The sea has receded here considerably; but Chapoo, a few miles to the eastward, is still the emporium of the Japanese trade. The following account of it is given by Mr. Gutzlaff, in one of his journals.

"On the 8th, we steered for Chapoo, the emporium of the Japan trade. None of us had ever been there, nor were we in the least acquainted with the situation of the harbor. After having rounded the first bold head-land, a large trading place gradually opened, and we perceived a great number of junks at anchor. We could no longer be ignorant of the place of our destination.*** To prevent all trouble, we resolved not to go on shore, and strictly to abstain from all intercourse with the authorities. Chapoo, however, looked too invitingly. The city itself is built at the bottom of a bay. The anchorage is shallow, and the junks, lie high and dry at low water. There are many fine shops in the suburb; but the streets are narrow and crowded. The principal part of the city is surrounded by a massive wall, which is now tumbling down, and has considerable breaks." For further details see the *Canton Register*, vol. 6, nos. 12 and 13, and the *Chinese Repository*, vol. 2, pp. 30, 31. (Chinese Repository.)

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY FOR JULY.

THERM. BAR.

	night.	noon.	WINDS.
1	82	90	29:80 SEaSW. f. w. most pt. showers at times, lt. br.
2	82	90	29:85 SE. f. w. 1st & mid. cldy. with r. lat. pt. lt. br.
3	80	90	29:90 SE. —do.—thunder latter part.
4	81	90	29:95 S a SE. —do.—sultry, light breeze.
5	82	90	29:95 SE. —do.—do.—do.
6	82	90	29:80 SW a SE. —do.—light vble br.
7	82	90	29:80 SE a NW. —do.—do.
8	83	91	29:80 SE. —do.—do.—light breeze.
9	84	92	29:80 SE. —do.—latter part cloudy
10	81	88	29:70 SE a NW. f. w. 1st pt. mid. r. lat. uns. lt. br.
11	81	88	29:70 N a SE. 1st. & mid. lt. & vbl. lat. h. s. t. lt. br.
12	80	87	29:70 N. f. w. 1st & mid. l. cl. h. r. t. lt. br.
13	78	84	29:65 NEa E. ft. pt. f. mid. & lat. cl. with rain, lt. br.
14	79	88	29:70 NEa SE. cloudy, vble at times, mod. breeze.
15	77	82	29:80 SEa NE. cly with lt. r. at times 1st & mid. lt. br.
16	75	78	29:80 SE. cldy mid & lt. pt. hy. r. mod. br.
17	76	78	29:80 SE. rain throughout mod. breeze.
18	75	78	29:90 SE. constant rain first & mid. part mod. br.
19	74	82	29:90 E a SE. fine weather throughout
20	78	85	29:95 SE a NW. —do.—light & vble
21	80	87	29:80 SE. a NW. —do.—do.
22	82	88	29:75 SE a NW. sultry, latter pt. heavy squalls & r.
23	76	86	29:70 NW. sultry, light breeze.
24	82	88	29:60 SEa NE. f. w. 1st & mid. lat. hy. squalls t. & l.
25	78	86	29:60 N a SE. unset. d. with r. at times, lt. vble br.
26	79	82	29:60 N a SE. cly. with frq. rain. t. & l. light vble br.
27	78	85	29:70 SEa NW. 1st pt. f. mid. & lat. unset. d. r. at ths.
28	80	86	29:65 SE a NW. f. w. 1st & mid. lat. unset. d. lt. br.
29	80	87	29:60 E a N. —do.—latter unsettled with rain
30	82	87	29:60 E a NW. —do.—thunder li. in latter part.
31	80	87	29:60 E a NW. —do.—light in latter part. m. br.

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"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 7.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 12TH, 1834.

NO. 32.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE British ship **MANGLES**, Captain Carr; has the chief part of her cargo engaged. For freight or passage apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.**

FOR MANILA & BOMBAY.

THE ship, **CHARLES FORBES**, Capt. Wills, will leave Whampoa on the 20th inst. For freight or passage apply to **THOMAS DENT & Co.**
Canton, 1st July, 1834.

FOR CALCUTTA.

THE ship, **NERBUDDA**, Capt. Patrick, will leave Whampoa on the 20th inst. For freight or passage apply to **THOMAS DENT & Co.**
Canton, 1st July, 1834.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE new and fast sailing ship, **ELIZA STEWART**, Capt. R. Millar, 423 tons burthen, having about $\frac{2}{3}$ of her cargo engaged, will meet with early despatch. Apply to **R. TURNER & Co.**

FOR BOMBAY.

THE **LOWJEE FAMILY**, Captain Johnson, to sail on the 1st of August. For freight apply to **THOMAS DENT & Co.**

FOR BOMBAY.

THE **FUTTAY SALAM**, J. Keys commander, will leave Whampoa on the 1st of September next. For freight apply to **DADABHOY & MANACKJEE RUSTOMJEE.**

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER to any part of the world, the fine new brig, **RICHARD BELL**, Captain Wardle; burthen per Register 252 tons. Apply to **R. TURNER & Co.**

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE **ALLALEVIE**, Captain Andree, will leave Whampoa on the 25th of September next. For freight apply to **DADABHOY & MANACKJEE RUSTOMJEE.**

FOR THE STRAITS AND CALCUTTA.

THE **BOMBAY CASTLE**, Capt. Wemyss, will receive freight at Lintin or Macao: To sail in all this month. Apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.**

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE well known fast sailing ship **LORD CASTLE-REAGH**, Captain P. Tonks, to sail early in October. For freight apply to **DORABJEE HORMUZJEE.**
Canton, 7th August, 1834. No. 7 French Hong.

FOR ABERDEEN DIRECT.

THE British Brig, **CITY OF ABERDEEN**, Ja Monro Captain, will leave Whampoa early in October; burthen (per Register) 260 Tons. For freight apply to **JA INNES.**

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having been appointed agent for **Framjee Nasserwanjee & Co's Insurance Office** of Bombay, is prepared to receive applications for insurance on such risks as by the regulations of the office he is permitted to take.

BURJORJEE FURDOONJEE, No. 3, Powshun Hong.

NOTICE.

RISKS will be taken in **Vicajee Merjee's Constituents Insurance Office** of Bombay, on the same terms as heretofore. **RUSSELL & Co.** Agents.

NOTICE.

THE **ANGLO-CHINESE KALENDAR** for 1834,--Price 50 cents. Published March 31st, 1834, and for sale at the **Print Press Office**, No. 6 Danish Hong.

NOTICE.

Horsburgh's Charts are always on sale at **R. MARKWICK & Co's.**

CANTON.

The British vessels, **GIPSEY**, Highat, **CLUB**, Wey, **SIR CHARLES MALCOLM**, Crawford, and **STAFFORD**, Griffiths, have arrived this week from Bombay. And the American vessel **GROTIUS**, PAGE, from Batavia.

The operations of our press being, from various causes, interrupted and delayed on the last day of publication, we were not sorry to avail of ourselves of that excuse as a respite from our present melancholy task; and the hope that the memory of the distinguished dead, even in the fleeting pages of the Register, would be celebrated in the record of his death by an abler chronicler, also made us pause. But as it has now become our duty to narrate a great loss to England in the death of a loyal and industrious man, we consider that we cannot pay a better or more heartfelt tribute of respect to his name than by briefly detailing the course of his services.

Of the reverend **ROBERT MORRISON**, D. D. Chinese secretary and interpreter to H. M. Superintendents, we have now to lament the death, and record the merits.

The keenest grief felt by his nearest and best friends for their loss--will have been long calmed by time--and the most labored history of his life have been read with delight before that loss will be repaired.

The reverend **ROBERT MORRISON** left England for China, by the way of America, on the 31st of January 1807, and on the 4th of September he arrived, in an American vessel, at Macao. He brought letters of introduction from the American secretary of state to Mr. Canton, and received, in consequence, many friendly attentions; and he was first domesticated in the factory of Messrs. Baker and Bull, American agents.

Sir Joseph Banks had also given Mr. Morrison a letter to Sir George Thomas Staunton, Bt., which led to an introduction to Mr. Roberts, then the chief of the Honorable company's factory. The first sixteen months of his residence, either at Canton or Macao, were extremely irksome, and attended by many privations and difficulties; but in the beginning of the year 1809 he married his first wife, Miss Morton, eldest daughter of John Morton, Esq. and on the same day, the 20th of February, accepted appointment in the company's factory. From that time the life of Dr. Morrison may be called one of incessant ease and comfort, devoted only to severe and uninterrupted literary labour. In conjunction with Dr. Milne, resident at Malacca, and second member of the Chinese mission, he translated and published in the Chinese the old and new testaments, the book of common prayer, and many other religious works. The first great object of the mission was to form a Chinese dictionary, next, to translate the scriptures. Both of these great works have been accomplished by the two gentlemen.

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to the mission, the late Doctor Morrison and the latter of whom departed this life some years ago. The translation of the scriptures was a work common to both these two eminent missionaries; the translation and compilation of the dictionary was Doctor Morrison's own, and his monument of his fame.

In 1816 Doctor Morrison accompanied Lord Amherst to Canton; and he drew up and published a memoir of that successful embassy. In 1821, when the company's ships were in the Canton river on account of what is generally called the "Tin affair," Dr. Morrison was the only member of the company's factory who was acquainted with the Chinese language, all those who had studied it being absent in England. On this occasion, the advice of Dr. Morrison was of the greatest use to the committee, and there can be no doubt that by his talents and exertions the affair was brought to a more speedy and creditable termination than it otherwise have been; and the company saved a great sum of money in demurrage.

In 1818 Doctor Morrison founded the Anglo-Chinese school at Malacca. He devoted the sum of £1000 to the purchase of the house, and £100 a year for the first five years, commencing from the opening of the college, for the maintenance of the students and tutors. The foundation of this useful institution was laid on the 11th of November, 1818, by Major William Farquhar, the British Resident at Malacca, before that settlement was restored to the Dutch.

A detailed account of this establishment appears in the report, and the transactions are published yearly. The benevolent intentions of the munificent founder of this school have, we believe, been fulfilled by its course of steady prosperity.

In 1823 Doctor Morrison returned to England, after he had more than completed his appointed task, and was received with that distinction by the government and the House of Directors which he had so well earned. He was presented to the king, and delivered a copy of the Chinese version of the scriptures. In 1824 he married Miss Strong, at Liverpool; and returned to China, under the patronage of the court of directors, in 1826.

In the frequent discussions which have occurred of late years with the local authorities the services of Doctor Morrison can be best appreciated by those who profited most from them, the different select committees of the company's factory.

His second family increased to five children, and his health appeared to be strong until the summer of last year, when it began to yield to the effects of climate; and was much benefited by the cold weather of the winter. On the arrival of Lord Napier, he accepted the office of Chinese secretary and interpreter to H. M. Superintendents, and accompanied his lordship on his journey from Macao to Canton, where he arrived very early on the morning of the 25th of July. He had been much exposed to the weather, which was boisterous and rainy, during the passage, and his illness was increased in consequence, but we believe his friends were not alarmed for his health a very short time before it became extinct. He died at 10 P. M. on the 1st instant, at his residence No. 6 in the Danish Hong.

His remains were followed from his residence to the shore by Lord Napier and all the Europeans, Americans, and Asiatic British subjects in Canton.

The corpse was forwarded to Macao, and followed to the shore by about forty European gentlemen on Tuesday morning, and interred in the private protestant burial ground at that settlement; the service of the church of England was performed by the reverend Mr. Stevens, Seamen's chaplain in the Canton.

It is now again another meritorious and important service of Doctor Morrison is brought back vividly to our mind. Previous to 1821, all protestants who died in Macao were buried outside the walls of the town, and their tombs left in the open field. In that year Mrs. Morrison died; and Doctor Morrison's feelings of dignity for his pursuits, and his love for his lost partner,

would not allow him to submit to such degradation. He proposed that a secluded and enclosed piece of ground should be purchased for a burying place for protestants; his proposition was adopted—there his first wife was the first buried, and in that spot he himself now rests from his labours.

Thus was lost to his country and his family a man honored and beloved by both. His zeal and love cannot be supplied to either. The attainment of a knowledge of the Chinese language is now an easy task, the difficulties of which to English students he first swept away; and a succession of Chinese scholars will now, doubtless, be maintained; but when shall we again meet with his sound solid knowledge, with a mind so thoroughly saturated with Chinese lore?

It does not become us to dwell upon the sacred privacy of family sorrow. There his loss will never be repaired.

PUBLIC MEETING. Lord Napier's

At a meeting of all British subjects, in Canton convened by circular notice from the secretary to H. M. Superintendents, and held yesterday at half past ten o'clock A. M. in the hall of the British Consulate, the Chief Superintendent, the Right Honorable Lord Napier, delivered the following speech: 在英界领事馆中, Lord Napier 的演说

Gentlemen, I have called you together here this day, because I have been informed that yesterday a notice from the hong merchants was sent to you severally, inviting you to a meeting or conference with them in the Consol hall at one o'clock to day. You are doubtless aware of my present position, and of my instructions and powers; but, perhaps, I may as well now state to you that I am not here for the purpose of endeavouring to form any commercial treaty, nor have I authority to communicate directly with Peking. My orders extend no farther than to the viceroy. I have succeeded in attaining my present residence against the wishes of the viceroy and the hong merchants; and my business at present is only to collect information on all points connected with the British interests with China, in order that I may send such information home, to be submitted to the crown for guidance in the future instructions with which H. M. may honor me.

Gentlemen, I now advise you not to attend this meeting at the Consol house, for I consider your compliance with the requisition of the merchants would not only embarrass my present views, but ultimately recoil with two-fold effect on yourselves, and be highly detrimental to your own interests. I do not profess to have much knowledge of China, further than what I have heard, and gained from books; but I appeal to your common sense whether if you once, by an overt act, acknowledge the authority of these hong merchants, such proceeding will not hereafter be quoted as a precedent, and entail serious consequences on the British trade with this empire. I call upon you to assist me in supporting the honor of the king's commission, and the dignity and influence of H. M. Superintendents, by refusing to attend this meeting; the least reflection must convince you that your attendance there will be pregnant with evil; and to prevent disastrous consequences, I request you will sign a letter, which I have drafted, and send it to the merchants by Mr. Morrison; this letter I will now read to you: (His lordship read the letter, and continued)

It may be that from your refusal to attend at the Consol house, the trade may be stopped, and the viceroy may order me away; but as I have all the responsibility, I can only say that from this house I will not go unless driven out at the point of the bayonet. I shall be most happy to attend to any suggestion you may wish to offer; and I again invite you to come forward and sign your names to this letter.

His lordship having sat down, Mr. Davis, the second superintendent, rose and said,

That he could have nothing to offer in addition to what Lord Napier had so ably and eloquently expressed. He did not presume on his own knowledge, although it had been his misfortune to have dwelt nearly twenty years in this country. But he appealed to all present whether experience did not dictate caution when any novel measure was originated by the hong merchants; had not exactions on and impediments to the trade always followed such manœuvres?

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What good ever came of a meeting with the merchants? what benefit ever arose from an attendance at the Consol house? Was it not there that the unfortunate Terranova signed his own death warrant? The Chinese, though they are not acquainted with the words, know well the force of the maxim, *divide et impera*. He therefore recommended unanimity, and felt confident that H. M. Superintendents would be supported by the merchants.

His Lordship and Mr. Davis were heard with deep attention, and often cheered while speaking.

These speeches are written from our recollection of what was spoken, not from notes taken at the time; consequently, they are but weak and meagre semblances of vigorous and florid substances. The speech of lord Napier suffers miserably in our version. It was much longer, but connected, convincing and eloquent; delivered in a calm and dignified manner, yet with such a frank and honest earnestness, and sincerity of self-conviction, that the whole assembly were at once of his own opinion: and that is all an orator wants.

Lord Napier had prepared a letter and got it translated in order to save the valuable time of the merchants, and he requested every gentleman to state his sentiments for and against the letter, or make such alterations as they liked.

Mr. Dent and Mr. Jardine proposed a few verbal alterations, and in a short time the following letter was agreed to; which was read by lord Napier, and signed by all British subjects present.

TO THE HONG MERCHANTS.

GENTLEMEN,

The British Merchants having severally received your notice of yesterday, requesting a general meeting of their body, to be held at the Consol house as this day at one o'clock.

Having taken the same request into consideration, the British Merchants are unanimously of opinion that such an attendance is altogether unnecessary and uncalled for, the specific object not having been duly expressed, and they farther unanimously intimate and declare to you, that in all official matters they feel themselves bound to consult the wishes and regulations proposed by the Superintendents of the British Trade.

Canton, the 11th of August, 1834.

[Signed.]

Jardine, Matheson & Co.	John Slade.
Thomas Dent & Co.	Joseph Cragg.
Dadabhooy Rustumjee.	N. Crooke.
Fox, Rawson & Co.	Bapoorjee Vickajee.
Whiteman & Co.	Nanabhooy Framjee.
Muncherjee Jamsetjee.	Darabjee Hormasjee.
Nassawanjee Jamsetjee.	Bomanjee Monarchjee.
Nassawanjee Mucherjee.	Jamonarjee Nasserwanjee.
James Innes.	Jemsetjee Burjorjee.
Richard Turner & Co.	Bomanjee Jenserjee.
W. Sprot Boyd.	Framjee Jenserjee.
Charles Compton.	Edulee Furduljee.
John Mendez.	Hormasjee Biromjee.
C. A. Vertanes.	Sarabjee Nassarwanjee.
Framjee Muncherjee.	Dassubhooy Rustoomjee Sett.
John Templeton & Co.	Dinear Derabjee.
R. Brown.	E. W. Brightman.
Burjorjee Furdoonjee.	R. Markwick & Co.
Dhanjebhooy Muncherjee.	C. Markwick.
Cowasjee Sapoorjee.	D. Kennedy.
Dorsubhooy Furdoonjee.	T. Sindry.
Rustumjee Burjorjee.	G. Melville.
Ilbery & Co.	W. Allen.
Monackjee Rustoonjee.	R. Miller.
R. Thom.	

The policy of lord Napier in calling a meeting of all British subjects on the occasion of the invitation from the Hong merchants to the British merchants to meet them at the Consol house, and strongly advising the British not to attend to their invitation is, in our opinion, proper for the occasion. Had the British merchants met the half and half mandarin merchants, it would have been, in some degree,

an acknowledgment of the right of the Hong to station them, an unintentional and indirect denial of the authority of H. M. Superintendents, and a partial assumption of station and powers formerly vested in the select committee. The unanimity with which lord Napier's advice was adopted is the best proof of its good policy, and of the total confidence placed in his lordships determination to protect and promote the British free trade with China. Whatever may be the immediate consequences, we trust the interests of the free traders will be,

Tu ne cede malis, sed contra audentior ito.

Mr. Editor,

Can you inform me if it is true that the secretary to H. M. Superintendents is at present acting treasurer for the finance committee in Canton, and oblige.

8th of August, 1834.

A BEGINNER.

On the receipt of "A beginners" letter, we transmitted a copy of it to Mr. Astell, thinking that gentleman's answer would be the most satisfactory to all; to the effect of going to press this morning we had not received any answer from Mr. Astell; the public are therefore left to draw their own conclusions.

At the meeting held at the office of H. M. Superintendents on the 8th instant, when a committee was appointed to consider the post-office resolutions and report thereon to lord Napier, a member of the committee suggested that Mr. Astell should be added to it; but that gentleman promptly and correctly observed "he was secretary to H. M. Superintendents, and he could not conceive it to be his duty to join himself to a committee whose business in no way concerned him." The truth of this remark was instantly felt and admitted by all present. Now we cannot understand how the body should elect the treasurer to the East India company's agents to concern the secretary to H. M. Superintendents. We do not say that Mr. Astell is the treasurer, but we do say that if he is the treasurer he should no longer be secretary. With respect to the saying, "Ye cannot serve two masters."

BRITISH SHIPPING.

Of the ships on Lloyd's books, about one-third are in the first class. It has been calculated that, in twenty-two years, the whole amount of tonnage of England is either lost or broken up. That calculation is thus made: taking all the ships that have been built during that period in England, and it appears we have about 240,000 or 250,000 less tonnage than we had twenty one years ago: so that in twenty-two years it requires as many ships to be built equal to the existing tonnage to keep it up. The average per centage of loss of tonnage in the whole shipping of the country is very much; the Newcastle Insurance Association costs, one year, about nine per cent., but that includes the averages, which amount to half the sum. It has been calculated from Lloyd's books that a ship and a half lost per day throughout the year, but this calculation includes foreigners.—*New Monthly Mag. for March.*

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF THE CHINESE PHILOSOPHER, MANGTSZE.

Continued from No. 31 Page 123.

"No" the prince replied.—"Is there any better way than to kill with the sword, or by a cruel administration?" continued Mang-tsze. "No," again the prince replied. "What then?" Mang-tsze rejoined, your kitchens overflow with provisions, your stables are filled with steeds, and your subjects, with pale and fleshless faces, are overwhelmed with misery, and are found dying of hunger in the streets and by-ways. Is not this the rearing of animals to devour man? And what signifies it whether they perish by the sword or by your own hardness of heart! If we hate those animals, animals which tear and devour each other, how much more should we detest a prince who, instead of by his liberality and liberality, showing himself the father of his people, dreads not to breed animals to devour them? What a father of his people is he who treats them thus un pityingly and who cares less for them than for the beasts which he rears?"

The king of Tsee said one day, I have heard it related that the ancient king, Wan-wang, had a park seven leagues in extent: is it true?—"Nothing is more true," said Mang-tsze. "It was" rejoined the prince, "a great

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"What then?" said Mang-tsze, "Wan-wang's park, however, found the park too small."—The prince, "my park is only four leagues, and my people in of its extent. What is the reason of this difference?"

"The prince," answered Mang-tsze, "Wan-wang's park had seven leagues, but it was open to all those who to gather herbs, cut wood, or who would catch its or hares. The prince held his park in common a people. Were they not right in thinking it too small?"

So soon as I had entered your estates, I informed of that which was particularly forbidden, and I but there is on this side of your frontiers an enclosure leagues, in which if a man kills a stag he is punished had murdered a man. This park of four leagues is, a vast open ditch in the middle of your estates. people wrong to think it too large?"

can easily quote from the conversations of Mang-her passages which will enable us to appreciate his since they exhibit at the same time the recital of particulars of his life and the expression of his character which cannot be better or more faithfully drawn has done in his book.

The husband who has lost his wife, the wife deprived husband, the old man who is childless, the orphan seen his parents die, those," said Mang-tsze to the prince, "are the most unfortunate beings in the world."

They have none to whom they can disclose their sorrow or who will listen to their complaints. Thus Wang extending to all the benefits of a pious government, the first place to these four descriptions of unfortunate beings, which is thus expressed in the book of odes: "The escape the common distress, but what subjects for compassion are these lonely ones, deprived of all help!" "A noble maxim," the king exclaimed.—"Prince," he rejoined Mang-tsze, "if you think it so beautiful, do you not observe it?—O king! one of your subjects, longing for the kingdom of Tsow, confided his wife and children to a friend; but at his return he found that his children had fallen a prey to the pangs of cold and hunger: should he do?"—"Cast far away such a friend!" ordered the king of Tsee. "If the supreme judge was to manage his subordinates, what would you do? should discard him." And if the provinces contained your frontiers are not well-governed, what ought to do?"

The king looked to the right and left, and spoke of nothing else.

Some time afterwards, Mang-tsze, addressing himself to the prince: "Ancient forests," he said, "do not make the greatness of a country: but the families devoted from son to son to exercise the functions of the magistracy. If you have not near your person a single magistrate to order those which you promoted yesterday you know how they pay from whence they came. "How can I," answered Mang-tsze, "know beforehand that they are not virtuous, and should I promote them?"—"In promoting a scholar to the highest function," the philosopher replied, "a king is constrained, as a king, by necessity. In placing a man of humble condition at the first men of the state, one of his cousins the king removed above his nearest kith and kin, does it not require the utmost care? the courtiers who surround agree to promote him as being wise; but he ought not in matters to connect himself with them. All the courtiers of his kingdom give him the same assurances, he should not believe their testimony. But if all his courtiers report the same judgment, then he should himself report him, and if he discovers the man to be really a minister he should promote him to office. In the same manner—his courtiers oppose themselves to his trusting him, he should not listen to them. If all the magistrates of the same opinion, he should be deaf to their reports. But if all the people join them, he should examine the man who is the object of these reports, and if he finds him unworthy of his employ, banish him by a word, if all the courtiers deem that a minister has

deserved death, the prince should not abandon himself to this opinion. If all the nobility partake in the same sentiment, the prince is still not to yield to it; but if the people pronounce such a man unworthy to live, then the prince himself should examine him, and, if he finds the accusation to be well-founded, pronounce death on the culprit; one may say, in this case, that the whole people have caused his death. It is by acting in this manner that one may become the father and mother of the people." *Nouveaux mélanges asiatiques, Par M. Abel Remusat.*

(To be concluded in our next.)

THE TEA PLANT.—Mr. Falconer, the Medical Officer in charge of the Botanical Garden at Suharunpore, has, we understand, been directed to select such spots in the Hills as he may deem eligible for the cultivation of the tea plant. Mr. Gordon (late of Mackintosh's House) has been also appointed on a salary of a thousand rupees a month, for the purpose of bringing round tea plants from China, and we believe obtaining as much further insight as possible into the manner of its culture. We rejoice to see that the attention of Government has been at last directed to a speculation likely to be most really beneficial to the trade of India. It will be indeed singular if the *quondam* tea monopolists should themselves hereafter appear as the strongest competitors in the very trade which their exclusive privileges rendered formerly the most profitable of their chartered rights.—*Meerut Observer, June 12.*

The cultivation of the tea plant and the knowledge of preparing its leaves, would be one of the best possible gifts to India. After the Chinese, we know of no people more likely to succeed in this tedious branch of manipulating industry than the patient inhabitants of Hindostan. We believe that little is yet known by Europeans of the culture of this plant, or of the mode and times of pruning the shrub, or gathering, drying and curling the leaves. There is a letter on this subject from a "constant reader," in our 26th number, to which we gladly refer our readers, as every dependence is to be placed on his zealous industry, and his extensive knowledge—compared with all other Europeans of the present time—of the districts where the teaplant is cultivated.

NEW SUBSTANCE IN OPIUM.—M. Pelletier has announced the discovery of a new crystalline substance in opium, which is isomeric with morphia, and which he calls *paramorphia*. This substance differs essentially from morphia in its chemical properties, although its composition is similar: it cannot be confounded with eodein, nor any of the other crystalline bodies found in opium: its taste is analogous to that of pyrethrum. It is infinitely more soluble in ether and alcohol than narcotine is; it differs also from the last mentioned by its fusibility and crystallization. It has a very marked action on the animal economy; and in very small dose it kills a dog in a few minutes. M. Magendie has shown that it acts upon the brain, and occasions convulsions.—*Journal de Chimie Médicale.—The Englishman.*

THE KING'S SPEECH.—Turner, in his interesting *History of the Anglo-Saxons*, says—"In the year 993 we find this account of a Royal speech:—"The King says, in a charter which recites what had passed at one of the witenagemots 'I benignantly addressed to them salutary and pacific words. I admonished all—that those things which were worthy of the Creator and serviceable to the health of my soul, or to my Royal dignity, and which should prevail as proper for the English people, they might, with the Lord's assistance, discuss in common.'"—*Evening Mail, February 5, 1834.*

CASHMERE SHAWLS.—The great mart for the wool of which the shawls are made is at Kilghet, which is said to be a dependency of Ladak, and situated 20 days' journey from the northern boundaries of Cashmere. There are two kinds of it; that which can be readily dyed is white; the other sort is of an ashy colour, which being with difficulty changed or at least improved by art, is generally woven of its natural hue. About two pounds of either are obtained from a single goat once a-year. After the down has been carefully separated from the hairs, it is repeatedly washed with rice starch. This process is reckoned important, and it is to the quality of the water of their valley that the Cashmerians attribute the peculiar and inimitable fineness of the fabrics produced there. At Kilghet the best raw wool is sold for about one rupee a pound. By the preparation and washing referred to it loses one-half, and the remainder being spun, three rupees' weight of the thread is considered worth one rupee. Shawls are made of various forms, sizes, and borders, which are wrought separately, with the view of adapting them to the different markets. Those sent to Turkey used to be of the softest and most delicate texture. Carpets and counterpanes are fabricated of the hair or coarser part of the wool.—*Martin's History of the British Colonies.—Evening Mail, February 5, 1834.*

DIED.—At Canton, after a few days illness, on the 1st instant, at 10 P. M. the reverend ROBERT MORRISON D. D. Chinese Secretary and Interpreter to H. M. Superintendents.

At Macao, on the 2nd instant, Captain MILES CORNER, of the British ship *Stakesby*, of a fever brought up from Bali, in spite of the advantage of every medical aid.

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"The free traders" appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a "press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 7.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 19TH, 1834.

NO. 33.

The quantity of interesting matter has obliged us to remove our advertisements this week from the columns of the Register, but they will appear in the General Price Current.

CANTON.

H. M. S. IMOGÈNE, Price Blackwood, Esquire, captain, arrived from Singapore, and H. M. S. ANDROWACHE, H. D. Chads, Esquire, captain, returned from a cruise, on the 16th instant.

The American ship YORK, Sterling, arrived on the 13th instant, having sailed from Liverpool on the 14th of April.

The British ships BERWICKSHIRE, H. L. Thomas, from Bombay the 8th of July, and Singapore the 5th of August; the EARL OF CLARE, C. Daly, from Bombay the 23rd of June, and HORMUSJEE BOMANJEE, Clarke, from Bombay the 5th of July, also arrived on the 16th inst.

We request the serious attention of our Canton readers to the important and friendly advice so feelingly and eloquently impressed upon them by Lord Napier at the general meeting on the 16th instant. It has not been in our power to do justice to Lord Napier's speech. Whilst his lordship was pouring forth his sincere wishes and recommendations—quoting the deep concern that our gracious king has manifested in the happiness and prosperity of his subjects in this distant land—perhaps every man present felt inclined to turn round to his neighbour and exclaim, "Behold, how good and joyful a thing it is, brethren, to dwell together in unity!"

Let us hope this feeling will not evaporate, nor this healthy tone of mind again be jarred.

The advantages of unanimity—of the interchange of good offices and opinions,—are so obvious, in all societies and in all places, that it is astonishing men of sense can ever allow them to be interrupted. How important to the interests of their constituents a friendly feeling and a union of talent amongst the British merchants in Canton is at the present time it is needless for us further to enforce.

PUBLIC MEETING.

At a general meeting of British subjects, convened on the morning of the 16th instant by circular notice from the secretary to H. M. Superintendents, and held at 11 o'clock on that day in the Hall of the British Consulate, Lord Napier, after apologising in the first place for the shortness of the notice for assembling the British inhabitants together, and for detaining them a little time, which he had done on account of the flood, thinking that some would not be able to arrive at the appointed hour, and remarking that the flood seemed almost to have conspired with the government to prevent the meeting, but that before it was over he hoped our position would be stronger; proceeded to say, that he had requested this meeting in consequence of his having received from Mr. Morrison, the Chinese secretary and interpreter, a translation of a letter from the hong to the British merchants, with the contents of which he supposed they were already acquainted, but he would, however, read it. Here his lordship read the following letter.

from his excellency the governor, had been offered to an honorable officer, but he had refused to receive the same. On examination that the great commands of his excellency the governor have all been enacted in accordance with the established laws of the celestial empire. The honorable officer has come to Canton to examine the superintendence of the affairs of merchant vessels in this honorable country:—but having come to the dominions of the celestial empire, he certainly should obey the laws and rules of the celestial empire, as persons of another country going to your country, must also obey the regulations of your country.

Now the refusal to receive the government's orders is disobedience to the laws of the celestial empire. As official merchants, and in all public affairs must implicitly obey and act up to the established laws, now your honorable officer will not act in obedience to the established laws, we dare not hold commercial intercourse with the gentlemen of your honorable nation, and in detail the circumstances in a full report to the governor that they may but a stop to buying and selling.

For this special purpose we write, we pray you to give us an answer.—This is what we have to impose on you. Compliments &c.

(The names of eleven hong merchants are subscribed to the letter.)

His lordship continued, that he had two resolutions to submit to the meeting; firstly, that the resolution of the hong merchant's letter should be acknowledged; secondly, that a chamber of commerce should be established in Canton, with a committee, some of whom were to be Parsees, and a secretary. His lordship proceeded to observe that he had heard with great pain that a division of opinion and ill-feeling existed, having their source, it was, by some, considered a delay on the part of the gentleman, who first received on the 11th instant the four letters to the hong merchants; in sending round those letters and their delivery, he felt bound to show candour to that gentleman, Mr. Jardine, to say a word. His lordship said that Mr. Jardine had occasioned no delay in business, when he (Mr. J.) stated that four copies had been received. In the course of conversation his lordship remarked that although he did not receive the editor's copy, he as well to have copies of them to send to the sovereign. And his lordship further said, that if more copies occasioned any delay, that delay ought to be attributed to himself; and as to the advice which his lordship gave on the 11th instant, respecting the receipt of letters from the hong merchants, that advice had been unanimously approved and adopted by the British merchants. His lordship then again referred to the establishment of a chamber of commerce, in order that the affairs and interests of British merchants might be put into a course of regular management, and a proper channel of communication opened with himself and with the hong merchants on points connected with those interests. His lordship then said he was happy to hear there was a gentleman present who from the knowledge he possessed would be able to point out the proper course of proceeding on the occasion. His lordship then observed there remained a very painful point for him to notice, but, however painful, it was nevertheless, his duty to notice it. He had heard of it since his arrival—and he had heard of it before.

From the Hong merchants to Messrs. Jardine, Dent, and others, 15th of August, 1834. A respectful notification—On the 9th (13th of August.) We received your answer, stating, that the copies, which we had respectfully made and sent to you, of four orders

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I heard of it in England; his instructions alluded to the benevolent heart of our gracious king had led to notice it: this was the dissensions and that existed in the British mercantile community. His lordship observed he was directed to exhort to concord. Here his lordship read the following from his instructions.

FACT FROM HIS MAJESTY'S INSTRUCTIONS.
To require and enjoin you to watch over and protect the interests of our subjects resident at and resorting to the port of China for the purposes of Trade; and to afford to such advice, information and assistance as it may be in your power to give, with a view to the safe and successful conduct of their commercial transactions;—and to use to the best of your ability to protect them in the peaceful prosecution of all lawful enterprises;—and by the exercise of your utmost influence and authority, to adjust by reason or persuasion—all disputes in which our subjects were engaged with one another."

His lordship feelingly lamented that such dissensions should exist, and the British subjects in Canton in their own homes in respect and quietness, and to improve their present advantages. They were in some degree, subject to the E. I. Company, but stood upon that independent ground which had been the object of their cherished hopes; these hopes had been disappointed: this independent ground had been attained: proper use of it now remained with themselves. He desired for the sake of H. M. good intentions toward them—for their own sakes,—and also for a slight benefit of himself and his present position, that all disputes should be arranged and cordially be the least of the British merchants in Canton, as their own would, undoubtedly, be best promoted by union and co-operation; for himself, his lordship continued, he could be always ready at all hours, night or day, to attend, either in personal conference, or by written communications. His instructions were to watch over and protect the interests; he was wholly and totally impartial, unspiced with the utmost venom his breast was of feeling that man who indulged the thought that he was biassed by any party spirit. His lordship he had never thought for one moment affairs to proceed as quietly in Canton as heretofore. But when they (the merchants) wrote home to their agents would not have to say he had refused any of them to be regardless of their interests.

"I am," said his lordship, "H. M. Ship will leave her former anchorage." His lordship then had conferred with Captain Chads, who had come into his opinion; that the Andromache should proceed to sea, and cruise for about a week, and then to Chuen-pe; and Captain Chads had promised, in the event of falling in with H. M. S. Imogene, he would communicate to Captain Blackwood, his senior officer, the wishes of his lordship. It had been his lordship's intention, the sailing of the Andromache, to feel the pulse of the trade, and that object had been attained. Their presence had become more manifest and absolute. "The Andromache, already, or about to be stopped," his lordship said, "and of course you know what for; it is because she is going down to Macao." He continued to say, "We were alike ignorant of the return of the Andromache until the arrival of the Imogene. He expected of these two ships would operate on the viceroy's merchants; and when the merchants formed themselves into a committee, they would exhibit a more united front, and show the Chinese the advantages altogether on their side. If, however, it was necessary, H. M. Ships should come up to Whampoa; their presence there was not sufficient protection; they should anchor under the walls of the town; his lordship conceived the local government would speedily proceed; that, however, remained to be seen. He only rested for his lordship again to recommend the formation of a Chamber of commerce, and he read

the following plan for its formation.

Suggestions for the consideration of the Merchants.

1. The Merchants to hold a general meeting here this day at 1 O'Clock for the purpose of forming themselves into a chamber of Commerce.
2. To ballot for a Committee of 5 of whom are to be Parsees.
3. Committee when chosen to appoint a secretary by majority of votes, either from their own body, or from the general body of the merchants.
4. If the secretary is chosen from the Committee, another Committee man to be chosen by ballot.
4. Answer to be given by the general meeting to the letter of the hong merchants of yesterday.
6. The Committee to meet and draw up general regulations; namely:
 1. For management of general business.
 2. For correspondence with the Superintendents.
 3. For correspondence with the hong merchants.
 7. These regulations to be laid before a general meeting for their approval as soon as possible.
 8. The first committee to continue on trial for 4 weeks.
- N.B. When the committee are at leisure the Superintendents will confer with them as to accommodation.

[Signed] NAPIER.

Canton, August 16th 1834.

His lordship then said that the hall of this house should be at all times at the service of the Chamber of Commerce, if required. He had heard that there was a subscription for a reading room in Canton, and perhaps the Chamber would rather meet there; but whether they met in that room or this hall, he recommended that they immediately procure writing desks &c. with locks and keys in charge of their secretary, to be kept in their place of meeting.

A few rambling desultory observations were made by various persons when his lordship had finished speaking, which his lordship checked, as they tended apparently to no good result—nor the establishment of that harmony which his lordship has so much at heart, and had so strongly recommended. His lordship, having left the chair, recommended Mr. Fox, as a proper person to preside at the meeting of the merchants; that gentleman, therefore, with the general consent, took the chair, and the meeting proceeded to pass the following resolutions.

At a meeting of the British merchants of Canton held this day in the Hall of H. M. Superintendents, Mr. Fox in the Chair, it was

Proposed by Mr. Jardine, seconded by Mr. Dent and carried unanimously;—That the letter from the hong merchants to the British merchants of Canton, intimating the possible stoppage of the trade, should be at once acknowledged by informing them that as it refers to official matters, over which we have no control, we could not notice it.

Proposed by Mr. Jardine, seconded by Mr. Whiteman and carried unanimously;—that in accordance with the suggestions of Lord Napier regarding the establishment of a Chamber of commerce, Mr. Goddard be requested to draw out a scheme for the formation of the same and when ready to submit it to a public meeting;—and that Mr. Boyd be requested to act as secretary in the interim.

(Signed) THO. FOX, Chairman.

WM. SPROTT BOYD,

Canton, 16th August, 1834. Secy, Pro temp.

ANSWER.

To the Hong Merchants:

Gentlemen,

We have received your letter of the 15th instant, and as it contains official matter over which we have no control, the communication cannot be noticed beyond a mere acknowledgment thereof.

(Signed as the letter of 11th August.)

THE CANTON REGISTER.

Before the meeting adjourned there was a conversation amongst the merchants on certain parts of Lord Napier's speech; and there was a general feeling extant of the propriety of attending to his lordship's strenuous recommendations; the meeting separated with the declared intention of acting with unanimity on all future occasions.

Referring to the invitation of the hong merchants to the British merchants to meet the whole hong in the Consol house at 10 o'clock on the 11th instant, and the refusal of the British merchants,—after having heard the sentiments of Lord Napier, as detailed in our last number—to attend the meeting, we now lay before our readers translations of some chops from the viceroy and hoppo to the hong merchants, which were sent by the latter to the British merchants on Monday last.

The first document, which we think unnecessary to publish at length—and indeed, we have curtailed the whole, as containing a great deal too much useless verbiage and repetition—is a letter from the hong merchants, dated on the 11th instant, in which they state that our “honorable officer” had refused several times to see them, and receive the “government orders.” Consequently, they had not been able to return any report to the viceroy, who, they say, “for their not being able to enjoin the orders, will inflict punishment which it will be impossible for them to sustain.” As the British merchants had refused to meet them at the Consol house, they forwarded the four orders of H. E. the governor, praying the British merchants to inform their honorable officer of the contents. The following is the first document.

Loo, Governor of Canton &c. to the hong Merchants.

The Hee (or naval officer) of the Heangshan district, with others, has reported “that an English war vessel having on board one barbarian eye” had anchored at Cabreta point. On enquiry it was stated that he was to “examine and have superintendence of the said nation's merchant vessels” coming to Canton to trade, &c. As duty requires, a report is made.”

According to this, I have examined and find, that hitherto, outside barbarians trading at Canton have only had *tae-pans* (chief supercargoes,) buying and selling goods. They have been permitted to request permits, and then come to Canton. But ordinarily they have only had permission to reside at Macao. The English have traded at Canton upwards of a hundred years. And with regard to all the regulations, there has long been mutual tranquillity. The said hong merchants before reported, that this year the English company is dissolved. The barbarian eye who has now come is of course for the superintendence and examination of this business. But the barbarian eye is not comparable with the *tae-pans*. If he wish to come to Canton, it will be necessary to make first a clear report, requesting the imperial will on the subject. As to the commercial affairs, if there be circumstances absolutely requiring the establishment of other regulations, a petition of requests must also be sent, after enquiry and deliberation on the part of the hong merchants, through them; that a memorial may be prepared, and obedience called for.

Uniting these circumstances, this order is issued. When the order is received by the said merchants, let them immediately go in person to Macao, and ascertain clearly from the barbarian eye, for what he has come to Canton province. Let them also enquire fully and minutely as to what other regulations require to be now established, since this year the said nation's company has been dissolved. Then let them report in answer, to afford evidence on which to make a plain and full memorial, for directions as to what conduct is to be observed and to what, obedience is to be required.

And let them authoritatively enjoin the established laws of the *celestial empire*, that, with exception of the *tae-pans* and other barbarian merchants trading at Canton, none can be permitted to come to Canton, without a report having been made, and the *mun-ye* received. The said barbarian eye, having to examine concerning and superintend the affairs of commerce, may reside at Macao. If he wishes to come to Canton, he must inform the said merchants, that they may previously petition me, the governor, and I will by post-conveyance send a memorial, and all must respectfully wait till the mandate of the great emperor has been received. Then orders will be issued to require obedience. Oppose not! A special order.

Taoukwang 14th year, 6th moon, 15th day, (July 21st 1834.)

We can discover nothing very alarming in this letter; the governor appears to be a little prudish, and fearful of the coming change in his condition; there is no doubt, however, but that he will soon be reconciled to his new friend: the coincidence of his opinion with those expressed in the quarterly review and morning post, that “the barbarian eye is not comparable with the *tae-pans*,” is remarkable; there must be a communion of souls between this trio, the two editors and Loo-tayin.

The governor in his second letter, after repeating part of the first, and referring to the past days of tranquillity, and ordering the merchants, linguists and compradors to instruct the “new-come barbarians in all things,” proceeds to remark that hitherto the foreigners coming to Canton have been permitted to request and receive leave from the

hoppo; and he then observes.

On this occasion, the barbarian eye (that is, head-man, Lord Napier, has come to Canton, without having at all resorted to wait for orders. Nor has he requested or received a permit from the Superintendent of customs; but has hastily come up to Canton, in infringement of the established laws! The custom-house will not permit him to enter, and he is sent, with a consular officer, to require their trial. But in tender consideration for the said barbarian eye, being a new comer, and unacquainted with the statutes of the *celestial empire*, I will not strictly investigate. But it is not expedient that the said barbarian eye should long remain at Canton provincial city, requiring that, when the commercial business regarding which he enquire and hold jurisdiction is finished, he immediately return to his own country. And hereafter, without having requested and obtained a permit, he is not permitted to come to Canton.

As to the object of the said barbarian eye's coming to Canton commercial business. The *celestial empire* appoints officers to rule the people—military ones to intimidate the wicked. Officers of commerce are to be directed by the merchants themselves. There is nothing to hear on the subject. In the trade of the said empire there are any changes to be made in regulations, &c.—in all matters, the merchants are to consult together, and make a joint statement to the Superintendent of customs and to my office. Whether (the proposals) are allowed or disallowed must be learned by waiting for a reply publicly to be to be newly commenced, it is requisite to wait till a response is made, clearly reporting to the great emperor, and his mandate then it may be commenced, and orders may be issued requiring.

The great ministers of the *celestial empire* are not permitted to have private intercourse by letter with outside barbarians. If the barbarian eye throws in private letters, I, the governor, will not at all attend to them.

With regard to the barbarian factory of the company, within the city, it is a place of temporary residence for barbarians. Canton to trade. They are permitted only to eat, sleep, and use the factories. They are not permitted to bring up wives and children, nor are they permitted to go out to ramble about. All these are by fixed and certain laws and statutes; which will not bear to transgress.

To sum up—The nation has its laws; it is so every where. The barbarian eye has its laws. How much more the *celestial empire*! How far its great laws and ordinances. More terrible than the awful laws of the *celestial empire*. Under this whole bright heaven, none dares to disobey the laws of the four seas. Subject to its soothing care are the kingdoms. The said barbarian eye, having come over a sea of thousands of miles in extent, to examine and have superintendence of the said nation's merchant vessels, he must be a man thoroughly acquainted with the principles of high duty. In every affair act in accordance with reason. Then only can he restrain the barbarian merchants.

I, the governor, looking up, will embody the extreme will of the emperor to cherish with tenderness the men from a distance. I will not treat slightly the outside barbarians. But the barbarian eye is extremely strict and close-drawn; we dare not in the least transgress. The said barbarian eye be very careful not to listen to the artful suggestions of evil men, enticing him, until he fails of the object of the said emperor in sending him so far.

Uniting all, I issue this order to be enjoined. When the said merchants, let them immediately act in obedience to the order on the said barbarian eye, that may know it thoroughly and do it not.

The said merchants have had intercourse with the barbarian eye years. Their knowledge of their language and feelings must be such, that linguists and compradors are more closely allied to the barbarian eye. Truly explain clearly, opening and guiding the understanding of the barbarian eye assuredly cannot but obey. If there should be disobedience, it must be owing to the bad management of the linguists and to the instigation of the compradors. Assuredly, the said merchants be reported against that they may be punished; and on the line shall instantly be put in full force. Their respectability—concerned. Tremble fearfully hereat. Make not repentance. These are the orders.

† A phrase for capital punishment.

Taoukwang 14th year, 6th moon, 21st day, (July 27th 1834.)

The third order, dated July 30th 1834, repeats the former orders. Lord Napier's coming to Canton without having first petitioned for permission, the governor says “is, indeed, a great infringement of the laws of the *celestial empire*, that the said barbarian eye has but newly come and is unacquainted with the dignity of the state of the *celestial empire*, he is absolved from strict investigation. He again blames the merchants, and threatens them to the emperor but yet, indulgently, “once again commands urgent haste.” He says “the barbarian eye immediately set off and leave the port, and not loiter about foreign factories outside the city, loitering about an affair concerns the national dignity. I, the governor, am able only to report against the said merchants, and they may be brought to trial.” He then tells them to

The fourth document contains the following report of the arrival of H. M. Superintendents

On the 19th day of the 6th moon, in the 14th year of Taoukwang (25th), I received the following communication from Chung, of the Canton maritime customs:—

“The ‘domestics’ at the custom-house station behind the river side, in front,) have reported, as follows:—

THE CANTON REGISTER.

aming we perceived, during the night of the 18th of the present out midnight, the arrival of a barbarian ship's boat at Canton, our English devils, who went into the barbarian factories to reside. And ng searched and examined, we could find no permit or pass. And arid by report that there is at present a ship of war of the said hored in the outer seas; but not having been able to learn for what we think that such coming as this is manifestly a clandestine to Canton. Whether or not the hong merchants and linguists way consorting with them, we must—making our report—request duty requires, to examine.—This is a list of the four barbarians, ord Napier, who we hear is a war commander, Davis, Morrison,

ang 14th year, 6th moon, 25th day. (July 31st 1834.)

report the hoppo communicates to the viceroy, the usual story of the old regulations, complains aglect of the hong merchants and linguists, and ends gain issuing his strict orders to the hong merchants ine and reply." Here the governor again takes pencil, and tells, the merchants to "immediately in accordance with the tenor of the several previous orders ascertain what the said barbarian eye has come to Canton, and why, in dis to the regulations, he has, not requested a red permit. Let them the same day—report in answer. At the same time, let them order him immediately, with speed, to return to Macao, and reside there, I the governor have made a prepared report, to request the impe be made known, that it may be obeyed. He must not linger about Should there be any opposition, the said merchants will be held possible. Tremble herat—intensely—intensely tremble. These lers.

ukwang 14th year, 6th moon, 25th day. (July 31st 1834.)

r, uniting all these circumstances, to use a favorite of the governor, what conclusion is to be drawn? simply a local government will soon fall in with the new of things. The advantages of having a controlling authority in Canton, or elsewhere, both the emperor officers will quickly discover; the tone of these are anything but repulsive; steadiness, quiet and in the part of the British will have the desired and effect. Let us unde and no communication government or the mercant, but what is for our rest; it is easy to say *pukting*—no can understand. ir own way. They will not act; and even should rnor be so energetic—which we scarcely hope—as to trade until he hears from Peking. Taou-kiang, ightness of reason" will surely not be so unreason turn his *Kwo kaou*, the designation of the years sign, into a *sobriquet*. No; any edict from Peking ermits the continuance of the free trade will be the flicted blow on the exclusive system of the court. We consider a stoppage of the trade by l government at the present time, and for the assign- on of the presence of lord Napier in Canton, the ing that could happen for its future freedom and ty. Our opinion, perhaps, may not be a very one; but surely when a reference is made to a su- authority it is better to be the aggrieved than the r—and especially when that supreme authority most despotic power, as in the present case, to its officers for their rash impolitic proceedings. rses of the hong merchants will suffer—perhaps their they may be degraded and hamboozed for their negligence. The next step of the officers will be t and reconcile themselves to what they must be re they cannot alter or prevent. If the emperor governors are once thoroughly impressed by the nation of the British nation to have an open trade with at open trade will be conceded.

remark of the governor that "even England (the f devils—a regular pandemonium) has its laws," ession. The son of heaven seems now to know the ntains "that little body with a mighty heart." "A ridge for a flying enemy"—hurt not even the s pride of the government officers: convince them all still voice of reason—so according to their own Yew le puh yung kaou shing—he who has reason te need not talk loud:—that the revolving heavens brought on a universally-beneficial-change, which indicated yearly by natural phenomena since the ss of reason" has occupied the "divine utensil;"

say to them

—jam redeant Saturnia regna.

* * * * *
tuis jam regnat Apollo.

Allow them to make a good retreat; grant them the honors of war, arms shouldered, drums beating, colours flying—and we are greatly mistaken if the policy of the Taising dynasty will not be altered favorably to all the nations under the azure heavens.

We have heard, from a native, the San-shwuy-héen has forwarded a report, stating that an imperial envoy (Kin-chae) a censor of the Tso-poo, the magnate, Shing-yin, with two other officers, Fung yin-king and Kang-tsing-tae, is on his way to Canton on duty.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

China, an Outline of the Government, Laws, and Policy, and of the British and Foreign Embassies, and Intercourse with that Empire. By PETER AUBER, Secretary to the Directors of the East India Company.

This is a work that may be emphatically called, practical. All that the Chinese will permit us to know of themselves is here lucidly set forth; and those who may be compelled, or who are desirous, to have dealings with them, may learn what they have to expect. That they are a set of over-reaching rogues, and very cowardly and silly wretches, is quite apparent; and though Mr. Auber has stood forward the advocate and the panegyrist of the East India company, even from his own showing, (we think that company has behaved almost as siltily, and in a manner quite as cowardly, as those with whom they have had to contend. Whenever their servants residing at Canton, acted with any thing like common spirit, it was sure to draw down reproof from their masters. "Our trade, our trade—preserve our darling trade," was the continual cry, the reiterated command. Acting upon this principle, the Chinese invariably got the better. The insults, the degradations that our countrymen have received at their hands cannot be fully comprehended, and even scarcely believed, until this volume has been perused. That firmness, nay, even violence is the only method of proving to them that other beings are men besides those who are born in the celestial empire, was fully exemplified by the only instance we have of spirit, in that of Mr. Innes, a gentleman not belonging to the Company. He, having occasion to visit a mandarin, one of his servants rushed out from a dark passage, and slapped his face. † Mr. Innes goes to the hoppo, or chief police magistrate, and demands justice. The hoppo laughs in his face. Mr. Innes then says, that if he have not justice before eight that evening, he will fire the mandarin's house. The hoppo smiles again, and hops off over the water to his festal enjoyments. A little after eight, in a wonderful fright, he hops back, seeing the mandarin's house in a blaze. And Mr. Innes gets ample justice for the assault by committing arson. The Company's factory, and Company, of course, do not know how sufficiently to express their indignation at such unwarrantable conduct; and we owe our gratitude to Mr. Innes for showing us so much of the Chinese character. Upon mature reflection on all the evidence advanced in this volume, we feel convinced that the Chinese will not carry on with us an authorized trade, upon the footing we wish to establish. It is no use saying that the Americans, and other nations, did what we wish to do; they did it as far as the Chinese were concerned—under the auspices of the president and factory of the East India Company. They looked upon all foreigners in the aggregate as one set, and to the factory as responsible for their behaviour. When Lord Napier arrives to supersede the factory, and the celestials find that they are no longer dealing with a body of truckling and subservient merchants, but, that they are in actual contact with a powerful, a war-like and, worst of all, intelligent government, great will be the wagging of chins in consternation, and the agitation of peacock's feathers in perplexity. We think that his lordship will be reminded, that he is a long way off home, and, that so great a personage will require all the ships that lay in Canton river to convey him thither. The upset of all this will be, a forced trade—disturbances in China—perhaps a revolution—a settlement on her coast, and, in a century or two, a second edition of India. That these results will benefit the Chinese at large, and advance the cause of humanity, there can be little doubt; yet these future advantages will be obtained at the cost of which present misery is equally certain. The volume that has called from us these remarks we hesitate not to say, should be very generally perused. To the merchant such perusal is a matter of the most urgent necessity. We have much doubt of the success of the first speculations. As obstinacy generally begets a wish to either overcome or punish it, we cannot help entertaining the immoral hope, that if the authorized trade be refused to us, or rendered worthless by impediments or extortion, that our ships will spread themselves over the coasts, and smuggle all they can. Even upon the "fitness of things," as philosopher Square hath it, we hardly know whether it be morally right that an imbecile despotism should defer the blessings of civilization to so many millions, lest they should learn to think, and find themselves not quite so well off under a government so paternal, as they ought to be; and that we should not be permitted to bring about that reform from without, which cowardice or selfishness will not allow to originate within. However we leave this matter to the casuists; we know that we have the clergy with us in this view, and, if it be allowed to interfere for the spiritual welfare of a nation, against that nation's wishes, surely something might be hazarded for their temporal advantage also. We shall conclude by saying, that this work on China is got up with the temperate good sense of a man inured to business: and it is not only a valuable, but a most opportunely produced volume.

Metropolitan Magazine for March.

† The weapon with which the attack on Mr. Innes was made was a large wood-knife, or hatchet, and repeated blows were struck without any return.

THE CANTON REGISTER

'The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices the press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce.'

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 7.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 26TH, 1834.

NO. 34.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE new and fast sailing ship, ELIZA STEWART, Capt. R. Millar, 423 tons burthen, having about $\frac{1}{2}$ of her cargo engaged, will meet with early despatch. Apply to R. TURNER & Co.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE LOWJEE FAMILY, Captain Johnson, to sail on the 1st of August. For freight apply to THOMAS DENT & Co.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE FUTTAY SALAM, J. Keys commander, will leave Whampoa on the 1st of September next. For freight apply to DADABHOY & MANACKJEE RUSTOMJEE.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE ALI LEVIE, Captain Andree, will leave Whampoa on the 25th of September next. For freight apply to DADABHOY & MANACKJEE RUSTOMJEE.

FOR THE STRAITS AND CALCUTTA.

THE BOMBAY CASTLE, Capt. Wemyss, will receive freight at Lintin or Macao: To sail in all this month. Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE well known fast sailing ship LORD CASTLEREAGH, Captain P. Tonks, to sail early in October. For freight apply to DORABJEE HORMUZJEE, No 7 French Hong. Canton, 7th August 1834.

FOR ABERDEEN DIRECT.

THE British Brig, CITY OF ABERDEEN, Ja. Monro Captain, will leave Whampoa early in October; burthen (per Register) 260 Tons. For freight apply to JA INNES.

FOR SINGAPORE & BOMBAY.

THE ship CHARLOTTE, Captain Melville, will leave Whampoa on the 20th of September. For freight apply to BURJORJEE FURDOONJEE, No. 3 Powshun Hong.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE HELEN, Captain G. Lungley, will sail on the 20th of September next. For freight apply to CURSETJEE SAPOORJEE PARECK, AND FRAMJEE JEMSETJEE, No. 4, American Hong.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having, been appointed agent for Framjee Nasserwanjee & Co's Insurance Office Bombay, is prepared to receive applications for insurance on such risks as by the regulations of the office he is permitted to take. BURJORJEE FURDOONJEE, No. 3, Powshun Hong.

NOTICE.

RISKS will be taken in Viceroy Merjee's Constituents Insurance Office of Bombay, on the same terms as heretofore. RUSSELL & Co. Agents.

NOTICE.

THE ANGLO-CHINESE KALENDAR for 1834.—Price 50 cents. Published March 31st, 1834, and for sale at the Albion Press Office, No. 6 Danish Hong.

NOTICE.

Horsburgh's Charts are always on sale at R. MARKWICK & Co's.

CANTON.

We have not received any reports of arrivals since our last, which is probably owing to the boisterous state of the weather for the last few days, squalls, increasing to strong gales have been blowing, with heavy and constant falls of rain. The streets in the suburbs of Canton have again, for the last fortnight, been daily flooded.

POST OFFICE REGULATIONS.

At a meeting of British merchants, held at the Office of H. M. Superintendents this 8th day of August, 1834, for the purpose of reconsidering the preliminary Resolutions of the 4th Instant regarding the formation of a Post office establishment at Canton and Macao, The following Resolutions were unanimously agreed to regarding the Receipt of Letters and Parcels. 美国邮局在广州和澳门成立

1. Mr. Markwick is recommended as a fit and proper person to take charge of a Post office.

2. A Post office is to be established at Macao and Canton.

3. Authority to be given to Mr. Markwick or his Deputy to receive all letters from British ships arriving in China, such authority to be shown to the masters of vessels, on application.

4. To defray the expense and leave a fair return to the Post Master, a postage must be levied on letters as follows;

Five cents on each ship letter;

Twenty cents on Parcels not exceeding in weight 1 lb, and five cents additional per lb, the maximum to be one dollar.

Newspapers, and Parcels containing News papers delivered free.

5. A receipt to be given for all Letters and Parcels stating ships name, and day and of hour receiving them.

6. After selecting the Macao and Lintin letters for Canton to be immediately forwarded by a Fast Boat.

7. A Printed form to be sent with each letter stating ships name, number of letters, date of arrival, and despatch from Macao.

Regarding the despatch of Letters.

1. The intended departure of British vessels from Whampoa or outside the Bogue, is to be notified to the Post Master, in order that he may make arrangements for transmission thereby: the same to be delivered to the master of the ship, or the Agent as may be most convenient.

2. Letters to and from Macao to be forwarded on Wednesdays and Saturdays; the hour of starting to be regulated by the tide, of which due Notice is to be given by Circular, and by advertisement at the Post Office. Each letter to be charged ten cents, payable on delivery.

All other Foreign merchants, connected with the commerce of China, are invited to give their authority to Mr. Markwick, according to the above Resolution, as they may be consistent with their own convenience.

As the foregoing Plan is only to be considered experimental, and may be liable to future arrangements, the following Gentlemen were requested, and agreed to put themselves into a Committee, namely: Messrs J. C. Whiteman, T. Fox, And. Johnstone, Alex. Matheson, and W. S. Boyd, any three of whom to be considered a quorum. All future matters relating to the P. O. Establishment to be conducted by these Gentlemen, who are to report the proceedings to H. M. Superintendents, as may be necessary.

[Signed.]

J. H. A. and

on the part of H. M. Superintendents

Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Bomanjee Manackjee
Thomas Dent & Co.	Burjorjee Furdoonjee
Fox, Rawson & Co.	J. Henry.
Whiteman & Co.	Ilbery & Co.
James Innes.	John Watson.
T. R. Colledge.	A. S. Keating.
Richard Turner & Co.	R. Browne.
Jas. Goddard.	Nich. Crooke.
John Templeton & Co.	John Slade.
Dadabhooy Rustomjee.	C. A. Vertannes
Dossabhooy Hormajee.	Andrew Jardine
Muncherjee Jamsetjee.	Robert Thom.
Dossabhooy Rustomjee	Tho. Allport.
Hormuzjee Byramjee.	Joseph Cragg.
Alex. Matheson.	H. Wright.
W. S. Boyd. for self and	Framjee Muncherjee
Douglas McKenzie & Co.	Dorabjee Hormajee
J. S. Mendes.	Framjee Jamsetjee
E. W. Brightman.	Bapoojee Viceroy
J. R. Morrison.	Manackjee Rustomjee
Nanabhooy Framjee.	Ardiseer Furdoonjee
Cursetjee Sapoorjee Pareck.	Jummojee Ne.

THE CANTON REGISTER.

Meeting of British merchants was held yesterday at 4 o'clock in the hall of the superintendents, in order to form a Chamber of commerce in Canton. The meeting was engaged with preliminary arrangements; and to be able to publish the regulations of the Chamber next number.

We are glad to have it in our power to lay before our readers the following authentic report of the conference held last Saturday between Lord Napier and some of the officers.

On Saturday the 22nd in the evening, Howqua and Mowqua came aboard the ship, requesting that he would receive a visit from the Kwang-chow-hee and the Chaou-chow-foo, in the hall next o'clock. On Saturday at nine the linguists and others arrived in chairs stools &c. of state. These having been placed in a together derogatory to the dignity of his majesty's commission, late alteration was made, more consistent with the relative of the two parties, and very much to the dissatisfaction of his coadjutors. The settling of this important point took up 4 hours, when the mandarins having arrived were received by the superintendents in full dress, and took their seats, without any remark, to the more recent arrangement of the chairs. The mandarins having thus kept the superintendents waiting for above 4 hours, Lord Napier stated in the strongest terms possible his dissatisfaction, acquainting them that such conduct would not be repeated on a second occasion. The mandarins stated the object of their visit was in obedience to the orders of the viceroy, to enquire:—the cause of Lord Napier's arrival at Canton? the nature of the business he was instructed to perform? and when was it his intention to return to Macao?—first, Lord Napier replied by reading from the records the edict of the 16th Jan'y, 1831. Stating that "in case of the dissolution of the company it was incumbent on the British Government to appoint a Chamber of Commerce for the general management of commercial dealings to prevent affairs from going to confusion." And hereupon Lord Napier read His Majesty's Commission in accordance with said edict, and the possibility of His Excellency the viceroy, as well as themselves, together forgotten the existence of such a document. In respect to the question, His Lordship's letter to the viceroy contained an answer, and he recommended the propriety of their conveying it to the viceroy, or of reading it themselves, on condition that it should be among the other national archives, it being altogether impossible to commit such weighty matters to the hazards of verbal communication. His Lordship's return to Macao would be regulated entirely by the convenience. A great deal of desultory conversation then ensued in which the mandarins argued that the king of England should have addressed a letter to the viceroy on the subject, to enable him to answer the emperor. Lord Napier conceived that such would be a degradation on the part of the king. That the king had appointed him, one of his own household, a nobleman, and a captain in His Royal navy, to perform the duties suggested in the edict, and that he conceived himself to be upon a par in rank with the viceroy, and of course the proper channel of communication. The mandarins also appeared desirous of holding Lord Napier's letter to the viceroy in the light of a private communication, and it was opened by the hong merchants, a proposal which, of course, they resisted; the business of the day being thus concluded, the mandarins partook of a refreshment, and departed in the best possible manner, without the probability of their return in a short time. The great ardour of the Kwang-chow-hee induced him to remark "how unpleasant it would be for the two nations to come to a rupture." Lord Napier replied, "not the least on our parts as we were well prepared, but that he could assure him of his majesty's most anxious desire to maintain the most friendly intercourse with the king of China."

Readers, after perusing the following correspondence will easily draw their own conclusions as to the probability of a stoppage of the British trade by the Chinese government.

Office of British Superintendents, 18th August 1834.
Thomas Fox, Esq.

Chairman of the meeting of Merchants.

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your note of yesterday accompanied by a letter from the hong merchants to the British merchants that "in consequence of my having declined to receive the edicts of the Chinese government—they, the hong merchants, had put a stop to the shipping off on British account."—now to request you will have the goodness to take steps to find out whether this unjust measure has proceeded from the hong merchants themselves, or in consequence of orders issued to them by his excellency the viceroy. I beg to remain &c.

(Signed) NAPIER.

Canton 19 August 1834.

To the Right Honorable Lord Napier,
H. M. Chief Superintendent of Trade, Canton.

My Lord,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's letter of yesterday's date, requiring information if the stoppage of shipping off cargo on British account has proceeded from the hong merchants themselves, or in consequence of orders issued to them by H. E. the viceroy.

Soon after receiving your Lordship's letter last night, a chop was put into my hands from the hong merchants; enclosing copy of one addressed to them by H. E. the viceroy, entering very fully upon the recent discussions on the subject of British Trade; copy of the translations by Mr. Morrison are herewith enclosed for your Lordship's information.

From enquiries I have been enabled to make amongst my brother merchants in Canton, I gather that the threatened measure of the entire stoppage of trade, though apparently originating with the hong merchants, could have emanated only from the government authorities.

I have the honor to be &c.

(Signed) Tho. Fox, Chairman.

In answer on the 20th, his lordship acknowledges receipt of the above letter and chops; expresses regret that his compliance with H. M. instructions should be maliciously used by the Chinese for the purpose of annoying the British trade, and favors Mr. Fox, for the information of the British merchants, with the following extracts from these instructions.

"In execution of the said commission you will take up your residence at the Port of Canton in the dominions of the emperor of China, and you will discharge the several duties confided to you by the said commission and orders in Council respectively at Canton as aforesaid, or at any other place within the River or Port of Canton, or at any other place which may be for that purpose hereafter appointed by us, and not elsewhere."

"The Bocca Tigris, which is marked by a fort immediately above Anson's Bay, forms the limit of the Port of Canton, and your Lordship will accordingly conform to that understanding."

To the Right Honorable, Lord Napier,
His Majesty's Chief Superintendent of Trade, Canton.

My Lord,

I have the honor to acknowledge your Lordship's Letter of the 20th instant, and beg to acquaint you that the same has been generally circulated amongst the British merchants here.

I now beg to enclose copy of a chop received yesterday from the hong merchants requesting a reply to their letter of the 18th, which reply has been sent them this morning, and copy is also herewith for your Lordship's information.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) THOMAS FOX, Chairman.

To the Hong merchants of Canton Canton 21 August 1834.

We have the honor to acknowledge your letter of the 18th instant, accompanied by copy of one to your address from H. E. the viceroy of Canton.

We can only repeat that our commercial interests are now under the Superintendence of the Right Honorable Lord Napier, the Representative of the King of Great Britain, our most gracious Sovereign.

We may, however, remark that the letter of H. E. the viceroy alludes to the possibility of a stoppage of trade while you state to us that the trade is actually stopped by authority of the High officers.

(Signed as before)

LETTER FROM THE HONG MERCHANTS.

A respectful notification. We have just now received an official reply from His excellency the governor, which we are commanded to enjoin and make known to you.

We now copy out the official order, and send it for your perusal, praying you, gentlemen, to examine it minutely. You will then know that His excellency the governor's extreme desire to cherish those from remote parts is great beyond the power of increase. We pray you to return an answer. This is the task we impose. For this we write. And with compliments &c.

7th moon—14th day (August 18th) [Signed] By eleven Hong merchants.

FROM GOVERNOR LOO

TO THE HONG MERCHANTS.

Loo, governor of Canton and Kwangse provinces, &c. &c.—in reply (to the Hong merchants).

On examination I find, that the trade from the English nation to Canton has been carried on for a hundred and some tens of years. In this long period all regulations have from time to time been reported and established.—Whether the said barbarian eye—Lord Napier—be an officer or a merchant, there are no means of ascertaining. But having come for affairs of commerce to the celestial empire, it is incumbent on him to obey and keep the laws and statutes. It is an old saying—"When you enter the frontiers, enquire respecting the prohibitions. When you enter a country enquire into its customs." The said barbarian eye, having been sent by the said nation's king from a great distance, is undoubtedly a man who understands things; but his having precipitately come to the provincial city, without having made a full report of the circumstances and causes of coming here, was indeed a want of decorum. I, the governor, considering that it was his first entrance into the inner dominions, and that he was yet unacquainted with the established laws, commanded the said merchants at that time to enjoin orders on him, and to enquire and ascertain for what he had come to the provincial city:—that if it were, that, on account of the company's dissolution, it had become necessary to establish other regulations, he should immediately inform the said merchants, that they might make a report to me;—to afford me data for sending a memorial, by the government post. And that the said barbarian eye should meanwhile return to Macao, and await the will and mandate of the great emperor being received—and published to command obedience. Thus the business would be altogether managed in perfect accordance with dignified decorum, rendering change needless.

THE CANTON REGISTER.

To refer to England,—should an official personage from a foreign country proceed to the said nation for the arrangement of any business,—how could he neglect to have the object of his coming announced in a memorial to the said nation's king,—or how could he act contrary to the requirements of the said nation's dignity,—doing his own will and pleasure! Since the said barbarian eye states he is an official personage, he ought the more to be thoroughly acquainted with these principles. Before, when he offered a letter, I, the governor, saw it inexpedient to receive it; because the established laws of the *celestial empire* do not permit ministers and those under authority to have private intercourse by letter with outside barbarians: but have hitherto, in commercial affairs, held the merchants responsible;—and if, perchance, any barbarian merchant should have any petition to make requesting investigation of any affair, (the laws require) that, by the said *Taepans* (Chief Supercargoes), a duly prepared petition should be in form presented, and an answer by proclamation awaited. There has never been such a thing as outside barbarians sending in a letter. I at that time commanded the *Kwang-chou-hie* to give minute verbal orders on this subject.

Again, I have examined in order, the points of regulation established by report (to the emperor), and have thrice issued orders, which the said merchants were required to make themselves acquainted with and to enjoin. The subjects discussed in these several orders are the long-established regulations—well known to all the barbarian merchants of every nation who have business at Canton—the *flamingly luminous* ordinances and statutes. Thus commencing, I was treating not slightly the outside barbarians.—Obey—and remain—dis-obey—and depart.—There are no two ways.

Now—(the merchants) have reported, that on going to the factory to enquire and ascertain facts,—the said barbarian eye desired to have official correspondence, to and fro, with all the public offices,—and would not obey the orders.—On examination I find, that the English nation and the officers of the *celestial empire* have hitherto had no intercourse of official correspondence. The barbarians of the said nation, coming to or leaving Canton, have—beyond their trade—not any public business.—And the commissioned officers of the *celestial empire* never take cognizance of the trivial affairs of trade. From the time that Canton has admitted outside barbarians to its open market, all affairs relating to commerce and the control over the barbarian merchants have been placed under the entire cognizance and responsibility of the said hong merchants. Never has there been such a thing as official correspondence to and fro with a barbarian eye.—And of those trading at Canton there is not only the English nation; nor have the English barbarian merchants been at Canton only one or two years. Yet all have been tranquil and quiet, obeying the laws. There has been no occasion for officers to examine into and manage business;—on the contrary, they would but embarrass and impede the merchants.—This request to have official correspondence to and fro is not only contrary to every thing of dignity and decorum; but also would prove very inexpedient for the barbarian merchants of all the nations. The thing is most decidedly impossible.

The said merchants, because the said barbarian eye will not adhere to the old regulations, have requested that a stop should be put to the said nation's commerce. This manifests a profound knowledge of the great principles of dignity. It is most highly praiseworthy. The circumstances of the said barbarian eye—lord Napier's perverse opposition necessarily demand such a mode of procedure. It would be most right immediately to put a stop to buying and selling.—But, considering that the said nation's king has hitherto been in the highest degree reverently submissive, he cannot in sending lord Napier here at this time have desired him thus obstinately to resist. The some hundreds of thousands of commercial duties yearly coming from the said country concern not the *celestial empire* the extent of a hair or a feather's down. The possession or absence of them is utterly unworthy of one careful thought. Their broad cloths and camlets are still more unimportant, and of no regard. But the tea—the rhubarb—the raw silk—of the inner dominions are the sources by which the said nation's people live and maintain life. For the fault of one man—lord Napier, must the livelihood of the whole nation be precipitately cut off! I, the governor, looking up and embodying the *great emperor's* most sacred—most divine wish,—to nurse and tenderly cherish, as one, all that are within and that are without,—feel that I cannot bring my mind to bear it.—Besides, all the merchants of the said nation dare dangers, crossing the seas myriads of miles, to come from far, here. Their hopes rest wholly in the attainment of gain by buying and selling.—When, the other day,—being summoned by the said merchants to a meeting for consultation, they did not attend,—it was because they were under the direction of lord Napier. It assuredly did not proceed from the several merchants' own free will.—Should—in one morning—(the trade) be wholly cut off, it would cause great distress to many persons,—who, having travelled hither by land and sea,—would by one man—lord Napier, be ruined. They cannot in such case but be utterly depressed with grief.—In commiseration, I again give temporary indulgence and delay. Let the said merchants again immediately enjoin, particularly and minutely the orders, requiring the said barbarian eye, with unruffled mind, to consider thrice. He should know that the said nation trades here, and annually amasses great gain, entirely in consequence of this *sacred dynasty's* extreme wish to cherish tenderly (those from far). It in no way regards the trade as an advantage, and cannot be hampered or constrained by (any consideration for) it. If the old-established regulations be not in accordance with reason, how could all the barbarian merchants yield to them the willing submission of their hearts!—and obediently keep them! Since the said barbarian eye occupies an official situation, all merchants of the said nation, when they do not keep the laws, will require to be controlled and constrained by him. But if he talk not reasonably, how can he gain the submission of the multitude! I, the governor, have, for some tens of years,

extended my care over those within and those without,—and have treated a man contrary to propriety. How can I be willing to tyrannically the requests of men from far!—But what concerns the dignity will not admit of being transgressed or passed over.

I hear that the said barbarian is a man of very solid and calm mind, and placid speech. If he consider, he can himself doubtless distinguish right and wrong. Let him on no account permit himself to be deluded by men around him. If he can repent and arouse—obey previous orders—and act according to them,—let him answer through the merchants, and the trade shall continue as commonly. If he still his obstinacy and do not arouse, then it will appear, that the said eye does not wish the said nation to have here the liberty of the trade shall be immediately stopped, and the commerce eternally Hereafter, when the said nation's king hears respecting these orders and official replies, (he will know) that the whole wrong of the barbarian eye,—it is no way owing to any want on the part of the *celestial empire* of extreme consideration for the virtue of reverential obedience exercised by the said nation's king.—Let the said merchants take this reply—and, having enjoined it authoritatively on the private merchants of the said nation,—and the barbarian merchants of every nation,—may make themselves acquainted with it,—let it be folded and preserved.

Taoukwang, 14th year, 7th moon, 14th day. (August 18th 1841)

Mr. Editor,

A gentleman writes me, coming through the *Register* on Thursday morning last, H. M. Birthday, he found the Imogene and Andromache just abreast of the lower fort, and surrounded by war junks. The Imogene was engaged with ball practise at a buoy with her great guns; immediately above were anchored several heavy stone boats loaded, whose cargoes are destined, on nearer movement of the English frigates, to fill up the channel of Bocca Tigris.

Now, Sir, as it is half a mile broad, and runs in a treacherous tide to the depth of 12 to 15 fathoms, I leave your readers to imagine what effect a few hundred tons of paving stones will have on it.

DELA

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF THE CHINESE PHILOSOPHER, MANGTSE.

Concluded from No. 32 Page 128.

It is impossible to advocate in a stronger manner that which, in our times and in the countries where we live, is called public opinion. But Mang-tsze went much farther in the passage which immediately follows, and where his zeal for the peoples' good brought him to the point of making an apology which one could scarcely expect to find in a Chinese book. The king of Tse, informing himself, within hearing of the philosopher, of events which had passed at times which were even then ancient, spoke to him of the last prince of the first dynasty, dethroned by Ching-tang and of the last prince of the second dynasty, put to death by Wu-wang, the founder of the third. "Are these facts true," asked he of Mencius.—"They are proved by history," he answered.—"A subject put his sovereign to death!—can that be?" replied the prince.

"The rebel," Mang-tsze answered quickly, "is he who outrages humanity. The robber is who revolts against justice. The rebel or the robber, is merely a private person. I have heard it said that the punishment of the person of Chow, fell upon a private person. I do not see that in him they caused a prince to perish."

The philosopher did not always allow himself to be carried away by this tone of vehemence and bitterness; but generally his answers are full of vivacity and energy and this sharp tone has been disapproved by some. It is related that Hung-woo, the founder of the Ming dynasty, once reading Mang-tsze, fell upon this passage. "The prince looks upon his subjects as the dirt beneath his feet, as like grains of mustard seed, which he holds in no account his subjects on the other hand look upon him as a robber or an enemy." This words displeased the new emperor. "It is not thus," said he, "that sovereigns are to be spoken of. He who has held such language is unworthy to share the honors paid to Confucius. Let Mang-tsze be degraded, and his tablet removed from out of the temple of the prince of letters! Let no one be so bold as to make representations on this subject to me, nor to transmit any to me before they shall have pierced with an arrow he who shall have digested them."

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decree threw all the learned into consternation; they named Tseen-tang, president of one of the courts, resolved to sacrifice himself for the honor of the whole passage, and explained the true meaning of it should be understood, he gave a description of the times of Mencius, and the deplorable which all these petty tyrants, constantly at war themselves, and all equally rebels against the authority of the Chow dynasty, had reduced the "It is of these sorts of sovereigns," said he in on, "and by no means of the son of heaven, that we meant to speak. How, after the lapse of so many years, can it be attributed to him as a crime? I will not say such is the order; but my death will be glorious for the sake of posterity."

On having drawn up this request, and prepared his petition, Tseen-tang he took himself to the palace, and being at the first enclosure, "I come" he said to the emperor to make some representations in favor of Mang-tse is my petition; and uncovering his breast, "I bid he, "what are your orders, strike."

One of the guards instantly let fly an arrow at him, took him down and forwarded it to the emperor, to whom he related what had just occurred. The emperor read the petition attentively, approved or feigned to approve it, and that the wound of Tseen-tang should be looked after. At the same time he decreed that the name of Mang-tse be retained in possession of all the honors which it enjoyed. It might be our duty to relate this anecdote, which exists at the same time the fanaticism of the learned and the generation which rests on the memory of this hero.

This book being, as has been said, an integral part of the examinations, should be learned by heart by those who submit themselves to the examinations, or aspire to literary degrees. Recently, it has been the most often reprinted of any book in a thousand editions, with or without commentaries. Numberless learned men have applied themselves to elucidate and interpret it; it has been twice translated into mantchou; and the last version, revised by the late Keen-lung, forms, with the text, three of the six volumes of which the Chinese-mantchou copy of the fourth of the royal library is composed. —*Nouveaux mélanges, Par M. Abel Remusat.*

is a shrewd fellow, and a vexatious, and we cannot help thinking (considered twenty shillings well expended, (in manner we shall explain,) in order to bring our home legislative enactments upon equal matters, into contempt. We imagine that our readers on perusal of proceedings at Queen-street Police office given elsewhere, inclined to agree with us, that the worthy member for Oldham has living with a professed informer, in order to sport a joke publicly of a Police Office, at the expense of our Acts of Parliament, and the cost to himself of the sum above specified. It was indeed ill laid out, for the subject matter thereby furnished to him for insertion in his gridiron-embazoned Register, was beyond all price. Can anything be more absurd than that a man should be subjected to a fine because he writes his name on a green ground, instead of a black? If any possible exercise of imagination suppose a more ridiculous than that the legislature of a free country should gravely say to its subjects, you write your name in white upon green, instead of white upon black, shall be fined £5, which fine it shall not be in the power of any man to mitigate for less than 20 shillings. The colour of green is sacred among the Mahomedans; that of yellow is "celestial," Chinese, and in China or in Turkey we would certainly not be so inquisitive as to enquire into the respective claims of the two colours; but we cannot turn to ourselves the astonishment of a Turk or of a Chinese, finding to be in England, and being fortunate enough to possess a human head, as doubtless he would, such total disclaimers of all observance of difference of colours, whether in the human skin or in a colourable commodity, were to find himself suddenly fined £5 because his wheel-wright had inscribed his name upon the said cart, instead of a black ground!—Waugh! Waugh! Prodigious! He said, "What for is name written at all—surely to ascertain it, and not shew it as clear relief on green as on black?" We must not after such exhibitions of absurdity as this, it were asking too much of the world, to concede that an Englishman is a freer agent than a Chinese. Let us imagine a Chinese Baron d'Haussez, on his visit to Queen-street Police Office. "Here," would he say, "I find an instance of the wonderful respect in which the legislature of England holds the colour of black (a gloomy colour, the fondness for which is the frequent suicides of this melancholy people.) One of the legislators of this country was fined a sum of one pound sterling for writing his name in black, and inscribing his name thereon." "How easily would it have been for the legislature to have required the name to be 'legibly written in black, white, or grey." "With such wisdom, &c." said the Baron d'Haussez. —*The Englishman.*

QUEEN-SQUARE.—THE INFORMER D. WILLIAM COBBETT, Esq., M. P.—Last week we stated that Digby had summoned Mr. Cobbett, for not having his name properly painted on his cart, but in consequence of the informer having served the summons in Bolt-court, Fleetstreet, instead of the defendant's residence at Ashe, near Guildford, the information was dismissed. Thursday, however, the case again occupied the attention of the magistrates, when a solicitor, named Faithful, attended on behalf of the defendant.

Digby stated, that on a certain day he saw a cart belonging to Mr. Cobbett with the name painted white on green ground, instead of white on a black ground, or vice versa, which was in violation of the 1st and 2d William IV., chap. 2. sections 59 and 60, and subjected the defendants to any penalty not exceeding 5l. and costs. The informer added, that he had not delivered a summons at Mr. Cobbett's residence at Ashe, which would have made the costs amount to about 30s. in consequence of the gentleman who attended for the defendant undertaking to produce Mr. Cobbett on this occasion.

Mr. Faithful asked the informer, if he thought it likely that Mr. Cobbett would come 40 miles to attend a summons which had not been served upon him.

Digby repeated that an understanding had been come to that the defendant would attend without a summons, or he should have sent one to Ashe.

The magistrates conferred together, and then stated that they should not convict in the absence of the defendant, he not having been served with a summons in accordance with the law.

Digby then told the solicitor that he should immediately forward a summons to Ashe, and if the defendant did not then appear, he should procure a warrant to compel him.

The parties, however, had not left the office, but a few minutes when they returned, and Mr. Faithful, the solicitor, said that he would plead guilty to the charge, on behalf of Mr. Cobbett. The fact was, he added, that the cart had been sent to the painter's, and the informer had seen it before Mr. Cobbett had an opportunity of doing so, to ascertain if it had been done properly.

The Magistrates, under the circumstances, convicted Mr. Cobbett in the mitigated penalty of 20s. and costs.—*The Englishman.*

To the Editor of the Canton Register.

Sir,—Can you enlighten me on the following points, which appear to me of the utmost importance between this country and England?

Are the advances which the Chinese are empowered to make, on shipments to Great Britain, or only to one port—London?

Are these advances to be limited to the Chinese, or to the Chinese hong merchants, for instance?

At what time are the advances to be made, before or after shipment? My reasons for asking these questions are, that it is notorious that no good will is entertained by the Chinese towards what are called free traders here.—May not this plan of advances to be consigned to the E. I. company in England, even the trade in teas from this as completely a monopoly as it ever was the old system, to the ruin of many who may rely on the acts of parliament for the benefit of a free trade?

The power of making these advances is not limited: if this year it is £600,000, it may be next year £3,000,000; more than the whole amount of teas annually exported to Great Britain:—the whole of this, be it remembered, consigned to the E. I. company, as before, or at any rate, under their control, as advancing the funds.

Are we to suppose these men so far removed from self, and the wish to acquire and preserve power and patronage, as to use these great means solely for the benefit of those who have ousted them from what they have regarded as their birth-right, the monopoly of the tea-trade?—or is it not possible that it may be but a deep laid plan to retain possession, and perhaps, eventually, thereby recover the trade, by showing the British people that, in any case, the tea must pass through their hands, and be purchased with their funds?

I think, Sir, the above deserves a few remarks from you.—The appearances at present are suspicious; the opening of a treasury here for bills on the supreme government of Bengal, the appointment to these offices of old company servants, the establishment of a commercial house in close connection with these servants—all must tend to impress the Chinese with an idea that the day of the company here is not yet over; and unless the power invested in these men be exercised with more liberality and impartiality than the experience of human nature would lead us to believe practicable, the effect on the minds of the Chinese must be that the appointment of Representatives of his majesty in this country is little more than nominal; as it must be secondary to those who have the distribution of what is more important with a Chinaman, the means of acquiring wealth.

I need not point out to you the influence which any man, or set of men, dispensing so large a sum, as that now remarked on, must thereby acquire. The course of exchange—Canton on London and Canton on Bengal—may be disorganized by an arbitrarily established rate; and I will add that it appears to me certain that a plan so replete with mischief only requires pointing out to the independent merchants of Great Britain and India to ensure from them representations which cannot fail to put an end to it a point most important to all engaged or about to engage in the China trade.

I remain, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
Canton, August 23, 1834. A young merchant.

We are not able to give any answer to the queries of a young merchant. We have before said, we regard with mistrust and suspicion the establishment of a leadenball street interest in China; but not having seen the regulations under which advances are to be made upon cargoes shipped in Canton, we decline, at present, giving our opinion on what—we cannot help thinking—is a stepmother's measure. Is not the subject-matter of a young merchant's letter the peculiar care of the Chamber of commerce?

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The Chinese appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 7. TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2ND, 1834. NO. 35. PRICE 50 CENTS

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THE new and fast sailing ship, ELIZA STEWART, Capt. R. Millar, 423 tons burthen, having about 2 of her cargo engaged, will meet with early despatch. Apply to R. TURNER & Co.

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THE PUTTAY SALAM, J. Keys commander, will leave Whampoa on the 1st of September next. For freight apply to DADABHOY & MANACKIEE RUSTOMJEE.

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THE ALLALENIE, Captain Andree, will leave Whampoa on the 25th of September next. For freight apply to DADABHOY & MANACKIEE RUSTOMJEE.

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THE all known fast sailing ship LORD CASTLEREAGH, Captain P. Took, to sail early in October. For freight apply to DORABEEE HORMUZZIEE, No 7 French Hong, Canton, 7th August 1834.

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THE British Brig, CITY OF ABERDEEN, Ja Monro Captain, will leave Whampoa early in October; burthen (per Register) 260 Tons. For freight apply to JA INNES.

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THE ship CHARLOTTE, Captain Melville, will leave Whampoa on the 20th of September. For freight apply to BURGESS FURDONJEE, No 3 Powshun Hong.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.
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NOTICE.
Horsburgh's Chars are always on sale at R. MARKWICK & Co's.

All letters must be post paid.

CANTON.

LEO The only arrival in the past week is the British brig x, G. Ceevely, from Singapore.

The masts of the Bombay ship ANN, were cut away during the late gales, in order to prevent her driving on shore in Macao roads.

The ship MANGLES, Carr, having been detained by the blowing weather, went to sea of the 29th ult.

We can easily understand that there may be some amongst the British mercantile community who feel anxious and impatient under the protracted suspension of trade, of which we still regret the continuance.

To those individuals, if such there be, we earnestly commend a calm and dispassionate line of conduct under the present crisis, the most important, perhaps, that has ever occurred during our commerce with this empire.

At the commencement of so important a measure as the opening of the China trade, results equally important must be looked to by all reflecting men. It could never have

been expected that the Chinese hong merchants should once have acquiesced in the new order of things without struggle to maintain their long-acknowledged system, which foreigners and their commerce were held in thrall. Every effort and misrepresentation, prompted by the mercenary cunning, by disappointed hopes, and by humble pride, are to be expected, and can be only successfully opposed by unity on the part of the British. The struggle has begun on the part of the hong merchants by the unauthorized suspension of the trade; but it is feeble in its first effort: as no government edict has been issued to suspend the trade it is quite clear that the government does not venture to commit itself by so decisive a measure, while by the unprompted course of allowing the hong merchants to carry it in effect, the government has preserved to itself a loophole of retreat, should it be baffled in its experimental measure, the firmness of the British merchants.

We, therefore, entreat the most perfect unanimity while; let not our impatience make us the laughing stock both the hong merchants and the government; nor let us weaken the power of the chief superintendent by any selfish, or ill digested measure.

To the Editor of the Canton Register

Sir,—I frequently hear, in the course of conversation among my fellow countrymen as well as other foreigners here, an argument which, however foolish, is somewhat specious—it is that "Foreigners resorting to this country, have no right to resist the laws and regulations thereof; but ought to submit quietly whatever they may meet with."

As we now seem fortunately about to make the experiment of what a little wholesome opposition may effect,—at which some may be alarmed—let us see what has been hitherto gained by submission during the last century and a half; and we will take the *chops* recently published by the governor and his evidence.

Let any foreigner, whether British or not, read attentively these tissues of insolence and bombast, from two local officials, one of them a slave—in reference to one of the most powerful nations of the globe, particularly pointed at the representative of its sovereign; and he will, I think, arrive at the conclusion, submission has been tried long enough. The studied insolence of the language and the tone of contemptuous superiority assume contrast strongly with the laboured falsehoods, and the waver of imbecility which mark their conduct; and it is to this miserable system of braggadocio and humbug that it is still wished by some to subject the British nation! The sneer of Napoleon as to shop-keeping propensities will still hold good.

However desirable it may be to continue the commerce to this country, we should bear in mind that there are limits at which the desire of acquiring wealth should stop; and that among the most marked of these is the sacrifice of honor, whether national or individual; every merchant should recollect that he is a man; and should any hesitate to waive private interest if incompatible with the support of the dignity of the country to which he belongs; if it is proved that these cannot exist together, the vigorous measure of stopping the trade, or of putting it on such a footing would be consistent with the honor of our country and should at once be resorted to: such is the position at which we now arrived, and it remains to be seen whether the pride of Great Britain are longer to succumb to unresisting empty menaces and vapourings of the local officers of the empire, whose interest, we are well assured, it is to conceal from their sovereign. From this spring the insults offered as to pass now as mere matters of form.

Is it necessary for the purchase of tea, that we should be called "devils" and "barbarians"; that we should be under the surveillance of hong merchants and linguists?

elves tremble at the nod of the meanest underling of the local government, and whom we have recently on two occasions seen acting as menials in the presence of the local officers?—The restriction enforcing the separation from wives and families, putting us on a level with the brute creation; the gracious permission to leave our doors, "three times a month," "under the care of a linguist," in droves "not exceeding ten" "to visit the flower gardens" for the pigs at the Honam joss house, "lest sickness and disease may arise" among us from confinement; may be cited as *musters* of the causes for complaint, emanating solely from the local authorities.—Within a few days we shall, as customary at this season of the year, have some more of these published—one of them of so gross and horrible a nature, that I dare not even allude to the subject.

Putting out of view all commercial interests, it is indispensable that a continuation of this monstrous falsehood and arrogance should not be permitted: and I must say that I cannot understand how any one, with the feelings of a man, can, even though it should be opposed to his pecuniary interests, object to the exercise of power to put an end to the system.

Let us hope that the vigor displayed by His Majesty's Chief Superintendent, and the assistance accruing from the presence of the ships of war may effect the desired change.

I am, Sir, Your most obedient Servant.
Canton, 1st September 1834. A British Merchant.

We cordially agree with the sentiments expressed in the letter of "a British merchant," and trust that the whole body are so fully aware of their own true and ultimate interests as to re-echo and abide by them.

THE CHINESE NAVY has often justly been blamed by his imperial majesty. We will not discuss its merits and demerits but leave these to better judges; however one instance which came to our notice is worthy to be recorded. In the late Formosa rebellion a part of the numerous Amoy squadron was sent over with soldiers to awe the rebels. It so happened that a certain Tsung-ping-kwan—Rear admiral—who shall be nameless, deemed it more convenient to stop on board his junk, though Chinese naval officers are equally expert in fighting on shore. To dispel the tedium incident to a life of idleness he invited the captains to a gambling party. Matters were soon arranged and these naval heroes passed day and night in their favorite pastime. Days and months elapsed, the bloody war was finished, but they had not yet done with gambling. On their return to Kin-mun they were accused of having neglected their duty, whilst the land forces had fought so bravely. An order from the emperor sanctioned the decrees of the provincial government, which had deprived them of a year's salary. At the present moment they are again engaged in a hardy enterprise and have a fair chance of regaining the laurels, which they had lost by handling the dice.

We are indebted to a correspondent for the following sketch of the dinner in honor of H. M. birthday, having been prevented by illness from attending to Lord Napier's invitation.

HIS MAJESTY'S BIRTHDAY.

On Tuesday, the 26th instant, Lord Napier gave a sumptuous dinner to the British subjects in Canton, in honor of H. M. birthday. Invitations had been issued by his lordship for Thursday the 21st, the anniversary-day, but, in consequence of the floods, the dinner was postponed. Tables had been prepared for about ninety guests, but the officers of H. M. Ships *Imogene* and *Andromache* did not arrive to dinner. About sixty persons sat down to table; the Parsees, who had declined dining, came after dinner to drink the king's health; a separate table being laid for them in the verandah.

The cloth being removed, Lord Napier proposed the health of our most gracious sovereign king William the 4th, with four times four. His lordship said, in rising to propose His Majesty's health, he was at a loss for words fully to express his feelings. The sovereign whose health the company present were about to drink had done more good to his country than any of his predecessors. The passing of the reform bill alone would transmit his name with honor to the latest posterity. That great measure had not only had a magical effect on Europe, but its influence had been felt round the wide circle of the globe itself. But the efforts of our beloved king had not been confined to the destruction of parliamentary monopoly; in his reign commercial monopoly had also been overthrown. The trade to China was no longer hampered and shackled as it had once been. Gentlemen who formed the present party might now push their spirit commercial enterprise to the farthest verge that British daring would permit, and he trusted their efforts might be crowned with ample success. Our gracious sovereign had once sailed the salt seas himself, and in his was still a true English sailor. He sincerely loved the profession, and his ardent wish to patronize to the utmost of his power—navigation—her twin sister—trade. The British residents in Canton engaged in a peculiar degree, the paternal care of His Majesty. He had it

from his most gracious majesty's own lips how much he loved them—and was now in their power to show that they were not wanting in loyal feeling to their patriot king.

Never was toast drunk more enthusiastically. It would have done our beloved sovereign's own heart good (God bless him) to have heard the cheers with which his health was drunk by his loyal subjects in this distant part of the world. A gentleman facetiously observed that the cheering was loud enough to startle the governor from his bed. After the king's health had been drunk, Mr. Compton senior, sang God save the king, in very fine style, and the whole company joined in the chorus.

His lordship then gave the "Queen," and said that within the wide circle of the British dominions there is no woman who can add grace to her private character, or a brighter lustre to her domestic virtues.

Drunk with three times three. Lord Napier then gave the "Princess Victoria," and when it should please Almighty Providence to call her to the throne of the British empire, may she prove as good a woman as her mother, and as great a queen as Queen Bess. Drunk with three times three. The "Army and Navy" were then drunk with hearty cheers. Captain Elliott R. N. returned thanks, and gave. "The commerce of Canton." Mr. Jardine, as one of the commercial community, returned thanks. Lord Napier then proposed the health of two gentlemen, the pleasure of whose company he had hoped for that evening, but, from some mistake or other, they had not arrived. These two gentlemen, his lordship said, were ornaments to one of the professions we had just toasted, and were now in this country merely to afford us protection. He gave Captain Blackwood and Captain Chads of the Royal Navy.

Their healths were drunk with cheers, and Captain Elliot having returned thanks for the honor done his brother officers, begged all the gentlemen present to fill bumpers, as he was going to give a toast which he knew they would drink with loud applause. He gave the health of H. M. Chief Superintendent, Lord Napier.

There certainly never was cheering more tremendous. The hall rang with one universal shout, which was heard over the whole range of the foreign factories. After the cheering had subsided his lordship rose and said, were he gifted with the eloquence of a Cicero, he might even then feel at a loss to make a meet return for the courtesy with which his health had been drunk. He feared the applause was above his merits; all he could boast of—and on that point he would yield to no man—was a sincere desire to discharge his duty. He deeply lamented that in acting up to the instructions contained in H. M. commission, he had been involved in a misunderstanding with the viceroy, which had, for the present, caused a stoppage of the trade. He trusted, however, this would be for no length of time; and he was of opinion that a show of firmness in the present instance would have a good effect; that the principles of free trade would be spread among the Chinese, and that ere long British steamers would visit every port of China. To effect this was the worthy object of his highest ambition. It was an honest pride—and he was not ashamed to avow it—that he would glory in having his name handed down to posterity as the man who had thrown open the wide field of the Chinese empire to British spirit and industry. His lordship then adverted in a very feeling manner to the East India company. It did not become us to cherish feelings of enmity against the mighty dead. The East India company was now defunct in China. There might be some present who had felt galled by its monopoly, while it existed; but now that its power in China was extinct, hostility should be buried in oblivion. The influence of the East India company in China had been overthrown by the genius of free trade; and, perhaps, in a few short years that body might no longer have a being. We ought, therefore, only remember the great men it had given to the country, the lustre which had been added to the British name by its deeds of glory, and the solid advantages which our native country is actually deriving from it while it still sways the rod of empire. He would give, "The noble East India company, and success to its measures when they are not opposed to the good of the people," which toast was drunk with loud applause.

Mr. Young, who was a member of the late factory, returned thanks; and made use of a metaphor of the branch and parent stem. We regret that we were too far removed to hear the whole of Mr. Young's speech, who evidently spoke with impassioned eloquence.

Lord Napier then gave Captain Neish and the country trade—loud cheers.

Captain Neish, in returning thanks, declared himself very much taken aback by the honor that had been done him so unexpectedly. As a return he begged to propose the health of Lady Napier and her amiable family. The toast—which was given with much good taste and gallantry by the veteran captain—was drunk with rapturous applause.

Lord Napier, in returning his sincere thanks, vowed to make Captain Neish himself, as the *youngest* married man—bearer of the news to his ladyship of the honor that had been done her.

The Parsees having now joined the party, his lordship rose, and proposed the health of our Parsee friends. They were, his lordship observed, a most industrious, enterprising and valuable class of British subjects. Their peculiar situation made them especially an object for exercising the generosity of the English people. The remnant of a once mighty nation, they had been driven from their homes by the iron hands of the Turk and the Arab. They had sought protection under the shadow of our banners, and lived in the hope of yet returning to their native land, when mahomedan superstition should have passed away.

This toast was drunk with loud cheers; when Dinear Derabjee, in simple and affecting terms, returned thanks on the part of his countrymen, and proposed the health of Lord Napier, which was drunk with three times three. At the particular desire of the Parsees, the health of Lord Clarendon, governor of Bombay, was proposed and drunk with the usual honors.

The health of Lord William Bentinck, governor general of India, was drunk with the usual honors. Captain Baker proposed the health of Captain

Charles Napier, late of the British Navy, and now admiral of her most faithful majesty Donna Maria. Lord Napier returned thanks for the honor done the gallant admiral, whom he was proud to call his cousin.

In the course of the evening several songs were sung by Mr. Compton junior, Captain Melville, Captain Crawford, Mr. Whiteman, Mr. Keating, Mr. Cragg, &c.

The party broke up about 12 o'clock, but several joined the Parsees in the verandah, where their festivities were prolonged to a late hour.

The dinner passed off extremely well. Lord Napier did every thing an able chairman could do to make his guests feel at home. We never witnessed a greater display of general good feeling. We must apologize for giving a mere outline of what Lord Napier said; we did not take any notes, and have been obliged to trust entirely to memory.

The public dinner in Canton of the 26th of August 1834, in honor of H. M. birthday, will long be remembered by all who had the happiness to partake thereof with feelings of the most sincere pleasure.

The following is the official translation of the notice hung up at the public entrance of the British consulate on Saturday last, and generally distributed throughout Canton.

INTERESTING TO THE CHINESE MERCHANTS.

State of relations between China and Great Britain at present. A true and Official Document. On the 16th January, 1831, the viceroy Le, in consequence of advice from the hong merchants—issued an edict requiring the chief of the factory to write home stating that in case of dissolution of the East India company—it was incumbent on the British Government to appoint a chief to come to Canton for the general management of commercial dealings,—and to prevent affairs from going to confusion;—whereupon, at the dissolution of the company—the king of Great Britain—in accordance with the wishes of the viceroy—appointed Lord Napier—a member of his own household—an hereditary nobleman, and captain in his Royal Navy—to come to Canton for the above most laudable purpose—and report himself by letter to the viceroy accordingly. Lord Napier arrived at Canton on the 25th July, and next day forwarded his letter to the city gates—which was offered to the mandarins for the purpose of being delivered, and refused by the whole of them. It is false to say that the British officer who carried the letter desired to force his way within the precincts of the palace. The hong merchants, it is true, desired to take it, but it was quite derogatory to the dignity of the representative of the king to communicate thro' the merchants. The viceroy now complains that he knows not for what reason Lord Napier has come—at the same time forgetting the edict of his predecessor which brought him here, as well as his own obstinacy in refusing to receive the letter of a man of equal rank with himself. His excellency then publishes edicts requiring Lord Napier to retire to Macao—and on the 18th August publishes another edict, in which he states that the hong merchants have requested the trade to be stopped, but in commiseration says he.—“I again give temporary indulgence and delay”—knowing at the same time that the trade had been actually stopped by the hong merchants two days before. The viceroy then sends the Kwang-chow-foo, the Kwang-chow-hee—and the Chaou-chow-foo, to require of Lord Napier the object of his visit, the nature of his duties—and the time of his return to Macao. Lord Napier replies to the first by a reference to the edict of January 1831; to the second by a reference to his letter to the viceroy, which contains all the intelligence, and which they refuse to open or convey; and to the third, that his return to Macao depends entirely on his private convenience. The ignorance and obstinacy of the viceroy has thus allowed the hong merchants to put a stop to the trade, when he himself only threatens to do so. He sends his mandarins, and they return as empty as they went when the official document was offered for their conveyance;—and the consequence is—that thousands of industrious Chinese who live by the European trade, must suffer ruin and discomfort thro' the perversity of their government. The merchants of Great Britain wish to trade with all China on principles of mutual benefit; they will never relax in their exertions till they gain a point of equal importance to both countries, and the viceroy will find it as easy to stop the current of the Canton river, as to carry into effect the insane determinations of the hong. [Signed] NAPIER. Canton, 26th August, 1834. Chief Superintendent.

MEETING OF BRITISH MERCHANTS.

At a meeting of British merchants held in the hall of His Majestys Superintendents on Monday, the 25th August 1834.

Mr. W. S. Boyd apologized in Mr. Fox's name for that gentleman's absence on account of ill health, and proposed that another person should be appointed to the chair to preside at the present meeting.

It was unanimously agreed that Mr. W. S. Boyd should take the chair on the present occasion.

The proceedings since the last meeting were then read and approved.

Moved by Mr. Dent, seconded by Mr. Jardine, and unanimously agreed that the consideration of the letter from the Right Honorable Lord Napier to Mr. Fox, of the 20th instant, be deferred, and subsequently referred to the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce when formed.

The observations of Mr. Goddard on the Rules and Regulations for the establishment of the Chamber of Commerce were then read.

Moved by Mr. Dent, seconded by Mr. Innes, and resolved that the Rules and Regulations be now referred to a Committee to be appointed.

Proposed by Mr. Innes, seconded by Mr. Dent, that Gentlemen willing to become Members of the Chamber of Commerce do now signify the same; when the following Gentlemen gave in their names, reserving to them-

selves full power to draw back if they should not be satisfied with the as formed by the Committee.

Names.

Mr. Innes.	Dadabhoj Rustomjee.
Mr. Jardine.	Framjee Muncherjee.
Mr. Whiteman.	Mr. Thom.
Mr. Dent.	Mr. Vertannes.
Mr. Keating.	Mr. Fox, by Mr. Whiteman.
Mr. Crooke.	Mr. A. Johnston, by Mr. Jardine.
Mr. Watson.	Mr. Matheson, by Do.
Mr. A. Matheson.	Nanabhoj Franjee.
Mr. Henry.	Muncherjee Jan setje.
Mr. Mendes.	Dorabjee Hormuzjee.
Mr. A. Jardine.	Bapoorjee Viccajee.
Burjoorjee Furdoonjee.	Bomanjee Maneckjee.

Proposed by Mr. Jardine, seconded by Mr. Whiteman, and resolved; that the following Gentlemen be appointed to act as a Committee to revise and approve the Rules and Regulations drawn up by Mr. Goddard:

Mr. Dent.	Mr. J. Matheson.
Mr. Turner.	Mr. W. S. Boyd.
Dadabhoj Rustomjee.	

And that three should be a quorum; and that they do report their proceedings to a meeting to be called for the purpose at the earliest possible date.

Proposed by Mr. Dent, seconded by Mr. Jardine, and carried unanimously; that the most cordial thanks of the meeting be voted to Mr. Goddard for the trouble he has taken in drawing up the scheme for a Chamber of Commerce.

Proposed by Mr. Jardine, seconded by Mr. Dent, that the thanks of the meeting be voted to Mr. Fox for his services in carrying on the correspondence since the last meeting; and to Mr. W. S. Boyd, for the trouble he has had in the office of Secretary, and for filling the Chair on the present occasion.

The meeting then dissolved.

WM. SPROTT BOYD, Chairman.

We insert, with much pleasure, the following tribute of respect to the memory of the late Dr. Morrison, from a fellow laborer in the same vineyard.

Mr. Editor,

I am delighted with the tribute of unqualified praise you bestow upon a worthy individual as Dr. Morrison. Though I am not accustomed to lavish praise upon fellow mortals—for we are all sinners, and in the sight of God without any claim upon his grace—I nevertheless appreciate a due acknowledgment of the merits of any distinguished individual. Such was Dr. Morrison, and such he has been. Having known him for more than ten years, I understood to value the sterling qualities with which he shone. honor his integrity, his christian philanthropy, his unwearied labours in behalf of the great cause. I rejoice to give a public testimony of his worth and sympathize in the loss which the Chinese community has experienced. He loved the Chinese, notwithstanding their manifold vices and arrogant claims. His liberality in promoting the gospel was unbounded, he remained the steady friend of the great cause, and his name will be remembered by all those who profit by his labors, and are actuated by the same spirit.

PHILADELPHIA.

Mr. Editor,

In looking over your Register of the 5th August, I observe that several resolutions have been passed by the merchants of Canton respecting the delivery and despatch of ship letters; and that a remuneration is to be made to the Post Master for his trouble.

Will you have the goodness to inform me (as it seems to have been overlooked) what remuneration the skipper of the vessel is to have who brings the letters, and who has the most trouble with them;—for I can assure you the packets and letter bags together are at times, almost as bulky as a bale of cotton, and room you must know is a great object in a cotton ship. Likewise who will defray the expense of boat-hire to land them at Macao for, Mr. Editor, these are hard times for us.

Macao, 26th August, 1834.

A COUNTRY SKIPPER.

We beg to refer “a country skipper” to the post-office committee. We consider the “skippers” have a fair claim for postage.

SURVEY OF THE COAST OF CHINA.

With lively joy, we should hail the arrival of one of the North Pole cruisers to survey the coast of China and Manchouria. This is truly a gigantic task, and would confer greater honor upon the surveyors, than an abode of two or three winters in 80 latitude under snow and ice. We might be led to enquire what has been gained by these costly expeditions, if we do not consider every additional information upon a dubious point in geography of real advantage to mankind. At the same time we must allow, that the survey of the whole coast of China would be less expensive, less dangerous and infinitely more advantageous than those laudable enterprises. A feeling the proverbial jealousy of the Chinese might have, in years, prevented the execution of such an undertaking, but as we are now convinced by a series of recent facts, that the security of the Canton trade is endangered by expeditions to the North East coast, we may safely venture to complete the work of the sagacious Kang-he.

No coast of the Asiatic continent has so many excellent and spacious harbours as the Chinese. Hainan and Mantchooria included, it ex-

THE CANTON REGISTER.

16° to 54° Latitude, and is thus more extensive than that of any other in the world. As it is confidently hoped that British enterprise will be confined to one single port, the property of British subjects will be exposed to great risks, as long as the ships have to sail in the dark and expose their way.

The coast of Canton with the exception of some of the eastern parts, is pretty well known. The South western parts of Fokien have also attracted the notice of the scientific navigator, but we are not aware, that the Chou-gan bay, which is sheltered against all winds, is known to any European. Chang-hoo-heen has a bar harbour, with three fathoms over the bar at low water, has latterly become known, but has never been surveyed. Beyond Amoy the coast is much indented, but we wish not to dwell upon any an bays which Horsburgh has noticed, through his information is much circumscribed. Even those harbours of which he has given an outline would still deserve to be visited by the hydrographer, for in many are unknown dangers, which to a vessel without the aid of a pilot would prove destructive. Hany-gan harbour, though the resort of numerous junks, is scarcely known by name. Lee-leou has a harbour sheltered against all winds, but the entrance is very dangerous. The Me-choo islands form too a well sheltered harbour, but there is a sunken rock in mid channel, of which the position has never been accurately ascertained. In regard of the spacious bay of Hing-hwa-o, we are completely in the dark, nor do we know much about the passage between the island of Hae-tan and the main, except that it is very dangerous on account of not being surveyed. The entrance to Fuh-choo harbour, though partly surveyed, ought to be better known before large ships can venture into it. From Ting-hae, a port in the neighbourhood of Fuh-choo, which has been visited, up to the frontiers of Che-kiang province, the coast is a complete fairy land, scarcely ever visited by any ship, nor are the numerous and well cultivated islands with which it is studded even known by name. We mention here the principal bays and harbours, which will claim the attention of the surveyor. Lo-yuen-heen, Ning-tih-heen, with a very spacious bay, and Fuh-ning-foo, the latter the nearest harbour to the Woo-ehills, from whence we receive our black teas.

Between the Piscadores, or Pang-hoo islands, are many good anchorages; but utterly unknown. The frightful coast of Formosa, with its large sandbanks, is not as dangerous as it might be imagined, but a ship without sailing directions runs a considerable risk. We do not now speak of the East coast, which seems to have entirely escaped notice, but as we have read a parliamentary speech upon this island, and have seen some of its bar harbours, we should indulge ourselves with the hope, that it will form a part of the survey.

The Che-keang coast is equally indented as the Fokien, but we look in vain for sailing directions and shall only mention the principal harbours, beginning from the south. Hwuy-gan-heen, Wan-choo, Lo-ling-heen, Tiao-ling-heen, Tai-choo, Ning hae-heen, Shih-po basin, the entrance of the seen-tang river, which leads to the capital Hang-choo, and Cha-po harbour, which has been visited. Ning-po and Choo-san harbours are known, but the Choo-san group would still require a good survey.

The coast of Keang-soon (Keang-nar) is very low, and has few good harbours. Shang-hae, on the left bank of the Woo-sung river, has a dangerous entrance surrounded by shoals without any elevated land mark, where the best navigator may be bewildered without sailing directions.

The Yang-tze-keang, with its formidable sandbanks towards the south is by no means so inaccessible as our ignorance has painted that majestic river. We are not aware, that any ship has ever made an attempt to proceed as far as Tung-choo, on its northern bank. How would Chinese pride be humbled, if our ships could find access to a river which stands in connection by means of canals with the whole empire. From the Yang-tze-keang to the Hwang-ho, or the yellow river, the coast runs in a straight line, there are neither harbours nor commercial cities. We do not doubt, but the yellow river, notwithstanding its large banks, might be entered, if a hydrographer could show the way. To the north of the yellow river the coast gradually rises, and the city of Hae-choo has a well sheltered harbour, between the and Yun-tae-shan and the main. We also suppose, that vessels may anchor near Han-yu-heen.

The coast of Shan-tung is rocky and bold, but has no other harbours except Tai-hae-wei and Ting-choo, the former on the promontory, the latter a little to the north, have been honored with a visit from barbarian vessels. As we, however, are persuaded, that our appeal will not be in vain, we give the nomenclature of the remaining bays and harbours. Kaou-choo, Tse-me-heen, Jeung-yae-so and Haou-yang-so, on the south—Sin-han-so and Chin-shan-wei on the west, and Fuh-shan-heen on the north coast.

Pechih-le province is without any harbours. The channel which leads over the bar of the Pih-ho to Tsen-tsin has only 14 feet water, when a southerly wind blows, but during the prevalence of northerly breezes even junks of 8 feet draught cannot pass it.

The southern part of Mantcheoria, Leaou-turg, or Shing-king, has various good harbours and bays, Kin-choo and Kae-choo are partly known, the latter is very shallow; Tung-tze-kow bay is spacious and tolerably well sheltered; there are several other bays towards the promontory, and a deep bay at the mouth of the Ya-luh-keang, on the frontiers of Corea; but none of these have ever been visited by any ships.

The coast of Kirin province has between Lat 42 and 43 several bays, the largest of which are at the mouth of the Tu-men-ula and the Suifu Pira, but the country is scantily inhabited, and even the natives do not engage in navigating the sea of Japan. The northernmost part of the coast is little indented, but not at all known, until we reach the Seghalien island, which has been visited by La Perouse.

We have thus taken a short view of the immense field open to an enterprising and unwearying surveyor. We should have included Corea and Japan in the list of unknown coasts, if this would not have swelled this paper much. The voyages of Cook and of his successors have conferred great benefits upon mankind at large, but there are only a few scattered tribes on the islands of the Pacific, whilst the coast of China swarms with myriads of human beings, who may thus come in contact with civilized nations. Other considerations of still higher importance are too obvious to require any comment. Assured that the results of such a survey would completely change the face of our relations with the celestial empire, and give to our trade, which has hitherto hung on a slender thread, a firm basis, we expect, that this proposal, though coming from a humble individual, will meet with no objections. No country, even the most accommodating towards the celestials can find fault with measures so eminently calculated to promote geographical science, and if

British interests, without violence or intrusion. The pecuniary sacrifices required to effect so great a purpose are comparatively trifling. The Jesuits in the service of Kang-he have done much towards so desirable an object, their labours still remain and shew to the world, after the lapse of a century, what an unwearied pursuit of a laudable object can accomplish. Let us not be behind them, but rather strive to outdo them in zeal and perseverance.

NEW PUBLICATION.

We live in a literary age, and it would be a pity not to advert to the new publications with which our celestial friends favour the world. Unlike the western barbarians, who whilst they are wiser than their forefathers, Chinese scholars either repeat what the ancients have said, or are entirely silent, to give the world to understand, that they are too wise to think themselves wiser than the sages of olden times. It is therefore very difficult to find a new publication, and it was mere chance, that we got a small book into our hands entitled King-kwei sin-shoo:—Warning to people of rank—a new book, or Sew-hee-ke-tseuen-chuen: The whole story of the elegant shoe, in four small volumes. Our readers are acquainted with the atrocities committed by Ye-mang-che, the village tyrant, who was strangled at Canton in November last; a poet had contrived to write a ballad, wherein he paints the dreadful punishment of this miscreant in bodes, and the present work is a relation in prose, interspersed with verses, which gives an account of the criminal's life, after his return into his native village. The style of the work is easy, full of good aphorisms, the details are interspersed with some sage remarks, and wherever a simple relation of facts be too insipid, the author has availed himself of fiction, to render the work more amusing. We have perused the whole, and only regret that the writer has abbreviated so many characters, as to put the patience of the reader to a trial in finding them out. As a literary production, we think the author worthy of praise, for he has handled the subject with great ability, and given to the story a romantic interest. The conclusion is as impressive as a Chinese writer possibly could draw it. The indignant spectators behold the parting scene of Ye-mang-che from his wife, who shows the utmost tenderness towards an unworthy husband. As soon as his body is removed, they resolve to retaliate upon his family the same injury which he and his accomplices inflicted upon the neighborhood. Such a proposal meets with general applause, until a senior amongst the crowd points out to the bystanders the punishment which he is now to receive in hades, according to the tenets of budhism. This remark forcibly strikes them, and all acquiesce in the punishment of another world; the author recapitulates the sentences passed upon him and his accomplices in haikus, and concludes the whole with the moral of the story.

We have never read a work which has given us such an insight into the domestic life of the people of Canton. If these little volumes were translated they would surely please the English reader, who is anxious to know something about the Chinese. A Chinese scholar would very soon perceive, that they abound with truisms, and contain nothing sublime or new. But we leave them to judge for themselves and conclude our remarks, not thinking it necessary to give the contents of the whole story, as the Repository has already made us acquainted with the facts.

NEWS FROM THE EAST COAST.

According to information received from natives the Min river, on which Fuh-choo, the capital of Fokien is situated, overflowed simultaneously with the Choo-keang. The ravages done by the inundation are very great. Several Formosa grain junks have sailed for the capital to ensure a good and ready market for their rice cargo.

Though there has been little rain during this summer in Fokien province, the potato crop in the sandy and rocky parts of this province is very promising. As the greater part of the poorer classes live upon sweet potatoes, which they mix with a small quantity of rice, their wants are relieved. Rice has considerably fallen in price and is now much cheaper than it has been for many years here.

From the frequent firing of the trading junks, we are led to suppose that pirates lurk about in the yellow sea, though no instance of daring piracy has come to our notice. It is rather extraordinary, that the imperial squadrons, which are so very numerous in Fokien, keep quietly in the harbours, without even attempting to ascertain the fact, whether pirates infest the sea or not. They will, however, not fail to send up a flaming account of their exploits, if any daring act of piracy committed, might attract the notice of the civil main darins on shore.

中国下等军人的种男

CHINESE MARCH OF INTELLECT—Happening to fall in on Formosa with a number of those soldiers, who have during the rebellion carried their lives in their hands and are therefore exhorted in an imperial edict not to become too proud on account of the great feats of valour performed by them, our curiosity was naturally greatly excited to view these heroes. Barbarian stupidity might, perhaps, not have permitted us to find out that they were really warriors, if the large inscription upon their tattered jackets had not indicated the division of the army to which they belonged. We have no where seen soldiers in so miserable a plight, whose wretched dress and boyish manners were so totally at variance with their profession, so that even a Prussian officer might have been puzzled to distinguish the veterans from new recruits. Yet they have fought bravely and well earned their laurels, though nobody knows where and against whom. From the Formosan war and sundry other campaigns in which the Chinese hero-bands have lately been engaged, it is very apparent, that they have changed the material of the bullets by substituting gold and silver for iron and lead. As the people in Europe are very anxious to find out new means to destroy each other in the most expeditious way, we have the pleasure of informing them, that bullets made of gold and silver, if well discharged, seldom fail to hit the heart and to ensure a bloodless victory, as is upon record. Last, however, some people might doubt this fact, we have to tell them, that several celestial generals have tried the experiment and have been very successful. Rebels have been dispersed, routed and driven to despair by their magic effect, ringleaders have surrendered, fastnesses have fallen, and the greatest savages become as meek as lambs, so that the celestial armies after a short campaign could hold a splendid triumph in the sight of their prostrate enemies. For further information apply to the military board at Peking—N. B.—Flat pieces of silver with the circumscription Carolus IV. etc.—have been found of great service in making up these terrible cartridges, which are more formidable than Congreve's rockets.

THE CANTON REGISTER.

‘The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce.’

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 7. TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9TH, 1834. NO. 36. PRICE 50 CENTS.

THE quantity of interesting matter has again obliged us to omit the column of advertisements for freight &c. which will appear in the price current.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

To the Editor of the Canton Register,
Sir,—The only mode of meeting the press being through the press, I ask of you to do me the favor to publish (as an advertisement) the enclosed letters and affidavits, and I remain,
Canton, 6th September, 1834.
Very truly,
J. A. INNES.

From Bombay Gazette of 28th June.

“Mr. Daniell begs to observe that although he denies having in any way slandered the character of Mr. Innes, he did not think of refusing him the satisfaction he demanded, according to the customary rule of duelling, but Mr. Innes himself, pending the discussion between Mr. Whiteman and Mr. Jardine, transmitted through the latter person to Mr. Whiteman a written address to the public of the most violent description.—Mr. Daniell immediately TENDERED GENTLEMANLY SATISFACTION, provided the address were to be withdrawn. This, after consultation between Mr. Jardine and Mr. Innes, was refused, and the document almost immediately circulated.
Mr. Innes thus himself selecting an appeal to public opinion by letter, a course quite inconsistent with the demand for satisfaction at first required: a meeting with arms being considered complete satisfaction for injuries received.
Mr. Daniell thinks it right thus much to advert to the accusations of “blatancy” and refusing “redress” preferred by Mr. Innes, as various exparte statements have appeared. The conversations and correspondence given in detail, are sufficiently explanatory.
(Signed) J. N. DANIELL.
Canton, 26th February, 1834. ” JOHN C. WHITEMAN.

JOHN WHITEMAN, Esq.

My dear Sir,—It is with great regret that I revert to the subject of Mr. Innes's disagreement with Mr. Daniell, but circumstances leave me no alternative.

The Bombay Gazette of 28th June last, which I now enclose, contains a correct copy of your Pamphlet which I, at your request, authenticated; but attached to it is a written paper, said to have been signed by Mr. Daniell and myself, which a regard to truth compels me to declare I never saw till this day; will you, therefore, be good enough to explain this matter, by stating when, where, and in whose presence, the offer of satisfaction was made; as I find nothing of the kind in the minutes of conversation signed by you and myself—nor in the correspondence that passed between us.

I am, my dear Sir, Yours truly,
Canton, 2nd September, 1834. (Signed) WILLIAM JARDINE.

W. JARDINE, Esq.

My dear Sir,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of this date, enclosing “The Bombay Gazette” of 28th June—and in reply, have merely to observe that the paper headed in that “Gazette” “written paper attached to the above,” was in the original drawn up and signed by Mr. Daniell and myself, for the satisfaction of our friends; and the publication of it, may probably have originated with some of those friends—not with us.

The “minutes” of conversation on 21st February—authenticated by you—as well as my note, No. 8. if they do not convey a direct offer of gentlemanly satisfaction, cannot be read in a candid manner without it being seen, that four times repeated queries as to the withdrawal of the document No. 6, and the refusal on your part to do so—alone prevented the direct and immediate arrangement of a meeting.

I am, my dear Sir, Yours truly,
Canton, 2nd September, 1834. (Signed) JOHN C. WHITEMAN.

JOHN C. WHITEMAN, Esq.

My dear Sir,—Your note, in reply to mine of this morning, has been received; and I cannot refrain from expressing my surprise that any paper, not founded on the facts of the case, should have been added to the minutes of conversation, subsequently to their having been authenticated by our signatures—such a proceeding being contrary to general usage on such occasions—under these circumstances, I feel it my duty to declare that you allowed a whole day to pass without even hinting at any satisfaction beyond that of an apology; and up to the last moment of our intercourse no other satisfaction was offered through me.

Being unwilling to enter into any discussion on the subject of an implied offer of satisfaction, I beg to refrain from further correspondence, leaving the public to form their unbiased judgment on the whole of the documents.

I remain, My dear Sir, Yours truly,
Canton, 2nd September, 1834. (Signed) WILLIAM JARDINE.

WILLIAM JARDINE, Esq.

My dear Sir,—Your letter of yesterday reached me this morning, and without any wish to continue discussion on subjects, which the public have had so long before them, and on whose judgment I rest perfectly satisfied—I must nevertheless also express my surprise, that you should complain of any paper being issued without authentication by our signatures—after permitting a lithographed partial statement to be circulated without reference to me, and

even an advertisement to be inserted in the Canton Newspaper, similarly garbled, and equally without my cognizance “such a proceeding being”—indeed—“contrary to general usage on such occasions”—to use your own words.

Now those two acts on your part led to the writing of the paper you advert to—(which was not, as you state, “added to the minutes of conversation”)—and likewise to the publication of my pamphlet, detailing the entire facts—correspondence &c.—With regard to my having “allowed a whole day to pass, without hinting at any satisfaction, beyond that of an apology”—I must first deny that the delay was caused by me—but chiefly by yourself—and next that I have yet to learn that in affairs of honor one description of satisfaction having been offered another could be admissible, until the first had been refused;—which you took from about 4 P. M. of one day, until 7 A. M. of the next to make me acquainted with.

And, as regards the fact of Mr. Daniell's perfect readiness to have gone out with your friend—I, and several others, are able to substantiate that point; that I did not permit him, I do most sincerely congratulate myself. Your adherence to the intention of giving that “document (No. 6.)” to the public under any circumstances” fully justified our conduct—and to that intention, may you alone attribute MY NOT HAVING OFFERED “OTHER SATISFACTION through you.”

You wish “to refrain from further correspondence,” accords equally with my wishes—your letter demands this rejoinder, with which I conclude, and remain,
Canton, 3rd September, 1834. (Signed) JOHN C. WHITEMAN.

(Not received or opened by M. Whiteman)

JOHN WHITEMAN, Esq.

Sir,—Referring to Bombay Gazette of 28th June last, and to Mr. Jardine's correspondence with you on this subject, as a preliminary to putting all into print, I beg to state that in averring that at any time of the discussion or under any proviso! I was offered satisfaction by J. N. Daniell, you deliberately aver that which you know to be untrue! and, as is the custom of the party you act for, the untruth is published in a distant paper, instead of here (on the spot) where it would instantly have been challenged and disproved.
Canton 3rd September, 1834 (Signed) JAMES INNES.

I, ALEXANDER MATHESON, do hereby solemnly declare upon oath, That on the third day of September, 1834, the deponent proceeded, at the request of James Innes Esq. to the house of John C. Whiteman, about five o'clock in the afternoon. That finding the said John C. Whiteman was at dinner the deponent sent a card up stairs by the servant, begging a moment's conversation with him. That the said John C. Whiteman immediately came down stairs, and he and the deponent stepped into his office. That the deponent produced a sealed letter from Mr. Innes to the address of the said John C. Whiteman, and stated that he had come, at the request of Mr. Innes, to know whether he, Mr. Whiteman, had refused to receive said letter from Mr. Innes' comrador. That Mr. Whiteman replied to the deponent that “he had refused to receive Mr. Innes' letter when presented by the comrador—that he did not see any right Mr. Innes' comrador had to intrude upon him while at dinner, by walking unceremoniously into the room.” Besides that he had for some time past declined all intercourse with Mr. Innes, or words to that effect.

The deponent further declares, That he requested Mr. Whiteman to receive the letter then. That Mr. Whiteman asked him whether he knew the contents of it; and that, having replied in the negative, Mr. Whiteman declined receiving it. That the deponent then stated to Mr. Whiteman, that Mr. Innes considered himself insulted by Mr. Whiteman's refusal to receive his letter, and begged Mr. Whiteman might lose as little time as possible in appointing a friend to confer on the subject with the deponent as the friend of Mr. Innes. That Mr. Whiteman replied to the deponent—“that also I decline”—after which the deponent instantly quitted Mr. Whiteman's house.

(Signed) ALEXANDER MATHESON.

Sworn before me at Canton, this sixth day of September, 1834.

A true copy. (Signed) NAPIER.
(Signed) A. R. Johnston. Chief Superintendent.

JAMES INNES, British born subject in Canton, maketh oath and saith that one day of last month he first saw the Bombay Gazette of 28th June herewith produced, and which contains a paper signed by J. N. Daniell and John C. Whiteman, of date Canton 26th February, 1834, averring matter absolutely untrue, and injurious to the deponent's character. The matter therein referred to is a misunderstanding the deponent had the misfortune to get into with a resident here; and in which Mr. Whiteman acted second: but instead of doing simply the duty of a second, he took upon himself the part of an opponent;—moreover he has heaped uncalculated insults on the said deponent.—That he, James Innes, on the 3rd September, did send in to Mr. Whiteman, first by his Chinese head servant, then a second time by Alexander Matheson, Esq., a sealed letter explanatory of the publication in the said Bombay Gazette; and this letter with insult was twice returned unopened. That Mr. A. Matheson on this occasion was empowered to invite Mr. Whiteman to name a friend, through whom matters could be adjusted, which the deponent is informed, was abruptly refused.

As redress for these injuries, on the 3rd September he, the said James Innes, did enter the house of J. C. Whiteman, and struck his belt against the shoulders with a small hollow rattan, his purpose being solely that of insult.

THE CANTON REGISTER.

no bodily injury; and that, four visitors present having interfered, a scuffle took place, in the excitement of which violent language was used by the deponent, but the purport and intention of which was entirely evanescent.

Further, the said James Innes, maketh oath and saith that these entire facts, from written documents signed by J. C. Whiteman; or by oath of two respectable witnesses, he is prepared to prove when before a Jury.

And further, he, the said James Innes, maketh oath and saith, that he is prepared to prove, by the evidence of two witnesses, that, before the recent insult, on the 3rd September in twice returning his letter unopened and refusing to name a friend for explanation of the same, he, James Innes, though deeply injured by Mr. Whiteman's publication in the Bombay Gazette, was most anxious to avoid, and did take great pains for the purpose of avoiding any outbreak, or quarrel, with J. C. Whiteman, all which is true.

(Signed) JAMES INNES.

Sworn before me at Canton, this sixth day of September, 1834.

A true copy.

(Signed) NAPIER.

(Signed) A. R. Johnston.

Chief Superintendent.

All letters must be post paid.

CANTON.

In consequence of the Chinese embargo we have not received our usual shipping reports. A number of vessels from various ports are said to have arrived since our last, but the only certain arrivals are the following British vessels; DONA CARMELITA, Gray, from Singapore, JUMNA, Pinder, from Liverpool, ALEXANDER BARING, St Croix, from London, KIRKMAN FINLAY, Russell, from Bombay, AUSTEN, Allen, CAPTAIN. COOK, Thompson, VIRGINIA, Hullock, THETIS, Clark, GENERAL GASCOIGNE, Fisher, from Calcutta, and the BRILLANTE, from Manila.

The official documents in our present number give a complete view of the state of the negotiations with the Chinese government, which have assumed a more serious aspect since our last publication, the stoppage of the trade being now confirmed by an edict of the viceroy, who has adopted measures of annoyance towards Lord Napier, that in a civilised country would be considered tantamount to a declaration of war. All the Chinese servants of the British superintendents have been compelled to quit, and not only are they prohibited from obtaining supplies of food from Chinese, but all foreigners are enjoined not to supply them. In point of fact we believe his lordship and suite are reduced to live on mess beef and pork from H. M. ships.

The Chinese have laid an embargo on all boats from the British and American shipping at Whampoa; in consequence of which the commanders of the ships Jumna and Alexander Baring, just arrived from England, are prevented from coming up with their despatches. The communication between Canton and the shipping has, in fact, been entirely suspended for the last two or three days; this being the case, we are ignorant whether H. M. ships have yet entered the Bocca Tigris. We understand some delay occurred in their moving from the want of pilots, no Chinese being, of course, willing to act in this capacity. The probability is, however, that they have ere now entered. The Chinese are said to have stationed a number of war junks in the channel, in order to prevent their progress. Governor Loo has yet to learn the futility of such a resistance. His excellency is said to be much disturbed in his mind by the obstinacy of the English, who, he had been confidently assured, would instantly succumb to the thundering denunciations of the last edict, the joint production of himself and the foo-yuen, chiefly, it is said, at the instigation of the latter, previously to which the viceroy is believed to have been favorable to an accommodation; and we are credibly informed an amicable negotiation was actually on foot, with every probability of a favorable result, till interrupted by the intemperate interference of the foo-yuen and other subordinate officers.

Under all circumstances we venture to predict a pacific termination of the discussion, unless the Chinese should be induced to assume a bolder bearing by any appearance of faltering or vacillation in the future proceedings of the British superintendents; which, however, we are happy to say their past conduct gives us no reason to anticipate; and the sagacity that has been evinced by Lord Napier in seizing each strong ground of remonstrance is deserving of every praise.

Meanwhile, as a free exportation is to be allowed of all goods contracted for previously to the 16th ultimo, a considerable portion of the usual trade of the season may be carried on without interruption; and as the great staples of tea, Nankin silk, &c., are only just beginning to arrive from the interior, while the monsoon is not yet favorable for vessels leaving China, the existing partial stoppage of trade will not be severely felt by our merchants for some weeks to come. We have not heard of any export chops having been actually granted under the viceroy's relaxation of the Hong merchants' unauthorized stoppage; but we presume they will be issued in regular course, though applicants have in the first instance met with some demur.

The conduct of the Hong merchants in asking the viceroy to stop the trade, and in actually stopping it for a fortnight on their own responsibility without a government order, is a most daring and hitherto unheard of proceeding; it shows their bitter hostility to the free trade when they can thus presume to advise government, and even usurp its powers. The governor has committed himself by acknowledging in an official document that he has been actuated in his conduct by the selfish, presumptuous, ignorant and dangerous advice of the Hong; and when he finds how he has been misled and deceived, as to the character and conduct of Britons, by their misrepresentations, he will find it necessary, for the sake of his own character, to make them an example to all ill-advisers: we hope their conduct will be severely noticed hereafter.

Two gentlemen coming from Macao with a chop have, we understand, been detained near Canton, on the plea of the chop having been taken out for other parties: a distinction heretofore never attended to. We believe steps have been taken for their release.

STOPPAGE OF THE BRITISH TRADE.

We publish the official translation of the edict of Governor Loo, ordering the stoppage of the British trade, to which we have subjoined a few notes.

EDICT OF THE GOVERNOR OF CANTON.

Loo, Governor of the provinces of Canton and Kwang-se &c. &c. and Ke, Foo-yuen of the provinces Canton &c. hereby issue a proclamation and clear order—that in consequence of the English nation disobeying laws and statutes, the holds of its ships are to be closed, and a stop put to trade.

* Outside barbarians being admitted to a general market is owing to the good favor of the celestial empire towards men from afar, it is of no advantage to the commercial duties. All who are of the barbarian people should in every thing obey the laws and statutes; they must not transgress or oppose them. England has traded at Canton during a course of a hundred and several tens of years. For all matters regulations have been established, having been reported to the emperor. The chief supercargoes and the private merchants of the said nation—conducting affairs here, have long paid obedience thereto. We, the governor and lieutenant governor, from the time of taking our offices, have soothingly treated outside barbarians; and with this view have in nothing failed to display tenderness. This is what you, merchants and people, have all known and seen.

† In the 6th moon of the present year, an English barbarian, Lord Napier, who asserts that he is a barbarian eye (or head man) and has come to Canton to enquire into and direct the affairs of trade, suddenly came up to reside in the barbarian factories outside the city. Not having previously reported respecting himself, and not having requested and obtained a red passport from the superintendent of customs, this conduct was rash and ignorant. I, the governor, commanded the Hong merchants—Woo-Tun-yuen (How-quah) and the others, to investigate respecting the occasion of his coming;—and I ordered that, if there were any commercial affairs, which changes were requisite and necessary, he should inform the Hong merchants, that they might make a prepared report, thereby affording grounds whereon to present to the great emperor a memorial, requesting his mandate, to be obeyed and acted on. The said barbarian eye did not at all pay obedience to the order and inform the merchants; but hastily presented a letter. Examining at that time the established rules of the celestial empire, and finding that ministers have no outward intercourse with outside barbarians, I disallowed any private intercourse by letter; but Lord Napier, in coming to Canton, is wholly without an official communication from the said nation's King:—whether he be a merchant or an officer cannot be known. Heretofore, when, in the affairs of foreign commerce, officers have had to investigate any matter, they have ordered the Hong merchants to enjoin their commands. And when the barbarian merchants have had to petition on any subject, they have petitioned through the medium of the Hong merchants. Even though Lord Napier be really a barbarian eye (or head man), how can he have intercourse by letter with the commissioned officers of the celestial empire! It would be greatly detrimental to the dignity (of government).

... I at that time commanded the Kwang-chow-hee to make it known authoritatively, that he was not permitted to report respecting or to present (letters). Considering that as it was the said barbarian eye's first entrance into the central, flowery nation (China) he was ignorant of the principles of dignity, I further made a minute examination of the old regulations established at successive periods by sanction of memorials (to the emperor); and arranging these, I commanded the hong merchants to enjoin them authoritatively upon him; to make him plainly hear the prohibitions and the customs; and to inform him of the decorum of propriety and good sense, and of the impracticability of acting unreasonably: thus to turn the subject in every direction, opening the way, and guiding him;—again and a third time.

After this, Howqua and the others stated, that the said barbarian eye, Lord Napier, would not obey the orders enjoined by them, and wished to have official correspondence with the officers of China—that he did not keep the laws, and they therefore requested that a stop should be put to the said nation's trade. If the circumstances of Lord Napier's dullness and stupidity were referred to, it would have been right immediately to have closed the ships holds. But I, the governor, considered that the said nation's king has hitherto been reverently obedient,—that Lord Napier's want of understanding in affairs was not in conformity with any purpose of the said nation's king; and there were no means of ascertaining positively whether he had been sent by the said nation's king or not. I also considered, that the said nations' barbarian merchants are many, and it is just now the time when they are bringing on cargo in great quantities, having crossed over the sea several myriads of mules, and braved dangers, again the hope of trafficking and getting gain; and that while the woollens, cloths, and watches brought from the said nation are in this inner land extremely unimportant, the tea, the rhubarb &c. of this innerland are absolutely necessary for the support of life, throughout the whole of the said barbarian nation. Looking up therefore and embodying the extreme desire of the great emperor, that his grace should be displayed to the four quarters, and that all, within and without, should be alike regarded with the same benevolence, I could not bear, on account of the fault of one man, Lord Napier, precipitately to reject them utterly. I replied (to the hong merchants) commanding them to give indulgence and temporary delay. And I again commanded the said merchants further to elucidate the orders; that if he would repeat, arouse, and be reverently obedient, the trade should continue as formerly: but that if he still adhered to his stupidity, then, as requested, the buying and selling should be immediately stopped.

Again, thinking—as the hong merchants have heretofore long directed the commerce of the barbarians—why Lord Napier should alone be wishing to petition through the medium of merchants; I apprehended that the subject of his petition might have included something inexpedient to be known, which was therefore kept secret within the merchants' breasts; that the said merchants in enjoining the orders might have been wanting in plainness and perspicuity. The affair concerned those out of (the range of) civilization, whose minds, without perfect clearness and entire security, could not be broken down and brought into subjection. I accordingly sent the Kwang-chow-foo and Hee, with a deputed officer, to proceed to the barbarian factories, to investigate and give verbal orders, thus to admit of a personal petition and statement being made, and so prevent there being any thought cherished but not spoken out. Owing to the said Foo and his colleagues not having taken with them linguists, they were unable to say all. They were ordered to take linguists and to proceed to give commands. But now the said barbarian eye has become suspicious and apprehensive, and will not receive the linguists' communicators of what is said. The languages of the flowery people and the barbarians are not the same, and without linguists by what means can any thing be communicated?—This is still more removed from what is reasonable.

Having examined we find that in the intercourse of merchants, a mutual willingness is necessary on both sides. There can be no overruling control exercised by officers. How can the officers of the celestial empire hold official correspondence with barbarians! In the important territory of the provincial metropolis, how can an outside barbarian official eye be suffered to dwell, transacting business, and extravagantly lauding and magnifying himself. To the mercantile guests it is attended with many real objections.—With regard to territory it would also have its consequences. All these are things which cannot be allowed to be brought into operation.

Moreover, Lord Napier, without having made petitions for the purpose of asking that a clear memorial should be drawn out to request information of the imperial will, did suddenly rush up and thrust forth his own opinion. From time to time orders were enjoined on him. Of myself, I, the governor, may say, that I have lowered myself to regard the barbarian disposition; but the said barbarian eye has listened to what has been told him as if he were entangled in a net. He is indeed stupid,—blinded, and ignorant. It is impossible to make him comprehend reason. If such a misled, extravagant man be at Canton in control of the trade, the mercantile people also will hereafter be unable to enjoy mutual quiet.—It is evidently becoming that the ship's holds should, according to law, be closed.

With the exception of all goods, the sale or purchase of which was settled previously to the stoppage, and which in consequence are still allowed to be transferred,—it is now justly decided by us, the governor and lieutenant governor, that from the 12th day of the present moon (August 16th), all buying and selling on the part of the English nation is wholly put a stop to.

Besides giving orders to all the hong merchants to pay obedience hereto, and to withdraw from the barbarian factories; all compradores, linguists and hired servants; besides, also sending an official communication to the hoppo, making enquiry for and seizure of Chinese traitors, to be tried and punished; and making a proclamation in print drawn from the

several successive orders before issued; this proclamation and clear order is now also issued.—For this purpose, proclamation is hereby made to all you soldiers and people, mercantile men and others, and to all the barbarian merchants of every nation, requiring your full acquaintance herewith.

From the period of this proclamation, mercantile people of this inner land are not permitted to buy of or sell to the English nation any goods or things whatever, large or small; and all manner of workmen, boatmen, &c. are also not allowed to receive hire or employ of the said barbarians. Should there be any clandestinely having dealings or receiving hire let the local officers immediately examine and seize them, to be punished according to the law against holding clandestine intercourse with foreign nations. In this the said barbarian eye, Lord Napier, has cut himself off from the celestial empire. It is not at all what we the governor and lieutenant governor have liked to do.

The barbarian merchants of all other nations are still permitted to trade as usual. They need have no suspicion or anxiety.

Let all with trembling awe obey; oppose not. A special proclamation. Taoukwang, 14th year, 9th moon, 29th day. (September 2nd, 1834.)

The first clause in this edict begins with a most extraordinary assertion. We have no desire to kindle the wrath of our Chinese friends to a greater degree, than that in which they now burning, but we cannot help thinking that governor Loo must be ill-informed as to the statistics of the two provinces of his government, Kwang-tung and Kwang-se, and of the neighbouring maritime province of Fuh-keen, containing combined a population of 44,269,335, mostly employed in, if not dependent on, foreign commerce, and its thousand ramifications, when he states that the admission of "barbarians to a general market"—so called by him because it is not a general market—is of no moment to the resources—aye, to the stability of this unwieldy empire. And the admission that the English have traded here "during a course of a hundred and several tens of years," is a strong cause for claiming the restoration of old privileges and demanding new, consonant with our present imposing position. As to obeying the laws—if we knew what they were, and if they protected us from every villainous extortion—had we a right of appeal—then in requiring us to obey the laws, and the laws only, governor Loo, would have his much boasted reason more on his side.

With reference to the "changes" in commercial affairs, and the presence of Lord Napier in Canton, how limply the governor endeavours to hobble out of the dilemma in which he has fixed himself by being, or professing to be, ignorant of the communication made to his predecessor, Le, by the select committee, and his reply to it. As to his doubts as to the real station of lord Napier, we trust they will be so speedily removed as to make even himself wonder he ever entertained them. Indeed by and by, he will deny he ever did doubt lord Napier's being a real eye, or that he ever took him for a glass one.

His fatherly schooling of lord Napier is admirable, and will be highly lauded, no doubt, by the court of directors and the quarterly review.

His Britannic Majesty, King William the 4th, will doubtless be highly gratified at this approval of his zealous feeling to his suzerain lord, Taou-kwang, emperor of China. And he considers and unbounded compassion of the governor will also be equally appreciated by the British merchants; but we are sorry to say that the governor has in this paragraph said the thing that is not, which common circumstance cannot excite any surprise, even in those who know the least of China and its government officers.

Here the governor "is still more removed from what is reasonable." Lord Napier possesses an excellent interpreter in Mr. J. R. Morrison, the eldest son of the late Dr. Morrison; whose blunt correctness, however, is too much for celestial "ears polite." The governor wishes all the reports made to him to be of a "fine rose colour," as passive obedience and non-resistance is what he observes to his superiors and demands from his inferiors.

The observation of the governor, "with regard to terror it would also have its consequences" we consider one of the most important in the edict. In a pamphlet on the China trade, published in London, 1830, it was observed that, "The government must allow the introduction of the warehousing system, if the monopoly of the hong merchants is destroyed; and this concession, however desirable, is hardly to be hoped for, as it would be thought to 'yielding the first outwork to foreign intrusion, for it would once imply a right of residence, and a claim to protection.' The governor foresees what must eventually occur, and with politic address endeavours to prevent the taking root of—what may appear to him—so strange an anomaly.

The governor here draws a most weak and miserable conclusion. It may be evident to him that lord Napier should depart from the provincial city, but he will, we suspect, shortly find that his non-sequitur of "closing the ships holds," will lead him into serious difficulties and responsibility. The rest of the edict is undeserving of any special notice.

LETTER FROM LORD NAPIER TO THE SECRETARY OF THE BRITISH MERCHANTS.
Office of British Superintendents
5th September 1834

In addition of an Edict, dated the 2nd inst. and issued by the viceroy and
has been laid before the Superintendents, by which it appears that
all commercial dealings up to the 18th ult. are to be confirmed, all goods
paid for up to that date are to be shipped—after which the trade is altogether
stopped.

Referring back to the 16th August, it appears that an order was issued by
the hong merchants to suspend the trade. On the 18th an Edict from the
viceroy appeared "threatening to cut off the trade for ever—but out of
compassion granting indulgence and delay."

In spite of this indulgence, no chops for embarking or landing cargoes
were issued—consequently a complete stop to foreign trade has ensued since
the 16th. In the meantime, however, in full reliance on the edict of His
Excellency of the 18th, a great deal of business has been done in the way of
buying and selling between the British and Chinese merchants—which obli-
gations do not appear to be acknowledged by the edict of the 2nd inst.

This forms a ground of grave complaint and remonstrance to the vice-roy
on the part of the British.

The permission to embark goods, paid for up to the 16th, is vitiated in a
great measure by the prohibition to land cargoes from those ships daily ex-
pected for the very purpose of embarking the cargoes so contracted for.

This anomaly presents a second ground of remonstrance.

These two points shall be made subjects of discussion with the authorities,
and any remarks on the part of the merchants will be attended to accordingly.

The edict goes on further to state, that all workmen, boatmen or others
are no longer allowed to receive hire,—consequently, all such persons, including
servants and watchmen, have deserted the service of the Superintendents.

To remedy this inconvenience, and to afford a sufficient protection to the
treasury of the E. I. Company, it has been requested that a guard of marines
may be landed within the premises,—and that His Majesty's ships Imogene
and Andromeda may pass the Bogue, and take up a convenient position at
Whampoa for the more efficient protection of British subjects and their prop-
erty. I have to request you will make the same known to the merchants
and believe me,
Your very obedient Servant,
To Wm. Sprott, Boyd, Esq. (Signed) NAPIER.

SECOND LETTER FROM LORD NAPIER TO THE SECRETARY OF THE BRITISH MERCHANTS.

Office of British Superintendents, Canton, September 6th, 1834.

Sir—Copy of a chop has been laid before me this evening by Mr. Mor-
rison, by which it appears, "that the governor has ordered all the forts and
guard houses only to allow British vessels to go out, but none to come into port."

Now it appears to me, from the delay and difficulty which will be ex-
perienced by vessels arriving from England before they can deliver their
cargoes, that it may be absolutely necessary for the same boats or vessels to
pass between Lintin and Canton several times before the trade even up to the
16th can be embarked.

Under these circumstances, I am desirous of letting the viceroy know, as
soon as possible, that any such insult as firing on the British flag, before the
trade is all embarked, will be duly resented. If any of the merchants have
any remarks to offer either on this head or those mentioned to you in my letter
of yesterday, I shall be obliged by their doing so as soon as possible.

To W. S. Boyd, Esq. (Signed) NAPIER.

Secretary to the merchants.

FROM THE HONG MERCHANTS TO THE BRITISH MERCHANTS.

A respectful communication. We have just now received an order from
the governor, which states that he has ordered all the forts and guard-houses,
at English boats and ships are only allowed to go out of port; they are not
allowed to enter. As is right we inform you, praying that you will examine
the edict accordingly; and also that you will inform all the gentlemen of the
ships, and they may all obey. With this we trouble you. For this we write.
(Eleven names subscribed)

18th moon, 4th day. (September 6th, 1834.)

The following is the reply of the hoppo to a petition for
a renewal of the British trade drawn up by Messrs White-
man & Co., and signed by them, by Messrs Thomas Dent
& Co., E. W. Brightman, and several Parsees, and present-
ed in the course of the past week.

Answer of hoppo Chung to the address of Messrs: Whiteman
and Co., Dent and Co., and other British merchants.—Dated Sep-
tember 7th, 1834.

Chung, by Imperial appointment, superintendent of customs
the port of Canton, &c. &c.

Herby issues an order to the hong merchants, requiring their
all acquaintance herewith.

The English barbarian merchants, Whiteman and others, have
presented a barbarian petition in Chinese writing, as follows:

[Here follows the address of the 2nd instant.]

This coming before me the hoppo, and being authenticated, I
the time issued the following public reply.

During the trade of the English nation at Canton, the said bar-
barian merchants have hitherto respectfully regarded the sacred
law which has cherished them tenderly, and have implicitly
obeyed the laws and statutes of the celestial empire for a con-
tinued period of upwards of a hundred and several tens of years;
they have thus enjoyed mutual tranquillity, pleasure, and profit.
Now lord Napier, calling himself the said nation's barbarian eye,
has—without having previously reported respecting himself and

requested a permit—suddenly come to the barbarian factories.
This is extremely rash and ignorant. Several times he has been
with assiduous earnestness and clearness commanded, that if there
be any affairs of trade which it is requisite and necessary to alter,
he must immediately inform the hong merchants, that they may
report fully, thereby affording grounds whereon to send a me-
morial (to the emperor), in order that his edicts may be obtained
and obeyed.

Further, considering that as it was the first time the said bar-
barian eye had come to the central, flowery nation, he was ignorant
of the principles of dignity, the governor again deputed high
civil and military officers to go to the barbarian factories, to ex-
plain fully the regulations established at successive periods by
memorial (to the emperor): thus opening the way and guiding
him, again and a third time.

Afterwards, the hong merchants, on account of the barbarian
eye, lord Napier, not obeying the orders enjoined, requested that
a stop should be put to the said nation's trade. It would have been
proper to have closed the ships' holds immediately. But it was
considered that the said nation's king has hitherto been reverently
obedient,—and that the said barbarian merchants have come from
far, passing over many seas, and sailing for several times ten
thousand miles, in defiance of dangers, to come here—so that it
would be inexpedient, because of one man, lord Napier's per-
verse disobedience, to overwhelm all the said merchants with
grief. (The government) lowered itself to the barbarian disposi-
tions. Most perfect and well arranged (was its conduct). Not
as lord Napier's—obstinate, unyielding, wilful, irregularly honor-
ing and magnifying himself; both full of objections with respect
to the mercantile guests, so as to be impracticable, and also,
it may be apprehended, productive of consequences to the com-
mercial affairs of the said barbarian merchants. At that time the
governor and fooyuen, with me the hoppo, consulted, and resolv-
ed from the 12th day of the 7th moon to issue a prohibition stop-
ping the trade,—as is on record.

Now the said barbarian merchants have made a petition
requesting and earnestly soliciting the favor of continuing the trade
as usual. It was because lord Napier did not obey the laws and
statutes of the celestial empire, but presumed to squat him-
self down in the barbarian factories; therefore a stop was put to the
said nation's trade. It is commanded that the orders be immedi-
ately enjoined on lord Napier, that on the same day he request
passport and retire to dwell in the barbarian factory at Macao.
he wish to come to Canton, to manage the trade of the bar-
barian merchants, let him, according to old regulations, make a petition
through the hong merchants to the governor and fooyuen, and to
me, the hoppo, that we may have ground whereon to forward a
joint memorial, requesting the mandate of the great emperor, to be
obeyed and acted on—report being at the same time made (that it
has been obeyed.)

"Our imperial sovereign's glory is displayed to the four quar-
ters. There is no place so distant that it is not reached. There
is none who does not stand under the copious showers of his gracious
favours. It is necessary to seek to obtain his permission and su-
perintendence. Let the said barbarian eye immediately leave the pro-
vincial city and retire to reside at Macao, in every thing obeying
the enactments, statutes, and old regulations of the celestial em-
pire, and acting according thereto. Then I, the hoppo, will con-
descend to grant what is requested:—I will immediately commu-
nicate and consult with the governor and fooyuen, to issue orders
re-opening the ship's holds, and continuing the trade as usual.

"I, the hoppo, have exercised my office five years, and am deeply
convinced that the said barbarian merchants, having approached
the civilization of the celestial empire, do implicitly obey the
wisely-enacted laws. Now I, the hoppo, have received commands to
return to court to fill an official situation. I certainly cannot bear,
that for the actions of one man, lord Napier, the trade of all the
men of the said nation should be precipitately cut off."

Besides now writing a communication to the governor and fooy-
uen, I issue this order. When the order reaches the said mer-
chants, let them immediately enjoin the order on the said nation's
barbarian merchants, that they may know it. A special order.
Taoukwang, 14th year, 8th moon, 5th day. (September 7th 1834.)

We may remark on this edict of the hoppo that it is altogether conciliatory
and favorable, particularly the conclusion, where he implies his hopes of
being able to make a flattering report of the foreign trade on his return to
court.

Senhor V. F. Baptista's letter will appear in our next number.

DEATH.—Drowned at Whampoa, while bathing, Mr. GILBERT HAMILTON
BARTLETT, of the Berwickshire and son of the Revd. George Bartlett, King's
ton Rect., &c. &c.

THE CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 7.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16TH, 1834.

NO. 37. PRICE 50 CENTS.

All letters must be post paid.

CANTON.

Canton, 14th September, 1834.

To W. SPROTT BOYD, Esq.

Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce.

Sir,—Having read the translation of the special edict of the date 11th September, 1834, forwarded to me yesterday, I find that any further endeavours on my part to reason his excellency the governor into a more becoming line of conduct would be quite superfluous; and whereas it has been stated by the hoppo, in his reply of the 7th September 1834, to a petition from Messrs. Whitman & Co. to open the trade, that the same should take place as soon as I had taken my departure for Macao, I have now to request that you will be pleased to move the proper authorities to order up the British cutter, now at Whampoa, that I may take the earliest opportunity of giving effect to the same.

I beg to remain your obedient servant,
(Signed) NAPIER,
Chief Superintendent.

On Sunday evening, the 14th instant, the foregoing letter was circulated in Canton, and a Chinese translation having at the same time been handed to Howqua, we presume we must consider Lord Napier's negotiations with the local government closed for the present by his lordship's unconditional submission: such, at least, we fear, it will too surely be viewed by the Chinese. And never, we will venture to say, since the commencement of our paper has its editor been called on to record an event more deeply to be regretted: but ignorant as we are of his lordship's ulterior plans, and unable to foresee what disposition of mind recent events may excite in the Chinese (though we are not without apprehension on this head) we refrain from prejudging by offering a premature opinion or hazarding any reflections; we shall, therefore, confine ourselves to a brief narrative of the events of the past week. The continued embargo on all foreign boats between Whampoa and Canton, (which is still in force) prevented the receipt of authentic intelligence from the men of war till Friday the 12th instant, although it was known from Chinese reports that they had forced the Bogue passage; and on Thursday afternoon we had the proud satisfaction of witnessing one of them under sail at Whampoa, from our house-tops. On the same day we understand the Hong merchants made proposals of accommodation through a private channel, by offering to retract all the offensive acts which had led to the frigates coming on, on condition of their immediately afterwards moving out. A general expectation was then entertained that the men-of-war's boats would force their passage to Canton next tide. But they did not arrive; and in the meanwhile the Chinese, taking courage, withdrew their overtures, and insisted that before any concession on their part the frigates should return to Lintin. On Saturday the viceroy's edict appeared, which will be found in our columns, followed on Sunday, as we have said, by Lord Napier's letter to Mr. Boyd. Very exaggerated reports are in circulation of the strength of the obstructions raised by the Chinese to the forcing of the passage from Whampoa, particularly at Howqua's fort, about halfway: but of these no foreigner has had an opportunity of forming an opinion; and whether it was this, or some other cause that prevented the force from proceeding farther we are not aware. We believe some apprehensions were entertained for the safety of the merchant shipping at Whampoa, in consequence of numerous soldiers assembled on the surrounding heights, and it was therefore in contemplation to move them down to the first bar, but we have not heard of this having been done.

The Bogue was passed by H. M. S. Imogene, Captain Price Blackwood, and Andromache, Captain Chads, on Sunday, the 7th instant; several shot were fired from the war junks and forts before any return was made, but, as the wind was foul, the fire from the forts was at length answered by H. M. ships, as their guns would bear during the manoeuvre of beating through the "Tiger's mouth." This partial and interrupted firing continued for about an hour and three quarters, when the frigates anchored, in consequence of the unfavorable state of the weather, and did not pass Tiger island fort till next day, after silencing its fire. We believe there was no further fighting; and it is satisfactory to reflect there was no loss of lives on the part of the British; the only casualty being a man wounded by a splinter; what the loss on the Chinese side is we cannot ascertain; their officers, from motives of policy as regards their own government, denying that any of their men were killed; but this is contradicted by the private Chinese accounts, which are more likely to be true, tho' in the present state of our information we cannot venture a conjecture as to the extent of loss.

The Chinese in the forts fought with spirit; but their fire was badly directed. We cannot but regret that the captains of H. M. ships did not effectually silence the forts by carrying away or spiking their guns, and destroying the fortifications; in which case a satisfactory settlement would in all probability have taken place before now; and we should not have to notice the cowardly act of the forts firing upon a small boat in which were some country captains returning from Macao to rejoin their ships at Whampoa; the forts even continued their fire after the boat's head had been turned towards Macao.

Mr. Davis and Sir George Robinson, second and third superintendents, were on board H. M. ships during these proceedings, and still remain at Whampoa; Captain Elliot, R. N. in the little cutter Louisa, was in company.

Lord Napier has for some days back been indisposed, but is now nearly recovered. It is singular that at such a moment his lordship should find himself alone, without the aid of the other superintendents, or that of their secretary, who is, we hear, at Macao.

During the proceedings which we have recorded all British subjects have been quite unmolested and tranquil at Canton, with the exception of Lord Napier and suite; being attended by their Chinese servants and enjoying access to the bazars as usual. One gentleman had his servants taken away, in consequence of his having supplied some provisions to Lord Napier's marines; but on his threatening to complain at the city gate they were restored in two hours. Howqua and the Hong merchants have been very industrious in their endeavours to excite alarm as to the danger of foreigners remaining in Canton, and several natives of India have in consequence applied for permission to proceed to Macao.

A few remarks before we have done respecting Governor Loo's edict in our present number.

After Lord Napier's enumeration of audiences granted by former viceroys to the British, both members of the factory and captains of H. M. ships, on many occasions totally unconnected with either embassy, our readers, even the most accustomed to the habitual mendaciousness of the Chinese, will be surprised at Governor Loo's hardihood denying a fact so well known. It is an instance of falsehood scarcely to be paralleled even in Chinese official records. The audiences granted have been even more numerous than specified by his lordship; and among those omitted to be mentioned is one of the most remarkable, which was noticed in the

Canton Register of the 18th of february last, granted in 1780 to captain Panton, of H. M. S. Seahorse, who came here to claim the payment of debts due to British subjects: "For this purpose he had orders to insist on an "audience of the viceroy of Canton, which, after some "delay and not without recourse being had to threats, was "at length obtained:" and the claims were paid from the consoo fund.

In reply to lord Napier's complaint of the governor terming the king of England, "obedient," he (the governor) observes with singular truth, "because the said nation's king "had several times sent tribute, I could not but call him "reverently obedient." What an apposite comment is this on the planners of our expensive embassies, and on not a few political reasoners who would persuade us to tolerate the bombastic language of chinese edicts as unmeaning words, and the nine prostrations of the Ko-tow as an unmeaning ceremony!

Canton, 15th September 1834.

Gentlemen,

My letter to Mr. Boyd of yesterday would prepare you for the present. I now beg leave to acquaint you that I cannot any longer consider it expedient to persist in a course by which you yourselves are made to suffer. I therefore addressed Mr. Boyd, that the authorities might provide me the means of doing that which all parties must anxiously desire, namely: "to retire and admit the opening of the trade." When I consider that the subject in dispute is not one of a commercial nature, but altogether personal in reference to myself, I can retire with the satisfaction of knowing that your interests are not compromised thereby, indulging a hope that the day will yet arrive when I shall be placed in my proper position by an authority which nothing can withstand.

I considered it my duty to use every effort to carry His Majesty's instructions into execution, and having done so far without effect, though nearly accomplished on two occasions, I cannot feel myself authorized any longer to call on your forbearance.

I hope, gentlemen, soon to see the trade restored to its usual course of activity, and that it may long continue to prosper in your hands is the ardent wish of,

Your very faithful and obedient servant,
(Signed) NAPIER,
Chief Superintendent,

To the British Merchants of Canton.

It remains to be seen what reply the British merchants of Canton will return to the foregoing letter of H. M. chief superintendent.

In another column we insert a letter from Mr. Innes, which does not call for any remarks from us.

LORD NAPIER'S OBSERVATIONS ON GOVERNOR LOO'S EDICT,
DATED THE 2ND OF SEPTEMBER.

Canton, September 8th, 1834

To William Sprott Boyd, Esq.
Secretary to the Merchants meeting.

Sir,

WHEREAS, Mr. Morrison has laid before me the translation of an edict of the 2nd of September, issued by Loo, governor of Canton and Kwang-se, and Ke, fooyuen of the province of Canton, wherein, among other things, it is stated that, "on examination "of the rules of the celestial empire they find that ministers have "no outward intercourse with outside barbarians, and that it "cannot be known whether lord Napier is a merchant or an "officer," I beg to acquaint you, for the information of the said hong merchants,—and Loo and Ke, that during the last 200 years a constant personal intercourse has been maintained between the viceroy of Canton and the British subjects resorting thither; for example: in the year 1637 on the part of captain Waddell, after having destroyed the fort at the Bogie. In 1734 on the part of the supracargoes of the E. I. company. In 1742 on the part of Commodore Anson. In 1754 on the part of the supracargoes. In 1759 on the part of Mr Flint and the supracargoes. In 1792 on the part of a committee from England. In 1795 on the part of the supracargoes. In 1805 on the part of Mr. Roberts and George Staunton. In 1806 on the part of Mr. Roberts, and on the part of Mr. Drummond and Mr. Elphinstone. In 1811 on the part of Sir George Staunton.—In 1816 on the part of Sir Theophilus Metcalfe and captain Clavell R. N.; and on many other occasions by the chiefs of the factory on their annual return from Macao to Canton. So far, therefore, the allegation of the said Loo and Ke is not founded on fact.

Again, that they know not whether lord Napier is an officer or a merchant is equally false; for the Kwang-chow-foo, the Chao-chow-foo, and Kwang-chow-hee waited on lord Napier, when they saw him in the uniform of a captain in the British navy; and when they might have assured themselves of that fact, as well as of all others connected with his mission to China, had they carried his letter to the viceroy, or had his excellency given him the same reception as had been usually accorded to others.

AND WHEREAS, it is further stated in the said edict that the trade was stopped by the request of the hong merchants on the 16th of last month, but that he, the viceroy, replied to them, "commanding indulgence and delay;" which command was issued on the 18th ultimo, and was never obeyed by the hong merchants; AND WHEREAS, in the present edict of the 2nd instant, it is now declared by Loo and Ke, that from the 16th day of August all buying and selling on the part of the English nation is wholly put a stop to, with the exception of all goods, the sale or purchase of which was settled previously to the stoppage; AND WHEREAS, in full reliance on the honor of the viceroy and the authority of the edict, "commanding temporary indulgence and "delay," the British merchants have transacted considerable business with the merchants of China between the 18th of the last month and the 2nd of the present; and in the face of that edict, and in the forgetfulness of his "command to grant indulgence and delay," the viceroy now joins with the fooyuen in the very unjust measure of stopping the trade altogether from the 16th of last month, to the great prejudice, not only of the British merchants, but of that of the subjects of his imperial majesty the emperor of China, I DO HEREBY, in the name of His Britannic Majesty, protest against this act of unprecedented tyranny and injustice, thus decreed by the said viceroy and fooyuen.

AND WHEREAS, notice has been taken, in the said edict of the 2nd instant, of the expected arrivals of ships from England with cargoes to be given in exchange for teas and other merchandize; AND WHEREAS, all merchandize is allowed to be embarked up to the 16th ultimo, and ought in justice to be extended to the 2nd instant; and as the permission to embark such merchandize implies the delivery of outward cargoes for such purpose, and still the trade is wholly put a stop to, which prevents the delivery of such cargoes and the embarkation of the merchandize already so permitted to be shipped, I DO HEREBY again protest, in the name of His Britannic Majesty, against the absurd and tyrannical assumption of power on the part of the governor and lieutenant governor.

AND WHEREAS, by a letter of the hong merchants of september the 6th, giving notice, "that the governor has ordered at "the forts and guardhouses, that the English boats and ships are "only allowed to go out of port, and are not allowed to enter;" and that such a prohibition is altogether at variance with the edict permitting a certain part of the trade to be embarked, I have to request that you will hereby give notice to the hong merchants, that it is a very serious offence to fire upon or otherwise to insult the British flag;

AND WHEREAS, they are already aware that there are two frigates now in the river, bearing very heavy guns, for the express purpose of protecting the British trade, I would warn the hong merchants, again and again, that if any disagreeable consequences shall ensue from the said edicts, that they themselves with the governor and lieutenant governor are responsible for the whole. Recommend them then to take warning in time; they have opened the preliminaries of war; they destroy trade, and incur the loss of life on the part of the unoffending people, rather than grant to me the same courtesy which has been granted to others before me. They are all aware that the king, my master, sent me here in consequence of Howqua's advice to governor Le, and, therefore, why do they vainly contend against their own actions to the destruction of trade and the misery of thousands. But let the governor and the lieutenant governor know this, that I will lose no time in sending this true statement to his imperial majesty the emperor of China, at Peking; and I will also report to his justice and indignation the false and treacherous conduct of governor Loo, and that of the present Kwang-chow-foo, who has tortured the linguists and cruelly imprisoned a respectable individual, Sun-shing, a security merchant, for not having acquiesced in a base lie, purporting that I arrived in Canton river in a merchant ship, WHEREAS, they are both aware that I made my passage and arrived in one of the ships of war now at anchor in the river. His imperial majesty will not permit such folly, wickedness and cruelty to go unpunished; therefore, tremble governor Loo, intensely tremble!

AND AGAIN, governor Loo has the assurance to state in the edict of the 2nd instant, that "the king, my master, has hitherto been reverently obedient." I must now request you to declare to

Your ver. obedient servant,
(Signed) NAPIER.

EDU¹

Since the said barbarians have come to the purpose of examining and discussing trade, but did not tell clearly the object of his mission, whether after

[illegible]

Mr. Ellinger.

So we must add that my sole defence is "aggravating pro-
cedure." Yet the Proclamation says, I had "sufficient cause for
reflection on the subject of the Bombay Gazette." So we did I
reflect on this Gazette that I beg to maintain that it forms a
"very odd lot," that this "cause of offence had, perforce,"

"We think this a broad hint on the part of your Excellency, that we
regard the capture of a British vessel as the highest of the highest
transgression of the celestial army with burnt eyes and fiery eyes and
precious blood." I had heard of this - discharged at once by London.

The source of irritation and insult really on my side. Mr. Whiteman's having immediately before twice received my letter, and having also rejected an offer of it through a friend! On this portion of the affair the Proclamation says: "That the refusal on the part of Mr. Whiteman, as you might have expected from one with whom you had no recent correspondence."

I doubt if a man would or if society will receive notice as the Proclamation lays it down, which truly has one gentleman only decline civilized relations, yet continue aggressions through the press, sheltering itself from the responsibility on the plea of non-acquaintance. Only a few hours before the period Mr. Whiteman opened my letter he was engaged in a correspondence with me, as my friend in a former quarrel, how far he, Mr. W., had or had not written a falsehood about me to the press; (and which falsehood Mr. Whiteman acknowledged to my friend) and this correspondence, of date 3rd of September and inserted in your last number as is meant, I tendered more than once for perusal with my

cal to society, whether a mere ceasing to touch hats man to be freed from the responsibility of answering for anger and if he does not open letters how can he either explain or amend? Or if a man in business, how is he to a letter returned unopened may not relate to affairs of its, whom he thereby wrongs?

Make my bow to you, Mr. Editor, and to the public, and assure you that it will require a strong screw to induce me to again about my private quarrels.

Yours
James Innes.
Canton, 1834.
Rock Hong.

PRESENT SITUATION OF AFFAIRS IN CANTON.

Editor,
Some years experience here I perceive us in a more position than we have been during my stay. If the point of Lord Napier's return to Macao, we are in a more desperate step lower in our relations with this. On the other hand, the chief superintendent continues to do his duty, and trade is really stopping, a great quantity of individual loss and suffering, without an adequate cause.

As to the power to be assumed, or could he assume the power to representation to Peking, what a different view things would be going to higher authority certainly preserves of honor, and is the step of all other the provincial government most to prevent, and really an access to must have for redress, against the interested authorities, some time or other—why not now? If a course of communication direct to Peking was proved to the people here to be a good one, consider it as a remedy against every settlement on the coast, acquired by arms, and maintain expense, one or other we must have, and if Peking resolved on, the present time has many advantages; the certainly fair for some days yet, and if Lord Napier is in a better of his appeal, trade here as a matter of course is usages; and on Lord Napier's return he comes back imperial order for his reception, at an advantage to Whampoa in the future, which carries him as he should this hint be acted on, no time to be lost, as page 232, says the N.E. monsoon frequently compels the China Sea about the end of September or early in

number 10th. A TRADER.

Reader" appears to forget Lord Napier's declaration 11th of August, that "he had no authority to communicate directly with Peking."

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS AND TO THE PUBLIC GENERALLY.

And to Mr. Whiteman's authenticated "minutes of conversation" of February, published in the Bombay Gazette of the 25th of June, to a correspondence between Mr. Jardine and Mr. Whiteman, was published as an advertisement in our last number, but having in his letter of the 3rd of September, used the words "and even an advertisement to be inserted in the Canton Register, similarly garbled, and equally without my cognizance," imputing charges against the independence, impartiality, and

public, and to his own character, to deny distinctly and unequivocally and to disprove such charges.

When Mr. Whiteman's letter of the 3rd instant met the editor's notice he immediately sent the following letter to Mr. Whiteman.

Canton, 7th September, 1834.

My dear Sir, A letter from you to W. Jardine Esq. under date the 3rd instant, having this day fallen under my notice, in which you say, that Mr. Jardine permitted review and criticism to be inserted in the Canton newspaper, since he published it, I must reserve—referring, of course, to the Register of the 24th of August. Now, that the letters forming that advertisement were handed to the publication by Mr. Innes, and that Mr. Jardine had nothing to do with its appearance in the Register. And, moreover, that they were given to me by Mr. Innes as all that were necessary to inform the public of the cause and progress of the quarrel between himself and Mr. Daniell.

I remain &c.
(Signed) JOHN SLADE,
Editor of the Canton Register.

Mr. Whiteman's reply.

Mr. Whiteman begs to thank Mr. Slade for his communication of this date, and for the information therein contained.

A copy of the foregoing letter, and the reply were enclosed to Mr. Jardine, and were thus acknowledged.

JOHN SLADE, Esq.

My dear Sir, I return the copy of your note to Mr. Whiteman and his reply, with thanks for your attention.

I was aware of the accuracy you point out to Mr. Whiteman; but after he had put his name to a declaration in writing saying he had offered satisfaction, and subsequently, in the letter you allude to, declared he had not offered satisfaction, for such and such reasons, I did not consider his avowal as worthy of refutation, being heartily sick of such unsatisfactory controversy.

Yours sincerely,
September 7th, 1834. (Signed) WILLIAM JARDINE

As we did not escape in hurt during the paper war, to which the advertisement in our last number refers, we request permission to state how the insertion of an advertisement has affected the interests of this paper—and as it will be a further exposition of the interference of private feeling with public duty in the events arising out of a private quarrel.

The Canton Register since its establishment in 1827 has been supported by yearly subscriptions, payable half-yearly. On assuming the editorship at the commencement of the present year, the editor conceived that as the Register and Price Current were to be published every week instead of every fortnight as heretofore, a small increase in the yearly subscription was necessary and just, and also that it would be for his own interest, as well as the accommodation of the public to admit quarterly subscribers. The following notice was accordingly published in the 1st number of the 7th Volume.

NOTICE.

The Canton Register will in future be issued weekly, incorporated with the General Price Current, at \$1 per quarter for the united publication.

On the publication of the 8th number on the 25th of February (above referred to) Mr. Daniell and his friends withdrew their subscriptions. And then select committee, of which Mr. Daniell was the 2nd member, determined to withdraw the subscriptions for twelve copies on account of the court of directors and twelve copies on account of the foreign governments in India; but they so far forgot themselves as to prove their fitness for office—as to convey their determination to the editor through the steward of the factory, by a letter written and signed by that individual. As this communication was made to the editor by an un-official and improper person—improper as to that duty—he, of course, did not acknowledge it, although he acted on the contents, and forwarded account of the company with the register to the secretary to the select committee at the end of the first quarter of the current year.

The committee refused to pay on account of the company their subscriptions, although they had not given any previous notice to the editor of their having become quarterly instead of yearly subscribers.

It is most evident that it could not be the editor's intent, in publishing the above notice, to release the yearly subscribers from their contracts as implied contract; it is believed, ever since the first establishment of the register in 1827, neither it is contended, can it be just that such a gross interpretation should be made, and such an unfair advantage taken of an act merely inadvertent.

A pleader in this case would refer to the expenses the editor had made himself liable to in taking charge of the register; those expenses having been greatly increased after the publication of the notice, and which increased proper confidence in the support of the yearly subscribers justified the appeal at least was expected, and a stronger hoped for, under the prospect both of the Canton trade and the Canton Register.

Several letters passed between the secretary to the select committee and the editor on the subject; this correspondence was laid before Lord Napier on the 19th of August, and on the 27th the editor addressed a letter to Mr. Astell, requesting to be informed whether the company's agents would submit the matter—as the editor was ready to do—to the arbitration of Lord Napier. The receipt of this letter was acknowledged by Mr. Astell, who informed the editor its contents should be submitted to Mr. Daniell and Mr. Jackson as soon as possible. Up to this date, the 16th of September, the editor has not received any further communication.

The editor apologizes to the public for bringing himself in any way before them; but he considers the character and conduct of this journal has been impugned by the foregoing assertions and transactions; and, consequently, as his own character and conduct is indissolubly involved in that of the Canton Register, he has been imperatively called on to submit the foregoing statements to the public eye for the satisfaction of his own honor.

THE CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 7.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23RD, 1834.

NO. 38.

PRICE 50 CENTS.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE new and fast sailing ship, *ELIZA STEWART*, Capt. R. Millar, 423 tons burthen, having about $\frac{1}{3}$ of her cargo engaged, will meet with early despatch. Apply to R. TURNER & Co.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE LOWJEE FAMILY, Captain Johnson, to sail on the 1st of August. For freight apply to THOMAS DENT & Co.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE PUTTAY SALAM, J. Keys commander, will leave Whampoa on the 1st of September next. For freight apply to DADABHOY & MANACKJEE RUSTOMJEE.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE ALLALEVIE, Captain Andree, will leave Whampoa on the 25th of September next. For freight apply to DADABHOY & MANACKJEE RUSTOMJEE.

FOR LINTIN, SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE well known fast sailing ship *LORD CASTLEREAGH*, Captain P. Took, will sail positively from Whampoa on the 15th of October. For freight apply to DORABEEE HORMUZJEE, No 7 French Hong.

FOR ABERDEEN DIRECT.

THE British Brig, *CITY OF ABERDEEN*, Ja Mouro Captain, will leave Whampoa early in October; burthen (per Register) 260 Tons. For freight apply to JA INNES.

FOR SINGAPORE & BOMBAY.

THE ship *CHARLOTTE*, Melville, will leave Whampoa on the 20th of September. For freight apply to BURJORJEE FURDOOJEE, No. 3 Powshun Hong.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE HELEN, Captain G. Lungley, will sail on the 20th of September next. For freight apply to CURSETJEE SAPOORJEE PARECK, AND FRAMJEE JEMSETJEE, No. 4, American Hong.

FOR SALE.

A British ship of about 800 tons, built on the western side of India, and fit for any voyage. Intending purchasers may learn particulars from JARDINE, MATHISON & Co.

FOR THE STRAITS & CALCUTTA.

THE VIRGINIA, Captain Hullock, will sail from Lintin on or before the 1st of October. Apply to THOMAS DENT & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE, RIHO, & BATAVIA.

THE Dutch bark "LOUISA," daily expected, will be despatched for the above ports without delay. For freight apply to Canton, September 15th, 1834. A. S. KEATING

FOR LINTIN, MANILA & BATAVIA.

THE Dutch bark *THERIS*, captain Limon, will sail with all despatch. For freight apply to B. GERNAPET.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having been appointed agent for Framjee Nasserwanjee & Co's Insurance Office Bombay, is prepared to receive applications for insurance on such risks as by the regulations of the office he is permitted to take. BURJORJEE FURDOOJEE, No. 3, Powshun Hong

NOTICE.

RISKS will be taken in *Vicentee Merjee's Constituents Insurance Office* of Bombay, on the same terms as heretofore. RUSSELL & Co. Agents.

NOTICE.

THE ANGLO-CHINESE KALENDAR for 1834.—Price 50 cents. Published March 31st, 1834, and for sale at the Albion Press Office, No. 6 Danish Hong.

NOTICE.

REMEDY INSURANCE OFFICE OF CALCUTTA. RISKS for all parts of the world will be taken by J. GODDARD, Agent for the office in China, payable in case of loss by Messrs. GREGSON, MELVILLE & KNIGHT, Agents in London

do. do. Messrs. GILMORE & Co. in Calcutta

NOTICE.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT, published weekly, may be supplied to subscribers at \$ 22 per annum, or \$ 50 cents for a single number, on application to R. MARKWICK & Co.

NOTICE.

A European or American who is well practised in commercial affairs, and the routine of the counting room, willing to make himself generally useful in business and wanting employment, may learn of a situation by applying in writing to the Editor, giving name and reference. Canton, September 23rd, 1834.

NOTICE.

RISKS will be taken in the *China Insurance Office*, according to the regulations of the office as lately established here by DADABHOY AND MANACKJEE RUSTOMJEE.

All letters must be post paid.

CANTON.

The arrivals, during the past week, are the American ship *AURELIUS*, from Liverpool, the British vessels, *AUSTRALIAN*, Lobban, from Singapore, *HANNAH*, Jackson, *SULIMANY*, Macfarlane, and *CARRON*, Wilson, from Bombay.

Letter from the hong merchants to the British merchants.—September, 15th, 1834.

A respectful notification.—You, gentlemen, sent us, yesterday, a letter from your honorable officer to you. We immediately took the letter, and, having laid it before the Kwang-chow-foo, received his commands, saying, "That he had minutely looked over the letter,—in which is the expression 'endeavour on my part to reason the viceroy &c.'" As to this reasoning, it is undiscovered what is the subject reasoned about. If what is spoken of approach to reason, the governor will assuredly report it to the great emperor, and perhaps it may be granted. If not reasonable, an order must also be awaited, commanding its refusal.

As to what the affairs are which your honorable nation has sent your honorable officer to Canton to transact, it is necessary and right to explain them fully,—that a report thereof may be at the same time made for the information of the great emperor, and his mandate awaited, to be obeyed and put in operation.

As to the ships of war entering the port—it is a thing long prohibited by the laws. All the nations know it. How is it that on this occasion the ships of war have presumed to break into the port, throwing down the forts? let it be examined what is the cause.

At the end of the letter it is said, "I therefore request you to move the proper authorities to order the British cutter up from Whampoa, that I may carry the same into effect." It is not understood what is the meaning of the words "carrying into effect."

We pray you to take the above, and having ascertained each point clearly, immediately to reply, that we may be enabled to report.

Again, in the present letter your honorable officer wishes the cutter to come up to Canton. When, then, will the war ships, which the other day broke in and came up to Whampoa, set sail? We pray you first inform us, that we may report for you to the Kwang-chow-foo, and await his orders as to what is to be done. We pray you to inform your honorable officer of every thing in this letter, and then reply.

This burden we impose, &c. &c. (Subscribed by eleven merchants) To Messrs Jardine, Dent, Boyd, Whitman, Framjee, and other gentlemen. 5th moon, 18th day, (September 15th, 1834.)

Canton, 15th September, 1834.

To W. SPORTS BOYD, Esq. Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce, Sir,—As the Kwang-chow-foo does not understand my letter, I have to request you will afford him the following explanation.

1stly, In respect to reasoning with the viceroy. I showed his excellency from many examples that Englishmen of rank had been admitted to private communication with his excellency, and it would have been but courteous in him to have placed me on a similar footing.

2ndly, In reference to the entry of the ships, it would have been but wise and politic had the authorities provided me with a "copy" of such "prohibitions," as according to the governors own showing "I was quite ignorant of the laws of the celestial empire,"—and

3rdly, As to the departure of the ships. One of them will be despatched immediately to the admiral in the East Indies—bearing the governors reply to this letter, and who will act accordingly; and the other will remain at Whampoa to convey myself and suite to Macao and, finally, as to the nature of my business here, I have already told him that I can only communicate that subject by letter or by person to the viceroy.

I hope this is plain enough for the comprehension of the Kwang-chow-foo. Your very obedient servant,

NAPIER, Chief Superintendent.

Letter from the hong merchants to the British merchants, desiring further information respecting the frigates.—September 16th 1834.

A respectful notification.—You, gentlemen, have to day sent us a letter from your honorable officer to yourselves. Therein it is said, "As to the

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departure of the ships, one of them will be despatched immediately to the admiral in the East Indies, bearing the governor's reply to this letter, and who will act accordingly." Why not send the ships of war out to the outer sea immediately, at the same time giving information of the day and time of sailing, to enable us to report to the governor, that he may issue orders to all the military posts to let them pass? "The other will remain at Whampoa, to convey myself and suite to Macao." Why not first send this ship of war to sea outside the Bozue, and then have the Cutter up to take your honorable officer on board the ship, to return to Macao?

At the end of the previous letter it was said, "I request you to move the proper authorities to order the British cutter up from Whampoa, that I may carry the same into effect." Do the words "carry into effect" refer to the mode of acting mentioned in the hoppo's reply, on a former day, to Mr. Whiteman's petition, namely; that your honorable officer should first go to Macao?

In our letter of the 13th (September 15th) it was required to examine for what cause the ships of war entered the port and broke down the forts. On this point we have not received an answer. We pray you to inform your honorable officer, and reply again to day,—to enable us to report.

For this we write, &c. &c. (Subscribed by the eleven merchants.)
To Messrs. Jardine, Dent, Boyd, Whiteman, Franjez, and other gentlemen.
8th moon, 14th day, (September 16th 1834.)

Canton, 16th September 1834.

To W. SPROTT BOYD, Esq.
Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce.

Sir,—In further explanation I beg to acquaint you that the ship for India will remain at Whampoa on account of the more near communication with this place, and will sail as soon as I receive the viceroy's reply; therefore his excellency had better give orders to allow her to go out as soon as possible. The other ship will remain at Whampoa to receive me from the cutter, and will not move from thence on any account previous to my arrival.

The words of "carrying into effect" alluded to the hoppo's reply to the petition of Mr. Whiteman. The frigates came up the river for the purpose of affording greater security to the persons and property of British subjects, after the most barbarous and cruel edict of the 2nd of September, which yet remains in operation. The authorities have to blame themselves for having acted in that base manner towards the representative of His Britannic Majesty, and if the prohibitions did actually exist, they ought to have been communicated to the superintendents officially beforehand.

The frigates did not fire upon the forts until they were obliged to do so in self-defence.

Your very obedient servant,
NAPIER.
Chief Superintendent,

Letter from the hong merchants to Mr. Boyd. September 17th, 1834.

A respectful notification. We yesterday received a letter, wherein it is said. "The ship for India will remain at Whampoa on account of the more near communication with this place, and will sail as soon as I receive the viceroy's reply. . . The other ship will remain at Whampoa to receive me from the cutter." It may thus be seen that the two vessels are both willing to go out of port; but that they sail at different times. But for ships of war to sail into the inner territory has long been a subject of prohibition.

Now the letter says that both are willing to go out of the port. If these two ships immediately set sail and go to the outer sea at Lintin, then afterwards we can report to the great officers that they may order the cutter up to Canton, to take your honorable officer back to Macao. This method will be safe and right. As to the manner of the ships of war going out, spoken of in yesterday's letter, it is indeed difficult to request the great officers to grant it.

For this purpose we reply, praying you to communicate this to your honorable officer, and reply to us to day. For this we hope.

With compliments &c. (Subscribed by the eleven merchants)
To Mr. Boyd, and other gentlemen.
8th moon, 15th day (September 17th, 1834.)

Canton, 18th September, 1834.

To W. SPROTT BOYD, Esq.
Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce.

Sir,—Lord Napier's continued indisposition rendering it desirable that his lordship should not be harassed by a continuance of the negotiation now going on with the Chinese authorities, and that his departure from Canton should not be delayed, I beg to inform you that I have undertaken, with his lordship's concurrence, to make the requisite arrangements with the hong merchants, in reference to the communication which you yesterday received from them.

Your obediently,
T. R. COLLEDGE.
Surgeon to H. M. Superintendents.

The foregoing correspondence contains the particulars of the negotiation with the Chinese authorities till the 18th instant; when lord Napier's infirm state of health rendered it imperative on his medical attendant to forbid his lordship's farther attention to business; a resolution which it is, perhaps, to be regretted had not been earlier adopted: for the labors of his lordship, even in the incessant task of drafting and copying letters and chops, must have been extremely and, we may add, unnecessarily severe from the continued

absence from Canton of the 2nd and 3rd superintendents, and of the secretary, Mr. Astell. In pursuance of arrangements between Dr. Colledge and the hong merchants, his lordship and suite embarked for Macao in two chop boats provided by the Chinese government at 7 P. M. on Sunday, the 21st instant, and immediately afterwards the guard of marines, consisting of 13 men, commanded by Lieutenant Reid and Mr. Daniell of H. M. S. Andromache, embarked, under arms, in another chop boat for Whampoa, bearing lord Napier's order for the frigates to move out to Lintin.—Mr. Lowe, of the Imogene, preceded with a linguist to give intimation of the party approaching.

As soon as the frigates have repassed the Bogue, the passage from Whampoa to Canton, closed to all foreign boats for the last sixteen days, will be re-opened. And the re-opening of the trade will, we believe, be deferred only till certain forms of office have been gone through, consequent to the new hoppo taking charge of his department.

In so far as lord Napier has quitted Canton without being officially recognized by the Chinese government the result of his proceedings must, we presume, be deemed a failure. But excepting in this point of etiquette we do not see that there is much room for serious regret. In all that has passed the Chinese have had decidedly the worst of it, in the severe drubbing given to their forts, and the carnage of their men, for neither of which have they even ventured to hint at a demand for satisfaction.—True, they may hereafter demand it; but this will only show their pusillanimity still more strongly, in not having sought redress when lord Napier was in their power, and the frigates in the river.

His lordship stated at a public meeting that he would not leave Canton except at the point of the bayonet—and this pledge he has, we think, amply redeemed—for want of food is quite as powerful in war as the bayonet, not to mention loss of health.

His lordship was still very unwell when embarking, and with difficulty walked to his boat, supported by two gentlemen.—For the last two or three days of his stay the extreme heat of the weather had induced his removal from his own residence to cooler apartments in No. 1 creek hong.

Some American merchants, who proceeded to Whampoa on the commencement of the embargo sixteen days ago, have been detained there ever since, as well as others from Macao. We wonder this has not been made the subject of a general remonstrance at the city gate from our transatlantic brethren. It seems to show that any hostilities between Great Britain and China will probably of necessity involve all other foreigners.

On the 18th the Chinese, as if purposely to exhibit their utter ignorance of all mankind except themselves, made a childish parade of their ridiculous fire-rafts on the river before the front of the factories. Eight were counted. These ludicrous attempts at intimidation are on a par with their custom of having a fierce-looking tiger's face painted on the breast of the soldier's war jackets, and the word "courage" behind!

We were in a gratissimus error last Tuesday when we supposed that there were no loss of lives on board H. M. Ships from the fire of the Chinese forts; we have since been informed one man was killed on board each ship by the fire from the fort on Tiger Island.

The following, we believe, is a correct statement of the motions of H. M. Ships, from the time of entering the river until they anchored at Whampoa; during which period all communication with them and with Whampoa was suspended by the Chinese embargo, although the arrival of the frigates boats in Canton was fully expected and anxiously waited for by lord Napier.

The lower forts were passed on the 7th instant; on the 8th the frigates were at anchor; on the 9th they passed Tiger Island, and reached 2nd bar; on the 10th they passed 2nd bar, and on the 11th anchored at Whampoa.

On the 30th of August the notice in Chinese, dated the 26th of August, was hung up at the public gate of Lord

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Napier's residence, and generally distributed throughout Canton.

That lord Napier and all British subjects in Canton should have had the protection of H. M. Ships as soon as possible after such a measure it is needless to argue.

We have seen the result of the motions of H. M. Ships; let us now give our opinion as to what would have been the result had a little more celerity accompanied those motions; but we will first bring to the recollection of our readers that, although war has not been declared between Great Britain and China, it has been actually waged; the Chinese fired the first shot, perhaps shed the first blood.

In the naval instructions all captains and commanders are instructed, "to sink, burn, and destroy &c."—and "to distress by all the means in their power the king's enemies."

Now suppose that on the 7th the forts at the Bogue and Tiger Island had been blown up;—the guns spiked, or thrown into the river; and on the 8th that H. M. Ships, having started their water, and been otherwise lightened to their bearings, had warped up the river, feeling their way with their bow guns and armed boats until the ships were as near to Canton as they could be brought: we certainly think, in this latter case, that instead of arriving at Whampoa on the 11th (where they have ever since quietly remained, ignorant of the state of affairs in Canton) on that day, if not before, lord Napier would have had an audience of the viceroy, established his mission, and the trade have been opened unrestrictedly.

Whilst we deeply regret the "untoward" delay in the arrival of H. M. Ships at or near Canton, and its pernicious effects on the measures endeavoured to be carried into effect there, it is just also to say that we have not seen any official orders regulating their movements.

To the dullness of the movements of H. M. Ships and the non-arrival of their boats at Canton as the first and principal cause, and to the unpatriotic opposition of a part of the commercial community to lord Napier's measures, as the secondary cause, we attribute his lordship's failure: the latter having been even alluded to by the governor of Canton, in his edict dated the 11th of September, in the following words:

"Therefore that I am slow, dilatory, and cannot bear to do so, is because I consider that such movements are not according to the wishes of the said nation's king, nor are they according to the wishes of the several merchants."

Had lord Napier been in communication with the officers of government, the dissensions and jealousies, fears and opposition of the British and Asiatic merchants could have had no effect upon his measures; but, until a direct communication with the governor is guaranteed, every attempt at negotiation with the government through the hong merchants must inevitably fail.

This point was gained, or thought to be gained by the select committee in the year 1814; we believe it's basis was granted by the local government in that year, although afterwards denied with the most shameless mendacity. A period of tranquillity succeeded, and the attempt was not followed up by the different committees.

We yet hope to see this government brought to a proper sense of its barbarous conduct by the vigorous measures of the English ministry. The rejection, or rather the repulse of the king's representative, and the firing upon the frigates, justify a blockade of the port, which should be formed by a force sufficiently strong to make all foreign flags respect it. At the same time an imperial envoy, a *Kin chae*, should be sent to Peking with a letter—and nothing else—from the king of England, enumerating his grievances, and demanding, as satisfaction for past injuries, and protection of the British trade for the future, the establishment of a commercial treaty. If refused, then, as the British nation has suffered greater grievances than the "seven great grievances" which led the manchoo tribe to make war against Ming—it should be urged that the present *Ta-Tsing* dynasty is the enemy of the human race, and that it becomes the duty of all mankind to rise up and extirpate their oppressors.

¶ Vide Morrison's view of China, page 9. 1817.

In our No. of the 8th instant we mentioned that two English gentlemen coming from Macao had been detained near Canton by the Chinese, on account of their names not corresponding with those in the chop or permit—an irregularity of constant occurrence, but never before heeded by the government. A press of matter prevented our giving the sequel of the story, which is curious, as illustrative of Chinese character. One of the gentlemen, being commander of a ship at Whampoa, was provided with a boat and conveyed on board of her with great civility. The other gentleman, though in sight of Canton, was not allowed to land, but was conveyed back to Macao, at the expense of the government.

Letters from Java mention the receipt of intelligence from Cadiz to the 16th of may, when, it is said, Don Carlos had resigned his pretensions to the throne of Spain.

The Sulimany, from Bombay, brings on letters from Java by the British ship Planter, which vessel is stated to have grounded near the straits of Singapore.

On the 16th the imperial envoy, the tatar Yu-she, Shing-yin, arrived in Canton on duty.

REPLY OF THE BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF CANTON TO LORD NAPIER'S LETTER, DATED THE 15TH OF SEPTEMBER.

To the right honorable
The lord Napier,
Chief Superintendent
&c. &c. &c.

My Lord,
We beg to acknowledge the honor of your lordship's letters of the 15th instant, addressed to the British merchants of Canton, informing us that, "you cannot any longer consider it expedient to persist in a course by which we are made to suffer; and that you have therefore addressed Mr. Boyd, that the authorities might provide your lordship the means of doing that which all parties must anxiously desire, namely; to retire and admit the opening of the trade."

While very sensible of the sacrifice of feeling which your lordship has thus made, it appears due to ourselves, and to the principle which has actuated us, to observe that considering the honor of our nation as suitably placed in the hands of His Majesty's Superintendent, and being convinced that the well-being of the trade is indissolubly bound up with that honor, we have studiously refrained from weakening the effect of your lordship's measures by any ill-timed interference in giving way to expressions of fear or discontent, or offering advice, unasked, respecting a negotiation of which the full bearings were not before us.

That unanimity, so desirable in such discussions, (more particularly in this country, where our only power is reason and moral influence) should not have existed on the present occasion is to us a source of deep regret.

We feel most grateful to your lordship for your persevering efforts and zeal in asserting our country's cause under privations of a most unusual nature, terminating at length in the sacrifice of your lordship's health.

We return our thanks, for your lordship's good wishes for the prosperity of the trade.

With sentiments of high respect and ardent wishes for your speedy recovery,

British Chamber of Commerce,
Canton, 20th September, 1834.

We remain, My Lord,
Your lordship's most obedient
and humble servants,

(Signed) Jardine, Matheson & Co. Arthur Saunders Keating. John Slade.
R. Turner & Co. Nicholas Crooke. John Templeton & Co.
J. Mc. A. Gladstone. For Douglas, McKenzie & Co. Agents for Lloyds,
James Innes. Wm. Sprott Boyd.

RECENT NEGOTIATION,

(From a correspondent.)

The first scene of the play (we hope no one will be wicked enough to call it a farce) begun by lord Palmerston at Brighton, has come off, and lord Napier has left Canton, if not with national disgrace, at least baulked, and laughed at by How-qua! It is probable that an authorised officer will never again enter Canton river; but, in case of such an event, it is proper, as briefly as possible to record what we look on as the chief causes of want of success.

Lord Palmerston may be a very clever negotiator in Europe, but in China he is naught! And to fit out another attempt with chance of success it would be necessary carefully to avoid every act and order which has been done in this case. First, then, H. M. representative must not be joined in the commission with notorious teadealers. H. M. representative must not be carried to knock head to a set of merchants in leadenhall street, and which act was known to every shop-keeper in Canton long previous to lord Napier's arrival here. H. M. representative must not be sent here with a numerous suite to partake (if by favor) of the run of company's servants kitchen. A rival power interest in the shape of a finance committee must not be established in ban animated with the keenest desire to ruin his plans, whose access to the ears of Chinese is better than his own, and whose baneful influence on Chinese and British subjects has on this occasion been an important cause of failure.

It appears lord Napier very early perceived that there were enemies in his own camp, but, not knowing whom to trust, he gave his confidence to none and

was deprived of good advice; and it is with boldness asserted no faithful adherent acquainted with the Chinese would have advised his lordships Chinese proclamation. Indeed such a proceeding anywhere implies complete power of self-protection, which his lordship at no period had.

No more were his letters to Howqua advisable, as in addressing such he gave up the principle of direct communication with government, for which, indeed, his whole cause of struggle was.

In applying for reception at the local government of Canton, the power of appeals to Peking must not be withheld, because it is of all other movements that which this corrupt secondary government most fears, and to deprive H. M. representative here of such a hold on their fears and wishes was to deprive him of his right arm, and would not have occurred to any one who was not equally ignorant and presumptuous. Where was the president of the board of control when these stultifications were being done? Where was he who, in carrying through the Chian act, did show that he was master of his subject? Do we owe this scene of disgrace and loss to some petty official struggle for patronage? Thus we suspect it is!

Now, having pointed out faults at home, over which, and the weak force he was attended by, Lord Napier exercised no control, let us next review the mistakes on the spot; and in entering on them it is with feelings of high respect to the actor, and recorded for after-use as beacons to avoid.

His lordship should have arrived here in the face of day, and in his own war boats; no addresses or declarations, public or private, should have been made as to intended acts, because, when afterwards found impossible, these conveyed to the Chinese recollection the wild threats of the honorable company, and abandoned before the echo was done repeating them.

Having once fired at the Bogue forts, every gun therein should have been sunk in fifteen fathoms water.

The frigates by force having come to Whampoa, coute qui coute communication should have been established with Canton; small English craft with a sufficient draft of water might, with energy and resources, have been got gunned and managed up to Howqua's fort, the only serious point of resistance.

It is hoped good may come out of evil, and this failure lead our government to make their next effort in better form at Peking, an attempt at which place, besides many other advantages, does not necessarily imply stoppage of trade during its dependence.

Canton, 23rd September, 1834.

A BRITISH MERCHANT.

Mr. Editor,

Dear Sir,—If you consider the under statement of facts likely to throw any new light on Chinese *nerve*, you are at liberty to publish the petition to viceroy and answer! I am not allowed to fill in the English name, but I give you, in a private note, the key by which to establish the veracity of the story told.

A CONSTANT READER.

STATEMENT OF FACTS.

While our recent troubles were at their height here a supply of the necessities of life was, by an English merchant, handed in to Lord Napier; the low Chinese soldier ruffians, stationed outside, on this imprisoned this merchant's household, consisting of five Chinese. This merchant directly in person applied to Howqua, Tinqu, and Mowqua, and distinctly told his intention "to go to the city gate, if his servants were not replaced in his house by 6 P. M." it then being 4 P. M. and concluded his address to Howqua by saying, "Howqua, you know me, I keep my word." At 6 every servant was restored to this gentleman's family.

Two days after, persisting in supplying Lord Napier, (as he told Howqua he would do) he again found his head servant threatened, when availing himself of a rough draft in Chinese of his former intended petition he left it with Howqua who, without his authority and without his signature, sent it to the viceroy, and the rough draft and answer by Loo are as under. I refrain from other remarks than to say the Hong go-betweens make us British believe high officers are much worse than they really are.

THE WRITER OF THE PETITION.

To his excellency Loo, viceroy of Canton.

The respectful petition of a British merchant resident in Canton.

That last night he, with his own hand, gave into the hand of a servant of Lord Napier six fowls; that this morning the soldiers in front of his factory, in the presence of this act, have taken away his comprador, two coolies, a cook, and his personal servant. That inside a treasury, of which he has one key and his comprador has another, is an unsettled balance of dollars with his comprador of several thousand dollars; and that his personal servant has custody of all furniture and clothes.

He, therefore, entreats your excellency to consider if he buys provisions with his own money he may bestow them on whom he pleases; and yet they punish as this five innocent servants; and unjustly hurt his property for a deed he was justified in doing.

He ventures to assure your excellency that he will, either at sea or on shore, get redress through his nation's chief for this offence; or he will himself take it from the first property of your nation he can seize on.

Canton, 12th September, 1834.

[From the Hong merchants.]

A respectful notification. The petition which you, Sir, gave to us to present to the governor, we immediately transmitted. Having now received a proclamation in reply, we copy and send it, praying you, Sir, to examine and act accordingly. This burden we impose &c.

† † † †. (Subscribed by the eleven merchants.)
14th moon, 14th day. (September 16th, 1834.)

[From the governor.]

Loo, secondary guardian of the heir-apparent, having the insignia of the highest rank, president of the tribunal of war, governor of the provinces Qwang-tung and Qwang-se, having the titular rank of King-chay too-wei of the first class, &c. &c. &c.

In reply to the English merchant's † † †'s petition.

Let the Qwang-chow-foo examine clearly for what cause the said comprador and others were seized. If it were for what the said private merchant said, it was nothing illegal; let them be immediately released and sent back.

Taou-kwang, 14th year, 6th moon, 13th day. (September 15th, 1834.)

To the Editor of the Canton Register,

Sir,—The crisis of public affairs being now past by the declaration (of the 14th inst.) of H. M. chief superintendent of his intention to quit Canton, a measure which, however unavoidable, must be universally and deeply regretted by all who wish well to the prosperity of the British commerce to this country, as well as to our national honor, it may be as well to look into the causes that have led to this unhappy result. This is the more desirable as Lord Napier, in his letter of the 15th inst., points plainly at a repetition of the attempt to establish relations with this country, an attempt which has failed in a great measure from the miserable ignorance of the British government on the subject, furthered by the duplicity of the E. I. company. The folly of permitting the company to establish what is termed "a finance committee" has been already pointed out in your columns, and is too gross and obvious to require further remark. That this obstacle to the free trade has been knowingly thrown in the way appears pretty certain, but if sense or vigor are to be found among the commercial community in Great Britain the rotten fabric cannot stand another year. Another thing of equal importance, in its effects on the minds of the Chinese, is the trick of inducing the British ministry to accept from the E. I. company one third of the annual amount of the expenses of H. M. Majesty's commission to this country. A measure which, to any one acquainted with the Chinese character, must have appeared as admirably calculated, as it was certain effectually, to damn the cause. Their point has been gained; the Chinese, unable to distinguish between two establishments, in every way so similar, have looked upon the new state of things as but the old one in disguise. Is this to be wondered at? they have seen the employees, from the highest to the lowest, except the chief superintendent, selected from the ranks of the company's *quondam* servants here; they have been studiously instructed of the fact of the contribution of the E. I. company towards defraying the expenses; they see others of these servants invested with such power from the company as entirely to eclipse the authority of H. M. superintendents, while their salaries and emoluments are far greater; they are led to indulge the hope that the reign of the company, the golden age of the Hong merchants, and the triumph of monopoly and folly—may yet again return—add to this the contrast between the easy pliability, and "laudable docility" of the company's servants, intent only on the obtaining of tea, even though at a sacrifice of national honor, and the independence and opposition which their knowledge of the British character would lead them to expect at the hands of a representative of His Majesty, and we need not wonder at the hostility displayed towards him. The British government, be it spoken in plain terms, has, by truckling to the E. I. company, and sacrificing the independence of the trade for the sake of a few thousand sterling annually, framed such difficulties in the way of any man anxious to assert his country's independence, that the failure of Lord Napier was more to be expected than wondered at. The plain course would have been the safest and the best; had the existence of the company been, as it should have been, extinguished in this country at once and for ever; had the old servants been sent to India or pensioned off; had a new set of men, totally unconnected with the company, been sent here as His Majesty's representatives, in a style suited to the rank it was meant they should assume; and, though last not least, with a power to support that rank, if necessary, the object would have been obtained; and we should not have, as now, to regret the total and disastrous failure of the first attempt to raise our country from the degraded state in which the lust of gain of the E. I. company was content to retain it; † we should not have then seen H. M. chief superintendent a prisoner in his own house; not *pro pudor!* two British frigates compelled to the necessity of taking a chop for permission to pass the formidable defences of the Tiger's mouth. Shades of Captain Weddell and Sir Murray Maxwell, what would you say to this! Nor is this all, whatever might be wanting in the measures framed at home to render success impossible, has been afforded here; personal and private feelings have been opposed to the public good; and, instead of finding ready and cordial support from the whole of his countrymen, trifling dissensions have split society; and, in lieu of unanimity, his lordship has found little but discord; this state of things cannot have been unknown to, or lost upon, the Chinese, who have calculated upon it as an engine against his lordship, and one which they have used to good effect; it is said by the highest authority "a house divided against itself cannot stand;" this has been too truly exemplified in this instance. The readiest means of regaining our lost honor, and the only one for placing trade on a footing honorable to the British nation, would be by an embassy direct from England to Peking; but, mark you, Mr. Editor, by an embassy I do not mean a cringing, whining, tribute-bearing and mongrel amalgamation of "Ambassadors" and "Supracargoes," "Doctors of laws" and "Tea-tasters," more than half willing to perform the *Ko-tow*, or any thing else that might be required of them; but an embassy suited to the high station and character of Great Britain, demanding nothing but what is fair and reasonable, the establishment of the British trade to this country on a firm and respectable basis; composed of men of sense, character, and firmness, determined to support the honor of the country entrusted to them, and backed by a sufficient force to render them respected, or, which is the same thing in this country, feared. We have seen the facility of all attempts to reason the corrupt and ignorant officers of the local government of this province into an amelioration of the present system, and it now remains but to try the result of a sensible and well directed appeal to head quarters, of the success of which few men acquainted with this country could be found to doubt.

I remain, Sir, Your most obedient servant,
Canton, 18th September, 1834.

A BRITISH MERCHANT.

When a British merchant talks of "Ambassadors" and "Supracargoes," "Doctors of laws" and "Tea tasters," more than "half-willing to perform the *Ko tow*," he seems to forget that "Tea-tasters" were not *amalgamated* in the last ambassadorial crucible; and that it was a "Supracargo," Sir George Staunton, who saved the embassy from the disgrace of submitting to the performance of the *Ko-tow*.

† We must here correct our correspondent: Lord Napier, though from the non-arrival of the frigate's boats, without the means of leaving Canton, was not a prisoner in his own house, but, on the contrary, he, when his health was becoming seriously worse, removed into another for the sake of cooler air; neither had the frigates any chop to pass the Bogue forts; they left the river under Lord Napier's orders.

THE CANTON REGISTER.

'The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce.'

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 7.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23RD, 1834.

NO. 38.

PRICE 50 CENTS.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE new and fast sailing ship, ELIZA STEWART, Capt. R. Millar, 423 tons burthen, having about $\frac{1}{2}$ of her cargo engaged, will meet with early despatch. Apply to R. TURNER & Co.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE Lowjee Family, Captain Johnson, to sail on the 1st of August. For freight apply to THOMAS DENT & Co.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE FUTTAY SALAM, J. Keys commander, will leave Whampoa on the 1st of September next. For freight apply to DADABHOY & MANACKJEE RUSTOMJEE.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE ALLALBYE, Captain Andree, will leave Whampoa on the 25th of September next. For freight apply to DADABHOY & MANACKJEE RUSTOMJEE.

FOR LINTIN, SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE well known fast sailing ship LORD CASTLEREAGH, Captain P. Tonks, will sail positively from Whampoa on the 15th of October. For freight apply to DORABEE HORMUZZEE, No 7 French Hong.

FOR ABERDEEN DIRECT.

THE British Brig, CITY OF ABERDEEN, Ja Monro Captain, will leave Whampoa early in October; burthen (per Register) 260 Tons. For freight apply to JA INNES.

FOR SINGAPORE & BOMBAY.

THE ship CHARLOTTE, Melville, will leave Whampoa on the 20th of September. For freight apply to BURJORJEE FURDOONJEE, No. 3 Powshun Hong.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE HELEN, Captain G. Lungley, will sail on the 20th of September next. For freight apply to CURSETJEE SAPOORJEE PARECK, AND FRAMJEE JEMSETJEE, No. 4, American Hong.

FOR SALE.

A British ship of about 800 tons, built on the western side of India, and fit for any voyage. Intending purchasers may learn particulars from JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR THE STRAITS & CALCUTTA.

THE VIRGINIA, Captain Hullock, will sail from Lintin on or before the 1st of October. Apply to THOMAS DENT & CO.

FOR SINGAPORE, RHIO, & BATAVIA.

THE Dutch bark "LOUISA," daily expected, will be despatched for the above ports without delay. For freight apply to A. S. KEATINGE, Canton, September 15th, 1834.

FOR LINTIN, MANILA & BATAVIA.

THE Dutch bark THETIS, captain Limon, will sail with all despatch. For freight apply to B. GERNAERT.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having, been appointed agent for Framjee Nasserwanjee & Co's Insurance Office Bombay, is prepared to receive applications for insurance on such risks as by the regulations of the office he is permitted to take. BURJORJEE FURDOONJEE, No. 3, Powshun Hong.

NOTICE.

RISKS will be taken in Viceroy Merjee's Constituents Insurance Office of Bombay, on the same terms as heretofore. RUSSELL & Co. Agents.

NOTICE.

THE ANGLO-CHINESE KALENDAR for 1834.—Price 50 cents. Published March 31st, 1834, and for sale at the Albion Press Office, No. 6 Danish Hong.

NOTICE.

RISK INDEMNITY INSURANCE OFFICE OF CALCUTTA. RISKS for all parts of the world will be taken by J. GODDARD, Agent for the office in China, Payable in case of loss by Messrs. GREGSON, MELVILLE & KNIGHT, Agents in London do. do. Messrs. GILMORE & Co. in Calcutta.

NOTICE.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT, published weekly, may be supplied to subscribers at \$ 22 per annum, or \$ 30 cents for a single number, on application to R. MARKWICK & Co.

NOTICE.

A European or American who is well practised in commercial affairs, and the routine of the counting room, willing to make himself generally useful in business and wanting employment, may learn of a situation by applying in writing to the Editor, giving name and reference. Canton, September 23rd, 1834.

NOTICE.

RISKS will be taken in the China Insurance Office, according to the regulations of the office as lately established here by DADABHOY AND MANACKJEE RUSTOMJEE.

All letters must be post paid.

CANTON.

The arrivals, during the past week, are the American ship AURELIUS, from Liverpool, the British vessels, AUSTRALIAN, Lobban, from Singapore, HANNAH, Jackson, SULIMANY, Macfarlane, and CARRON, Wilson, from Bombay.

Letter from the hong merchants to the British merchants.—September, 15th, 1834.

A respectful notification.—You, gentlemen, sent us, yesterday, a letter from your honorable officer to you. We immediately took the letter, and, having laid it before the Kwang-chow-foo, received his commands, saying, That he had minutely looked over the letter,—in which is the expression "endeavours on my part to reason the viceroy &c." As to this reasoning, it is undiscovered what is the subject reasoned about. If what is spoken of approach to reason, the governor will assuredly report it to the great emperor, and perhaps it may be granted. If not reasonable, an order must also be awaited, commanding its refusal.

As to what the affairs are which your honorable nation has sent your honorable officer to Canton to transact, it is necessary and right to explain them fully,—that a report thereof may be at the same time made for the information of the great emperor, and his mandate awaited, to be obeyed and put in operation.

As to the ships of war entering the port—it is a thing long prohibited by the laws. All the nations know it. How is it that on this occasion the ships of war have presumed to break into the port, throwing down the forts? let it be examined what is the cause.

At the end of the letter it is said, "I therefore request you to move the proper authorities to order the British cutter up from Whampoa, that it may carry the same into effect." It is not understood what is the meaning of the words "carrying into effect."

We pray you to take the above, and having ascertained each point clearly, immediately to reply, that we may be enabled to report.

Again, in the present letter your honorable officer wishes the cutter to come up to Canton. When, then, will the war ships, which the other day broke in and came up to Whampoa, set sail? We pray you first inform us that we may report for you to the Kwang-chow-foo, and await his orders as to what is to be done: We pray you to inform your honorable officer of every thing in this letter, and then reply.

This burden we impose, &c. &c. (Subscribed by eleven merchants) To Messrs Jardine, Dent, Boyd, Whiteman, Framjee, and other gentlemen. 8th moon, 13th day, (September 15th, 1834.)

Canton, 15th September, 1834.

To W. SPORTT BOYD, Esq.

Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce,

Sir,—As the Kwang-chow-foo does not understand my letter, I have to request you will afford him the following explanation.

1stly, In respect to reasoning with the viceroy. I showed his excellency from many examples that Englishmen of rank had been admitted to private communication with his excellency, and it would have been but courteous in him to have placed me on a similar footing.

2ndly, In reference to the entry of the ships, it would have been but wise and politic had the authorities provided me with a "copy" of such "prohibitions;" as according to the governors own showing "I was quite ignorant of the laws of the celestial empire,"—and

3rdly, As to the departure of the ships. One of them will be despatched immediately to the admiral in the East Indies—bearing the governors reply to this letter, and who will act accordingly; and the other will remain at Whampoa to convey myself and suite to Macao; and 4thly, as to the nature of my business here, I have already told him that I can only communicate that subject by letter or by person to the viceroy.

I hope this is plain enough for the comprehension of the Kwang-chow-foo.

Your very obedient servant,

NAPIER,

Chief Superintendent.

Letter from the hong merchants to the British merchants, desiring further information respecting the frigates.—September 16th 1834.

A respectful notification.—You, gentlemen, have to day sent us a letter from your honorable officer to yourselves; Therein it is said, "As to the

departure of the ships, one of them will be despatched immediately to the Admiral in the East Indies, bearing the governor's reply to this letter, and who will act accordingly." Why not send the ships of war out to the outer sea immediately, at the same time giving information of the day and time of sailing, to enable us to report to the governor, that he may issue orders to all the military posts to let them pass? "The other will remain at Whampoa, to convey myself and suite to Macao." Why not first send this ship of war to sea outside the Bogue, and then have the Cutter up to take your honorable officer on board the ship, to return to Macao?

At the end of the previous letter it was said, "I request you to move the proper authorities to order the British cutter up from Whampoa, that I may carry the same into effect." Do the words "carry into effect" refer to the mode of acting mentioned in the hoppo's reply, on a former day, to Mr. Whiteman's petition, namely; that your honorable officer should first go to Macao?

In our letter of the 13th (September 15th) it was required to examine for what cause the ships of war entered the port and broke down the forts. On this point we have not received an answer. We pray you to inform your honorable officer, and reply again to day,—to enable us to report.

For this we write, &c. &c. (Subscribed by the eleven merchants.)
To Messrs. Jardine, Dent, Boyd, Whiteman, Framjee, and other gentlemen.
8th moon, 14th day, (September 16th 1834.)

Canton, 16th September 1834.

To W. SPROTT BOYD, Esq.
Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce,

Sir,—In further explanation I beg to acquaint you that the ship for India will remain at Whampoa on account of the more near communication with this place, and will sail as soon as I receive the viceroy's reply; therefore his excellency had better give orders to allow her to go out as soon as possible. The other ship will remain at Whampoa to receive me from the cutter, and will not move from thence on any account previous to my arrival.

The words of "carrying into effect" alluded to the hoppo's reply to the petition of Mr. Whiteman. The frigates came up the river for the purpose of affording greater security to the persons and property of British subjects, after the most barbarous and cruel edict of the 2nd of September, which yet remains in operation. The authorities have to blame themselves for having acted in that base manner towards the representative of His Britannic Majesty, and if the prohibitions did actually exist, they ought to have been communicated to the superintendents officially beforehand.

The frigates did not fire upon the forts until they were obliged to do so in self-defence.

Your very obedient servant,
NAPIER.
Chief Superintendent,

Letter from the hong merchants to Mr. Boyd. September 17th, 1834.

A respectful notification. We yesterday received a letter, wherein it is said, "The ship for India will remain at Whampoa on account of the more near communication with this place, and will sail as soon as I receive the viceroy's reply. ... The other ship will remain at Whampoa to receive me from the cutter." It may thus be seen that the two vessels are both willing to go out of port; but that they sail at different times. But for ships of war to go into the inner territory has long been a subject of prohibition.

Now the letter says that both are willing to go out of the port. If these two ships immediately set sail and go to the outer sea at Lintin, then afterwards we can report to the great officers that they may order the cutter up to Canton, to take your honorable officer back to Macao. This method will be safe and right. As to the manner of the ships of war going out, spoken of in yesterday's letter, it is indeed difficult to request the great officers to grant it.

For this purpose we reply, praying you to communicate this to your honorable officer, and reply to us to day. For this we hope.

With compliments &c. (Subscribed by the eleven merchants.)
To Mr. Boyd, and other gentlemen.
8th moon. 15th day (September 17th, 1834.)

Canton, 18th September, 1834.

To W. SPROTT BOYD, Esq.
Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce,

Sir,—Lord Napier's continued indisposition rendering it desirable that his lordship should not be harassed by a continuance of the negotiation now going on with the Chinese authorities, and that his departure from Canton should not be delayed, I beg to inform you that I have undertaken, with his lordship's concurrence, to make the requisite arrangements with the hong merchants, in reference to the communication which you yesterday received from them.

Your obediently,
T. R. COLLEDGE.
Surgeon to H. M. Superintendents.

The foregoing correspondence contains the particulars of the negotiation with the Chinese authorities till the 18th instant; when lord Napier's infirm state of health rendered it imperative on his medical attendant to forbid his lordship's further attention to business; a resolution which it is, perhaps, to be regretted had not been earlier adopted: for the labors of his lordship, even in the incessant task of drafting and copying letters and chops, must have been extremely and, we may add, unnecessarily severe from the continued

absence from Canton of the 2nd and 3rd superintendents, and of the secretary, Mr. Astell. In pursuance of arrangements between Dr. Colledge and the hong merchants his lordship and suite embarked for Macao in two chop boats provided by the Chinese government at 7 P. M. on Sunday, the 21st instant, and immediately afterwards the guard of marines, consisting of 13 men, commanded by Lieutenant Reid and Mr. Daniell of H. M. S. Andromache, embarked, under arms, in another chop boat for Whampoa, bearing lord Napier's order for the frigates to move out to Lintin.—Mr. Lowe, of the Imogene, preceded with a linguist to give intimation of the party approaching.

As soon as the frigates have repassed the Bogue, the passage from Whampoa to Canton, closed to all foreign boats for the last sixteen days, will be re-opened. And the re-opening of the trade will, we believe, be deferred only till certain forms of office have been gone through, consequent to the new hoppo taking charge of his department.

(In so far as lord Napier has quitted Canton without being officially recognized by the Chinese government the result of his proceedings must, we presume, be deemed a failure.) But excepting in this point of etiquette we do not see that there is much room for serious regret. In all that has passed the Chinese have had decidedly the worst of it, in the severe drubbing given to their forts, and the carnage of their men, for neither of which have they even ventured to hint at a demand for satisfaction.—True, they may hereafter demand it; but this will only show their pusillanimity still more strongly, in not having sought redress when lord Napier was in their power, and the frigates in the river.

His lordship stated at a public meeting that he would not leave Canton except at the point of the bayonet—and this pledge he has, we think, amply redeemed—for want of food is quite as powerful in war as the bayonet, not to mention loss of health.

His lordship was still very unwell when embarking, and with difficulty walked to his boat, supported by two gentlemen.—For the last two or three days of his stay the extreme heat of the weather had induced his removal from his own residence to cooler apartments in No. 1 creek hong.

Some American merchants, who proceeded to Whampoa on the commencement of the embargo sixteen days ago, have been detained there ever since, as well as others from Macao. We wonder this has not been made the subject of a general remonstrance at the city gate from our transatlantic brethren. It seems to show that any hostilities between Great Britain and China will probably of necessity involve all other foreigners.

On the 18th the Chinese, as if purposely to exhibit their utter ignorance of all mankind except themselves, made a childish parade of their ridiculous fire-rafts on the river before the front of the factories. Eight were counted. These ludicrous attempts at intimidation are on a par with their custom of having a fierce-looking tiger's face painted on the breast of the soldier's war jackets, and the word "courage" behind!

We were in a gratissimus error last Tuesday when we supposed that there were no loss of lives on board H. M. Ships from the fire of the Chinese forts; we have since been informed one man was killed on board each ship by the fire from the fort on Tiger island.

The following, we believe, is a correct statement of the motions of H. M. Ships, from the time of entering the river until they anchored at Whampoa; during which period all communication with them and with Whampoa was suspended by the Chinese embargo, although the arrival of the frigates boats in Canton was fully expected and anxiously waited for by lord Napier.

The lower forts were passed on the 7th instant; on the 8th the frigates were at anchor; on the 9th they passed Tiger Island, and reached 2nd bar; on the 10th they passed 2nd bar, and on the 11th anchored at Whampoa.

On the 30th of August the notice in Chinese, dated the 26th of August, was hung up at the public gate of Lord

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Napier's residence, and generally distributed throughout Canton.

That lord Napier and all British subjects in Canton should have had the protection of H. M. Ships as soon as possible after such a measure it is needless to argue.

We have seen the result of the motions of H. M. Ships; let us now give our opinion as to what would have been the result had a little more celerity accompanied those motions; but we will first bring to the recollection of our readers that, although war has not been declared between Great Britain and China, it has been actually waged; the Chinese fired the first shot, perhaps shed the first blood.

In the naval instructions all captains and commanders are instructed, "to sink, burn, and destroy &c."—and "to distress by all the means in their power the king's enemies."

Now suppose that on the 7th the forts at the Bogue and Tiger Island had been blown up;—the guns spiked, or thrown into the river; and on the 8th that H. M. Ships, having started their water, and been otherwise lightened to their bearings, had warped up the river, feeling their way with their bow guns and armed boats until the ships were as near to Canton as they could be brought: we certainly think, in this latter case, that instead of arriving at Whampoa on the 11th (where they have ever since quietly remained, ignorant of the state of affairs in Canton) on that day, if not before, lord Napier would have had an audience of the viceroy, established his mission, and the trade have been opened unrestrictedly.

Willst we deeply regret the "untoward" delay in the arrival of H. M. Ships at or near Canton, and its pernicious effects on the measures endeavoured to be carried into effect there, it is just also to say that we have not seen any official orders regulating their movements.

To the dullness of the movements of H. M. Ships and the non-arrival of their boats at Canton as the first and principal cause, and to the unpatriotic opposition of a part of the commercial community to lord Napier's measures, as the secondary cause, we attribute his lordship's failure: the latter having been even alluded to by the governor of Canton, in his edict dated the 11th of September, in the following words:

"Therefore that I am slow, dilatory, and cannot bear to do so, is because I consider that such movements are not according to the wishes of the said nation's king, nor are they according to the wishes of the several merchants."

Had lord Napier been in communication with the officers of government, the dissensions, jealousies, fears and opposition of the British and Asiatic merchants would have had no effect upon his measures; but, in a direct communication with the governor is guaranteed, every attempt at negotiation with the government through the agents and merchants must inevitably fail.

This point was gained, or thought to be gained by the select committee in the year 1814; we believe it's basis was granted by the local government in that year, although afterwards denied with the most shameless mendacity. A period of tranquillity succeeded, and the attempt was not followed up by the different committees.

We yet hope to see this government brought to a proper sense of its barbarous conduct by the vigorous measures of the English ministry. The rejection, or rather the repulse of the king's representative, and the firing upon the frigates, justify a blockade of the port, which should be formed by a force sufficiently strong to make all foreign flags respect it. At the same time an imperial envoy, a *Kin-chae*, should be sent to Peking with a letter—and nothing else—from the king of England, enumerating his grievances, and demanding satisfaction for past injuries, and protection of the British trade for the future, the establishment of a commercial treaty; if refused, then, as the British nation has suffered greater grievances than the "seven great grievances" which led the Manchoo tribe to make war against Ming—it should be urged that the present *Tseng* dynasty is the enemy of the human race, and that it becomes the duty of all mankind to rise up and extirpate their oppressors.

† Vide Morrison's view of China, page 9. 1817.

In our No. of the 8th instant we mentioned that two English gentlemen coming from Macao had been detained near Canton by the Chinese, on account of their names not corresponding with those in the chop or permit—an irregularity of constant occurrence, but never before heeded by the government. A press of matter prevented our giving the sequel of the story, which is curious, as illustrative of Chinese character. One of the gentlemen, being commander of a ship at Whampoa, was provided with a boat and conveyed on board of her with great civility. The other gentleman, though in sight of Canton, was not allowed to land, but was conveyed back to Macao, at the expense of the government.

Letters from Java mention the receipt of intelligence from Cadiz to the 16th of May, when, it is said, Don Carlos had resigned his pretensions to the throne of Spain.

The Sulimany, from Bombay, brings on letters from Java by the British Ship Planter, which vessel is stated to have grounded near the straits of Singapore.

On the 16th the imperial envoy, the tatar Yu-shie, Shing-yin, arrived in Canton on duty.

REPLY OF THE BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF CANTON TO LORD NAPIER'S LETTER, DATED THE 15TH OF SEPTEMBER.

To the right honorable
The lord Napier,
Chief Superintendent
&c. &c. &c.
Canton.

My Lord,

We beg to acknowledge the honor of your lordship's letters of the 15th instant, addressed to the British merchants of Canton, informing us that, "you cannot any longer consider it expedient to persist in a course by which we are made to suffer; and that you have therefore addressed Mr. Boyd, that the authorities might provide your lordship the means of doing that which all parties most anxiously desire, namely, to retire and admit the opening of the trade."

While very sensible of the sacrifice of feeling which your lordship has thus made, it appears due to ourselves, and to the principle which we are bound to observe, to consider the honor of our nation as situated in the hands of His Majesty's Superintendent, and being convinced that the trade is indissolubly bound up with that honor, we studiously refrained from weakening the effect of your lordship's any ill-planned interference in giving way to expressions of fear or offering advice, unasked, respecting a negotiation of which the result were not before us.

That unanimity, so desirable in such discussions, (more particularly in a country, where our only power is reason and moral influence) should exist on the present occasion is to us a source of deep regret.

We feel most grateful to your lordship for your persevering zeal in asserting our country's cause under privations of a most painful nature, terminating at length in the sacrifice of your lordship's health.

We return our thanks for your lordship's good wishes for the prosperity of the trade.

With sentiments of high respect and ardent wishes for your speedy recovery,

British Chamber of Commerce,
Canton, 20th September, 1834.

We remain, My Lord,
Your lordship's most obedient
and humble servants,

(Signed) Jardine, Matheson & Co. Arthur Saunders Keating. John Slade.
R. Turner & Co. Nicholas Crooke. John Templeton & Co.
J. Mc. A. Gladstone. For Douglas, McKenzie & Co. Agents for Lloyd's.
James Innes. Wm. Sprott Boyd.

RECENT NEGOTIATION,

(From a correspondent.)

The first scene of the play (we hope no one will be wicked enough to call it a farce) begun by lord Palmerston at Brighton, has come off, and lord Napier has left Canton, if not with national disgrace, at least baulked, and laughed at by How-qua! It is probable that an authorised officer will never again enter Canton river; but, in case of such an event, it is proper, as briefly as possible to record what we look on as the chief causes of want of success.

Lord Palmerston may be a very clever negotiator in Europe, but in China he is rough! And to fit out another attempt with chance of success it would be necessary carefully to avoid every act and order which has been done in the case. First, then, H. M. representative must not be joined in the commission with notorious tea-dealers. H. M. representative must not be carried to Kowloon by a set of merchants in leaden-hall street, and which act was known to every shop-keeper in Canton long previous to lord Napier's arrival here. H. M. representative must not be sent here with a numerous suite to partake (if by favor) of the run of company's servants' kitchen. A rival party, interested in the shape of a finance committee must not be established in Canton, animated with the keenest desire to ruin his plans, whose access to the Chinese is better than his own, and whose baneful influence on Chinese and British subjects has on this occasion been an important cause of failure.

It appears lord Napier very early perceived that there were enemies in his own camp, but, not knowing whom to trust, he gave his confidence to none and

was deprived of good advice; and it is, with boldness asserted, no faithful adherent acquainted with the Chinese would have advised his lordships Chinese proclamation. Indeed such a proceeding anywhere implies complete power of self-protection, which his lordship at no period had.

No more were his letters to Howqua advisable, as in addressing such he gave up the principle of direct communication with government, for which, indeed, his whole cause of struggle was.

In applying for reception at the local government of Canton, the power of appeals to Peking must not be withheld, because it is of all other movements that which this corrupt secondary government most fears, and to deprive H. M. representative here of such a hold on their fears and wishes was to deprive him of his right arm, and would not have occurred to any one who was not equally ignorant and presumptuous. Where was the president of the board of control when these stultifications were being done? where was he who, in carrying through the China act, did show that he was master of his subject? Do we owe this scene of disgrace and loss to some petty official struggle for patronage? Thus we suspect it is!

Now, having pointed out faults at home, over which, and the weak force he was attended by, Lord Napier exercised no control, let us next review the mistakes on the spot; and in entering on them it is with feelings of high respect to the actor, and recorded for after-use as beacons to avoid.

His lordship should have arrived here in the face of day, and in his own war boats; no addresses or declarations, public or private, should have been made as to intended acts, because, when afterwards found impossible, these conveyed to the Chinese recollection the wild threats of the honorable company, and abandoned before the echo was done repeating them.

Having once fired at the Bogue forts, every gun therein should have been sunk in fifteen fathoms water.

The frigates by force having come to Whampoa, coute qui coute communication should have been established with Canton; small English craft with a sufficient draft of water might, with energy and resources, have been got gunned and manned up to Howqua's fort, the only serious point of resistance.

It is hoped good may come out of evil, and this failure lead our government to make their next effort in better form at Peking, an attempt at which place, besides many other advantages, does not necessarily imply stoppage of trade during its dependence.

Canton, 23rd September, 1834.

A BRITISH MERCHANT.

Mr. Editor,

Dear Sir,—If you consider the under statement of facts likely to throw any new light on Chinese *nerve*, you are at liberty to publish the petition to viceroy and answer! I am not allowed to fill in the English name, but I give you, in a private note, the key by which to establish the veracity of the story told.

A CONSTANT READER.

STATEMENT OF FACTS.

While our recent troubles were at their height here a supply of the necessities of life was, by an English merchant, handed in to Lord Napier; the low Chinese soldier ruffians, stationed outside, on this imprisoned this merchant's household, consisting of five Chinese. This merchant directly in person spoke to Howqua, Tingqua, and Mowqua, and distinctly told his intention "to go to the gate, if his servants were not replaced in his house by 6, P. M. being 4, P. M. and concluded his address to Howqua by saying, "you know me, I keep my word." At 6 every servant was a gentleman's family.

After, persisting in supplying Lord Napier, (as he told Howqua) he again found his head servant threatened, when availing himself of a draft in Chinese of his former intended petition he left it with him, without his authority and without his signature, sent it to the rough draft and answer by Loo are as under. I refrain from remarks than to say the Hong go-betweens make us British believe officers are much worse than they really are.

THE WRITER OF THE PETITION.

To his excellency Loo, viceroy of Canton.

The respectful petition of a British merchant resident in Canton.

That last night he, with his own hand, gave into the hand of a servant of Lord Napier six fowls; that this morning the soldiers in front of his factory, on the pretence of this act, have taken away his comrade, two coolies, a cook, and his personal servant. That inside a treasury, of which he has one key and his comrade has another, is an unsettled balance of dollars with his comrade of several thousand dollars; and that his personal servant has custody of all furniture and clothes.

He, therefore, entreats your excellency to consider if he buys provisions with his own money he may bestow them on whom he pleases; and yet they punish for this five innocent servants; and unjustly hurt his property for a deed he was justified in doing.

He ventures to assure your excellency that he will, either at sea or on shore, get redress through his nation's chief for this offence; or he will himself take it from the first property of your nation he can seize on.

Canton, 12th September, 1834.

[From the Hong merchants.]

A respectful notification. The petition which you, Sir, gave to us to present to the governor, we immediately transmitted. Having now received a proclamation in reply, we copy and send it, praying you, Sir, to examine and act accordingly. This burden we impose &c.

(Subscribed by the eleven merchants.)

To the moon, 14th day. (September 16th, 1834.)

[From the governor.]

Loo, secondary guardian of the heir-apparent, having the insignia of the highest rank, president of the tribunal of war, governor of the provinces of Kwang-tung and Kwang-se, having the titular rank of King-chay-tao-wei of the first class, &c. &c. &c.

In reply to the English merchant's petition.

That the Kwang-chow-foo examine clearly for what cause the said comrade and others were seized. If it were for what the said private merchant used, it was nothing illegal; let them be immediately released and sent back.

Taou-kwang, 14th year, 8th moon, 13th day. (September 15th, 1834.)

To the Editor of the Canton Register,

Sir,—The crisis of public affairs being now past by the declaration (of the 14th inst.) of H. M. chief superintendent of his intention to quit Canton, a measure which, however unavoidable, must be universally and deeply regretted by all who wish well to the prosperity of the British commerce to this country, as well as to our national honor, it may be as well to look into the causes that have led to this unhappy result. This is the more desirable as Lord Napier, in his letter of the 15th inst., points mainly at a repetition of the attempt to establish relations with this country, an attempt which has failed in a great measure from the miserable ignorance of the British government on the subject, furthered by the duplicity of the E. I. company. The folly of permitting the company to establish what is termed "a finance committee" has been already pointed out in your columns, and is too gross and obvious to require further remark. That this obstacle to the free trade has been knowingly thrown in the way appears pretty certain but if sense or vigor were to be found among the commercial community in Great Britain the rotten fabric cannot stand another year. Another thing of equal importance, in its effects on the minds of the Chinese, is the trick of inducing the British ministry to accept from the E. I. company one third of the annual amount of the expenses of H. Majesty's commission to this country. A measure which, to any one acquainted with the Chinese character, must have appeared as admirably calculated, as it was certain effectually, to damn the cause. Their point has been gained; the Chinese, unable to distinguish between two establishments, in every way so similar, have looked upon the new state of things as but the old one in disguise. Is this to be wondered at? they have seen the employees, from the highest to the lowest, except the chief superintendent, selected from the ranks of the company's *quondam* servants here; they have been studiously instructed of the fact of the contribution of the E. I. company towards defraying the expenses; they see others of these servants invested with such power from the company as entirely to eclipse the authority of H. M. superintendents, while their salaries and emoluments are far greater; they are led to indulge the hope that the reign of the company, the golden age of the Hong merchants, and the triumph of monopoly and folly—may yet again return—add to this the contrast between the easy pliability, and "laudable docility" of the company's servants, intent only on the obtaining of tea, even though at a sacrifice of national honor, and the independence and opposition which their knowledge of the British character would lead them to expect at the hands of a representative of His Majesty, and we need not wonder at the hostility displayed towards him. The British government, be it spoken in plain terms, has, by truckling to the E. I. company, and sacrificing the independence of the trade for the sake of a few thousand sterling annually, framed such difficulties in the way of any man anxious to assert his country's independence, that the failure of Lord Napier was more to be expected than wondered at. The plain course would have been the safest and the best; had the existence of the company been, as it should have been, extinguished in this country at once and for ever; had the old servants been sent to India or pensioned off; had a new set of men, totally unconnected with the company, been sent here as His Majesty's representatives, in a style suited to the rank it was meant they should assume; and, though last not least, with a power to support that rank, if necessary, the object would have been obtained; and we should not have, as now, to regret the total and disastrous failure of the first attempt to raise our country from the degraded state in which the lust of gain of the E. I. company was content to retain it; if we should not have then seen H. M. chief superintendent a prisoner in his own house; nor *pro pudor!* two British frigates compelled to the necessity of taking a chop for permission to pass the formidable defences of the Tiger's mouth. Shades of Captain Weddell and Sir Murray Maxwell, what would you say to this! Nor is this all, whatever might be wanting in the measures framed at home to render success impossible, has been afforded here; personal and private feelings have been opposed to the public good; and, instead of finding ready and cordial support from the whole of his countrymen, trifling dissensions have split society; and, in lieu of unanimity, his lordship has found little but discord; this state of things cannot have been unknown to, or lost upon, the Chinese, who have calculated upon it as an engine against his lordship, and one which they have used to good effect; it is said by the highest authority "a house divided against itself cannot stand;" this has been too truly exemplified in this instance. The readiest means of regaining our lost honor, and the only one for placing trade on a footing honorable to the British nation, would be by an embassy direct from England to Peking; but, mark you, Mr. Editor, by an embassy I do not mean a cringing, whining, tribute-bearing and mongrel amalgamation of "Ambassadors" and "Supracargoes," "Doctors of laws" and "Tea-tasters," more than half willing to perform the *Ko-tow*, or any thing else that might be required of them; but an embassy suited to the high station and character of Great Britain, demanding nothing but what is fair and reasonable, the establishment of the British trade to this country on a firm and respectable basis; composed of men of sense, character, and firmness, determined to support the honor of the country entrusted to them, and backed by a sufficient force to render them respected, or, which is the same thing in this country, feared. We have seen the futility of all attempts to reason on the corrupt and ignorant officers of the local government of this province into an amelioration of the present system, and it now remains but to try the result of a sensible and well directed appeal to head quarters, of the success of which few men acquainted with this country could be found to doubt.

I remain, Sir, Your most obedient servant,

Canton, 18th September, 1834.

A BRITISH MERCHANT.

When a British merchant talks of "Ambassadors" and "Supracargoes," "Doctors of laws" and "Tea-tasters," more than "half-willing to perform the *Ko-tow*," he seems to forget that "Tea-tasters" were not *amalgamated* in the last ambassadorial crucible; and that it was a "Supracargo," Sir George Staunton, who saved the embassy from the disgrace of submitting to the performance of the *Ko-tow*.

† We must here correct our correspondent: Lord Napier, though, from the non-arrival of the frigates' boats, without the means of leaving Canton, was not a prisoner in his own house, but, on the contrary, he, when his health was becoming seriously worse, removed into another for the sake of cooler air; neither had the frigates any chop to pass the Bogue forts; they left the river under Lord Napier's orders.

Department of State
Sept 2^d 1834

Received of Mr. Bail a printed statement
of the American trade with the port
of Canton during the season of 1832
and 1833—

James W. Clerk
— " " " "

James Mc. clery's rec^d for
a printed statement of the am. Trade
with Canton during the season of 1832
& 1833.

N. 2. Sept. 1834.

- Copy - John Halliday, U.S. Consul, Canton

May 3. 1855 1855年5月3日

Canton 25th Sept 1854

To the Hon^{ble}
the
Secretary of State
of the
United States,
Washington

Sir,

I had the honor to address you under date march and April last, giving my views, in anticipation, of the course of events that I thought would, probably, grow out of the change in the manner of English intercourse with the Chinese Empire, both political and Commercial - being from East India Company's supercargoes as representatives of the British Govt. and, also, Agents for, and managers of the Company's monopoly of the Sea Trade. The former being now devolved upon Superintendents, appointed by His Britannic Majesty, and the China Trade made entirely free to His Majesty's subjects.

Events have occurred here within the month or two last

last part, that in part corroborate the correctness of some of my anticipations, which I had the honor to transmit to you under the last date above mentioned, and it appears probable others may develop. —

I will now endeavour to lay before you a brief narrative of the circumstances alluded to, and at the same time beg to refer you to the accompanying Papers (the Canton Register) for more minute particulars, and official documents relating to the late difficulties, between His Majesty's Superintendent and the local Govt. together, with some able suggestions as to a future course.

Lord Napier, the Chief Superintendent, with his family arrived at Macao in the Corvette "Andromaracke" about the 15th July, where they disembarked. Lord was instructed by His Sovereign to associate with himself, — two other Superintendents, and take them from the remaining members of the E. I. Co's Factory here, according to their rank, and also a Secretary.

the

the Company's Surgeon, and Trans-
lator of the Chinese language. These
arrangements were completed about
the 25th July, when the new Com-
mission and suite, proceeded to
the mouth of the Bocca Tigris in
the corvette - there they took to the
Cutter (formerly the Co's, and licensed
as a passage Boat to and from Can-
ton) and proceeded for Canton.
After passing Whampoa they were
becalmed and tide being against
them took to the row boat of a
1,200 ton merchant ship - and,
perhaps, unluckily, did not reach
Canton by day, but they arrived
about one hour after midnight
at the Factory, late the Co's, now
the Superintendents. - Notice
their nocturnal arrival, as being
to be regretted (tho' not intended),
on account of the intimations
in one of the Viceroy's edicts, reg.
the circumstance.

It has been the Custom
with the Co's Super cargo's
heretofore, the Hong Merchants
proposed visiting the Superinten-
dents, and corresponding with
them.

them as official or local Govt. messengers - this was refused on the part of the Superintendents, who demanded direct intercourse with Govt. as they were representatives of their Sovereign - not of a trading company - neither party would yield, and after an active interchange of Chops (a term for edicts, letters, &c) thro' third parties, the Governor, as he alleges, by advice of the Hong-merchants, permitted them to stop the English trade, on the 2^d Aug., and finally decreed it stopped on the 16th, but with a reserve, that up to the last mentioned date, all bargains should be accomplished.

From the time of Lord and suite's arrival in Canton, the Governor (or Viceroy) had intimated that they must retire to Macao, or without the Bocca Tigris, until he rec^d. a mandate from the Emperor, deciding whether they would be permitted to reside in Canton or not - the Sup^{ts} assumed that

Subject

that they would continue to reside in Canton till the Emperor's decision was rec^d. After trade was stopped, the local Govt. intimated that if Lord A. retired, trade should be opened - this was declined, and Lord Sapier urged in plea, that his instructions from his sovereign were imperative, that he should ^{at} reside, and per-
form his official duties in "Canton" or within the Bocca Tigris, and not elsewhere; and declared he would not depart unless forced to go; or a mandate from the Emperor, declining to permit him to re-
main. Lord Sapier was firm to his purpose, so long as there was any prospect of accomplishing his design.

On or about the 3rd of Sept Lord A. ordered, or (perhaps not hav-
ing positive and official control over them) invited the Command-
ers of the corvettes "Inogine" and "Andromache" to pass the Bogue with their ships and proceed to Whampoa - Their movements were so dilatory, that they reached Whampoa

Whampoa only on the 11th and
 they did not send armed boats
 immediately to Canton, where
 his Lordship had been expecting
 them to arrive for several days. -
 On the 12th boats could not pass without
 some small risk of destruction - of
 course, communication was cut
 off between the armed ships and
 his Lordship. -

A day or two before ^{say} the 10th
 or 11th while the authorities and
 Hong merchants were under the
 influence, ^I terror caused by the
 knowledge of the corvettes having
 returned the firing of the forts at
 the entrance of the river, and in
 such effect as to silence one and
 considerably injure the others, in
 that they had approached near to
 Whampoa, and might continue
 on to Canton, the Gov^r, thro' a
 Hong merchant intimated, that
 if Lord A. would stop further move-
 -ments of the ships, prevent their
 armed boats from coming to
 Canton, and ultimately retire
 & them

them outside the Bogue, then he
 the Governor would cease the
 demand that Lord Napier should
 leave Canton; but the slow move-
 ments of the ships gave the Chinese
 time to barricade, and when com-
 -pelled, their courage grew, and
 led them to withdraw, what was
 considered tantamount to a pro-
 -position which it is probable his
 Lordship would have acceded to—
 they then returned to their de-
 -mands that he should retire
 from Canton. — This fact goes to
 show the powerful, in fact.
 the decisive effect, a small force
 would make on this local Gov-
 and people, if used energetically.
 Their Military energies, or rather
weakness, both in morale and
 material, are indeed contempti-
 -ble, when compared with Euro-
 -pean — I feel safe in asserting,
 that a Gun-boat with 18 or 24
 pounder, and 50 or 60 men would
 at any time, during the late dif-
 -ficulties, forced her way to Canton
 from

from outside the Bogue. This remark may naturally lead to the question, why did not H. Britannia Majesty's two corvettes force an opening to communicate with Canton, they were distant only 9 or 10 miles?

I am only able to surmise that, perhaps, their commanders were not, by their Govt. placed under the command of Lord A., at least, so far, as to oblige in committing an act of hostilities, or continuing what might possibly be deemed an act of unauthorized aggression - yet, they were first fired upon, and by returning it, had passed the rubicon - as they did nothing further after reaching Whampoa, I must suppose they assumed, they had gone far enough under circumstances, and there rested. - had those two ships pushed on, vigorously, after passing the Bogue Forts, they could, with the aid of warping, been at Whampoa, certainly, within 24 hours - and it is the opinion

and I must opinion here, of all parties, that had that been done, Lord A would have been in a far different position than he now is— Having yielded to circumstances and retired to Macao—

From all the information I have been able to obtain, I have come to the conclusion, that any violation of the laws of China, as understood by Europeans, was not intended by the British Govt.— Lord A. and his colleagues were directed by their Govt. to reside in Canton, or within the Bocca Tigris, and not elsewhere. I infer that the Govt. had not anticipated any objections on the part of this Govt. to the Superintendents residing in Canton, and, probably none would have been made, had they consented to communicate with, and thro' the Hong merchants officially, as the Co's Chiefs and Committee have done, heretofore. With regard to his Lordship's instructions, upon this last noticed point, I have no knowledge, and I am inclined to the opinion there

按某例有法，但不取焉

there ^{are} none, at least, none specific
therefore, he adopted a course which
he deemed to be most compatible
with the dignity of his Mission;
as emanating from his Sovereign,
and refused to enter into official
intercourse, unless direct with
the Govt of this Province. -

It appears to have been
a capital error in the British
Govt in placing members of the
late Factory and servants of the
East India Comp^y in the com-
mission, inasmuch, as the
Chinese infer that it is only a
pretence, to a change from Co's
trading Agents, to Kings Superin-
tendents - but not so in fact, -
and Mandarins hold all trade
and the occupation in con-
tempt. - ^{即此消遣} so far have custom and
the laws placed these officers
above merchants, that the Foreign
Merchants bend the knee to the
Supp^t, or Collector of Customs for
the port of Canton, and person-
ally wait on him at table behind
his chair, on festive occasions, when
they

are present, from this fact it may be inferred, with ^{what} contempt, the Gov^t of Canton, and other high Officers of State, have and would treat a demand, from barbarian traders, to a direct interchange of correspondence.

Again, begging reference to the enclosed Papers, containing the correspondence, remarks upon, &c, touching the late events, I venture, with due reference, to suggest, that it may perhaps be an object of some consideration with the Gov^t of the United States to observe ^{反对} what course the British Gov^t take as to the late difficulties here, and their further views as to intercourse with China. The Superintendents are expelled ^{他们想与中美通商的打算} hence, and as I understand it, their functions cease outside of the Bogue. ^{他们想与中美通商的打算} It is not improbable they would be permitted to return, if they will submit to hold official intercourse with the Hong-merchants; otherwise, must wait for new instructions from their Gov^t. The Hong-merchants intimate that, perhaps, the Emperor may order

order that the Commission may reside in Canton - but I think that idea is fallacious.

Should England determine to demand, accompanied with an adequate force, that His Majesty's Subjects be admitted to reside in Canton, and to hold direct intercourse with this local Govt. - the attempt, may result in hostilities, or a demand may be made for satisfaction for the indignity - in this case, would it not be well if the United States take an observing attitude, combining a naval force, and a diplomatic agent?

Should England decide to make the above noticed demand, they will not be all she will shake, 'ere the military and naval force is retired, that will attend to cover her requisitions - I think a commercial treaty, satisfactory and legal security for her subjects both on land and water - perhaps an extension of trade to the

4th sheet the northern ports, ^{will be demanded -} all which
^{北部} will be granted, in my opinion,
 perhaps, before, but certainly after
 a powerful hostile demonstra-
 tion upon the coasts and up
 the rivers, which may be done,
 (so weak are the Chinese in all
 manner of defence) with a force
 that would make little or no
 impression on the coasts of Europe
 or the United States. We are the
 more readily led to this con-
 clusion, ^{更清楚地} knowing that two
 fleets of Sadrones, with about
^{舰队} 25,000 men each and three
^{每只舰队25000} men Chinese, ^{那些中国人} carried terror
^{带着恐怖} upon the coasts, up the rivers,
 and swept all before them,
^{并在他们面前非难} plundering, ^{掠夺} laying large cities
 under contribution and mas-
 sacring the inhabitants, and
 this for 8 or 10 successive years, and
^{持续了8到10年} down to so recent a period as
^{目前的所较信-1812年} 1810; even with the assistance
^{甚至越南等的支持} of the Portuguese, and some
^{和来自欧洲人的帮助} other European aid, this em-
 pire of great population and
 wealth,

wealth, and I may add, boasting and pretence, could not and did not suppress these pirates, tho' the attention of the Imperial Court was drawn to look at the evil, and they put forth their whole strength they could concentrate to bear upon those rivers; and at last, the Govt. bought peace and the suppression - or rather the retirement of these free booters, by high bribes both of money and high honors to the chiefs, who after abandoning their fellows, were made great mandarins, and resided in Peking.

Under the above supposed circumstances, England should make the suggested demands upon China, and they were yielded upon fear, may not the question arise, whether equally advantageous terms would be extended to the United States, should Govt not demand, and that demand be

ac-

accompanied by a show of force.

Again, should England make war on China, she will without doubt blockade the rivers, especially that of Canton, or take possession of the Forts at its entrance - perhaps Canton itself - in this case, the American trade, for the time, would be stopped. - the question then arises, whether it would be more for the interests of the United States to remain perfectly neutral, and passive, or become a party, at least in making demand (accompanied by a display of a few men of war) of terms in every respect equally advantageous to those England may obtain.

There is a point which appears to me of the greatest importance, to those who trade to this country. I allude to the fact of the Hong-mERCHANTS being the only medium of intercourse for foreigners with this Govt.

Govt. and at the same time, they
the Hong-merchants, are almost
without any right, political or
civil - so much so, that they
are liable to be arrested and held
inurance at the will of the
Governor, without the chance
of trial, and they are liable to
be squeezed / a term in com-
mon use here, synonymous
with extortion, / to any amount
the hand of tyranny may de-
mand. It is required, that all
transactions with foreigners
here, go thro' the hands of these
Hong-merchants, whether po-
litical or commercial, and
at seasons, there are necessarily
in the course of commercial
transactions, very large amount
of property, often eight to twelve
millions of dollars, and more in
their hands - at the same time
these men (there are 10 or 12) are
held responsible for all acts that
foreigners may commit, - and
as in the case of Sun-shing,
one

3rd boat
 one of the Hong merchants, and a
 most respectable person, who sailed
 the ship Fort William; - he was seized
 and is yet in prison, merely upon
 the pretence that Lord Napier came
 to China in that ship, - when at
 the same time the Governor knew,
 by an official report, from one of
 the Chinese Admirals, that Lord
 N. came in a National vessel of
 war. -

又因为 Lord Napier 来到中国 在 香港 被 拘
 而同时 本 governor 通过 一份 报告 说 一个 英国
 兵 船 Lord N. 在 一个 英国 兵 船 上

I have been thus particular
 in noticing this case, to exemplify
 the property is in; should
 the Gov^t have a motive, or pretend
 one, to seize many or all of the
 Co-Hang merchants, and squeeze
 and hold them prisoners - subject
 as they are to these acts of tyranny,
 it cannot be possible that they
 will act uprightly and with
 dignity and impartiality, when
 the course is not in accordance
 with the wish of their superiors
 - thus, they are not only subject
 to the motives of self interest as
 trading men - but to slavish
 fear of Officers of Gov^t - These cir-
 cumstances seem to make it
 most

most desirable that a representative of our Govt. should have direct intercourse with the local Govt. of this place, whenever occasion should make it requisite, for the interests of American Citizens.

It appears almost too absurd to be credited, yet I believe it to be true, that Govt. have demanded a guaranty from the Co-Hong that the English ships of war shall never again come within the River. This is probably a trap, for a future grand squeeze of the Hong, in case any ships of war enter the river, or any trouble arise, produced by Britons.

The expenditures made during the late alarm is to come out of the Hong-merchants, and they put it upon merchants probably not less than \$150,000.

Should the United States remain perfectly neutral and silent, during the diplomatic, or hostile struggle, that may, probably, occur, soon, between England and China, it appears doubtful to

to me, if on adjusting their difficulties, China would give so advantageous terms to the United States as to England; who had frightened or beaten her into submission, more especially in opening trade with the northern ports.

So pusillanimous and submissive would this Govt and people be to the power that has chastised them, or that has shown a force upon their coasts, adequate to destroying cities and towns; and interrupting - or destroying their trade upon the waters - and a small force would be adequate; it is my opinion, that this Govt. would yield to such power whatever terms it might demand. - England may insist upon exclusive advantage in trade, under plea of indemnity for indignities and expenses, and proper security for her subjects upon land and water, which does not now exist for any foreigner. The value of the American trade with China is about the same as that of England, not including her India

India Trade with China; and with a display of force in this quarter, it is my opinion, the United States may secure similar advantageous terms with England, but without that display, I fear, she will get the advantage of America.

Under any circumstances, should England determine to enforce her demands by naval and other force, it must, in my opinion, be of service to American interests in this quarter to display a few ships of war, with extra crew and marines - the proposed force may prove serviceable in checking encroachments and interruptions ^{适用的} that either party might attempt, ^{检查; 抑} and perhaps, save much property ^{侵佔}.

The Chinese Govt. and its subjects term and treat all Europeans and Americans, as barbarians, they cannot distinguish by personal appearance, Englishmen from Americans; this similarity may involve American residents and traders here, together with property in jeopardy.

D. H.

6th sheet

It may be well to state, that although the Viceroy's edict stopping the British Trade, ordered at the same time that the trade of all other nations should go on as before, unmolested, - yet American merchants, commanders and supercargos of vessels and others, who happened to be at Whampoa, or out of Canton, were prevented returning to take care of their property and business, and this during the entire period of interdict of British Trade. A memorial or remonstrance from an authorized Agent of the United States Govt. to the Viceroy, would at an early period, in my opinion, have produced relief to those citizens so restrained.

先制, 华制时
In event of hostilities taking place between England and China, it is my opinion, that Americans in China would be exposed to insults and captures and wrong, almost as tho' they were enemies, unless Govt. have in these waters a respectable naval force.

force to command respect and a Consular or other Agent duly authorized to look to and take care of American interests. In this case, would it not be well to instruct the said proposed Agent, specifically, in case of homicide committed by a citizen, or by any person sailing under the flag of the United States, whether the accused shall be given up to the Chinese authorities for trial and punishment or not, or obtain a verdict from a jury of American Citizens on the spot, whether or not the party shall be given up. -

The case of the seaman belonging to the ship "Emily," Capt. Copeland, of Baltimore, who was handed over to the Chinese authorities and most unjustly and inhumanly executed, after a pledge was given by the Hong-merchants - or their Chief, Howqua that the man would be liberated.

The case was, accidentally, and playfully, being the cause of the death of a Chinese; this lamented circumstance, and the barbarity of

of the Chinese laws for foreigners,
has led me to make this suggestion.

There is one peculiar trait in the Chinese character, that I venture to bring to your notice, - which is, that after chastisement or an attack upon them, they sit down patiently under it - nor demand reparation - and if the power that assails is of force and perseverance to accomplish its object, they will yield, or buy peace, as was the case with the Sarranes, in or about 1810 before alluded to; nor would it operate against any Govt. or its interests in any future intercourse with this people. These remarks apply to the Govt. of China in all its gradations, and to individuals; - in fact they will kiss the hand that has been most severely provided, that hand continues to demonstrate its power to renew castigation. -

Permit me here to call your attention to some numbers of the "Chinese Repository" which

I have the honor to transmit
 herewith; this work is edited
 by the Rev. Mr. Bridgman, an
 American Missionary, resi-
 -ding in Canton, who has
 made rapid proficiency in
 acquiring a knowledge of the
 Chinese Language, and whose
 reading of literary works in
 the language, is extensive,
 as the "Repository" bears evi-
 -dence; most of its contents
 are from Mr. Bridgman's
 pen. My principle motive,
 in forwarding you the work, is
 for the generally correct informa-
 -tion it contains of Chinese char-
 -acters, institutions, politics, go-
 -vernment, religion and litera-
 -ture, so far as it goes. - I may
 venture to add that the Rev.
 Editor is well known to all
 foreigners resident in this
 part of Canton, for his practical
 piety, retiring modesty, and
 close application to his litera-
 -ary pursuits, his works will
 bear

~~1st sheet~~

bear evidence in his favor; - it
is my intention to continue to
forward to you a copy of the
'Repository' as published, with
the hopes, that the informa-
tion it ^{contains} may afford, of the interior
of this immense Empire, as yet
but little known, may prove
of some service and interest
to our country and yourself.

I have the honor to remain
your most obt.
& humble servt

John S. Hillabee

Duplicate -

Canton 25th Sept. 1834

To the Honble

the
Secretary of State
of the
United States,
Washington.

Sir,

I had the honor to address
you under date of march and april
last, giving my views, in anticipation,
of the course of events that
I thought it would, probably, grow
out of the change in the manner
of English intercourse with the
Chinese Empire, both political
and commercial - being from
East India Company's cargo
as representatives of the British
Govt and, also, agents for, and
managers of the Company's mono-
poly of the tea trade. The former
being now devolved upon Super-
intendents, appointed by His
Britanic Majesty, and the China
trade made entirely free to His
Majesty's subjects.

Events have occurred
here within the month or two
last

but part, that in part corroborate the correctness of some of my anticipations, which I had the honor to submit to you, under the last date above mentioned, and it appears probable others may develop.

I will now endeavor to lay before you a brief narrative of the circumstances alluded to, and at the same time beg to refer you to the accompanying papers (the Canton Register) for more minute particulars, and official documents relating to the late difficulties, between His Majesty's Superintendent and the local Govt. together, with some able suggestions as to a future course.

Lord Napier, the chief superintendent, with his family arrived at Macao in the Corvette "Andromache" about the 15th July, where they disembarked. Lord Napier was instructed by His Majesty to associate with himself two other superintendents, and take them from the remaining members of the late C. S. Company's Factory

Factory here, according to their rank
 -and also a deej, the Compythugon
 and Translator of the Chinese language.
 These arrangements were com-
 pleted about the 25th July, when the
 new Commission and suite,
 arrived to the mouth of the Bocca
 Legies in the Corvette - there they
 took to the cutter (formerly the Co's
 and licensed as a passage Boat
 to and from Canton) and pro-
 ceeded for Canton. After passing
 Whampoa they were becalmed
 and tide being against them took
 to the row boat of a 1,200 ton merchant
 ship - and perhaps, unluckily, did
 not reach Canton by day, but they
 arrived about one hour after mid-
 -night at the Factory, late the Co's,
 now the Superintendents. In-
 stice their nocturnal arrival, as
 being to be regretted, this not intend-
 -ed, on account of the intimations
 in one of the Viceroy's edicts, reff,
 the circumstances. -

As had been the custom,
 with the late Gov's Committee
 hitherto, the Hong merchants
 proposed visiting the Superintend-
 ents, and corresponding with
 them, as the official or local inter-
 medium.

...time this was refused on the part of the superintendents, who demanded direct intercourse with Govt. as they were representatives of their sovereign - not of a trading company - neither party would yield, and after an active interchange of charges (a time predicts, better so) the third parties, the Governor, as he alleges, by advice of the Hong-mu-chants, permitted them to stop the English trade, on the 2nd August and finally decreed it, stopped on the 16th, but with a reserve, that up to the last mentioned date, all bargains should be accomplished.

From the time of Cordobado and suite's arrival in Canton, the Governor, or Viceroy, had intimated that they must retire to Macao, or without the Bocca Tigris, until he rec'd. a mandate from the Emperor, deciding whether they would be permitted to reside in Canton or not - The Supdts. assumed that they would continue to reside in Canton till the Emperor's decision was rec'd. After Trade was stopped, the local Govt. intimated that if Cordobado retired, trade should be open - this

Effect

this was declined, and Lord Caprice urged in plea, that his instructions from his Sovereign were imperative that he should reside and perform his official duties in Canton, or within the Bocco Tien, and not elsewhere, and declared he would not depart unless forced to go, or a mandate from the Emperor, declining to permit him to remain. Lord Caprice was firm to his purpose, so long as there was any prospect of accomplishing his design.

On or about the 3^d of Sept. Lord C. ordered, or (perhaps not having positive and official control over them) invited the Commanders of the Corvettes *Imagine* & *Andromache* to pass the Bogue with their ships and proceed to Whampoa - their movements were so dilatory, that they reached Whampoa only on the 11th and then did not send armed boats immediately to Canton, where his mission was then expecting them to arrive for several days. - On the 12th boats could not pass without some small risk of destruction - of course communication was cut off between the

... and His Lordship
 ... or two before, say the
 10th or 11th while the authorities and
 Hong merchants were under the
 influence of terror caused by the know-
 ledge of the Commodore having returned,
 the firing of the forts at the entrance
 of the river, and with such effects
 as to silence one and considerably
 injure the others, and that they had
 approached near to Whampoa, and
 might continue on to Canton, the
 Gov^r this a Hong merchant intima-
 ted, that if Lord A. would stop fur-
 ther movements of the ships, prevent
 the armed boats from coming to
 Canton, and ultimately retire them
 outside the Bogue, then he the
 Governor would cease the demand
 that Lord A. should leave
 Canton; but the slow movements
 of the ships gave the Chinese time
 to barricade, and when completed
 their courage grew, and led them
 to withdraw what was considered
 tantamount to a proposition, which it
 is probable His Lordship would have
 acceded to - they then returned to
 their demands that he should re-
 tire from Canton. This fact goes to
 show

show the power, in fact decisive effect, a small force would make on this local Govt and people, if used energetically. Their military energies, or rather weakness, both in morale and material, are indeed contemptible, when compared with European. I feel safe in asserting, that a gun boat with a 18 or 24 pounder, and 50 or 60 men would at any time, during the late difficulties, forced her way to Canton from outside the Bogue. This view will naturally lead to the question, why did not His Britannic Majesty's two corvettes force an opening to communicate with Canton - they were distant only 9 or 10 miles?

I am only able to surmise that, perhaps, their Commanders were not, by their Govt. placed under the Command of Lord St., at least, so far, as to obey in committing an act of hostilities, or counteracting what might possibly be deemed an act of unauthorized aggression - yet, they were first fired upon, and by returning it, had passed the "rubicon" - as they did nothing further after reaching Phamhoa

+ In the year 1836-2 - when it was believed by the Chinese authorities that the Coyt had to China would soon cease - the Viceroy by a public Decree, requesting the sovereign of Britain to appoint a Chief to manage Engl affairs in China, take care of contd Art of subjects &c off - Lord Haig was sent as the Chief.

... must suppose they assumed, they had gone far enough under the circumstances, and there rested. Had these two ships punched on, vigorous, after passing the Boque Fort, they could, with the aid of the gun, have been at Kuan Ywa certainly within twenty four hours. and it is the opinion here, of all parties, that had that been done, Lord St. would have been in a far different position than he now is having yielded to circumstances and retired to Macao.

From all the information I have been able to obtain, I have come to the conclusion, that any violation of the laws of China, as understood by Europeans, was not intended by the British Govt. Lord St. and his colleagues were directed by their Govt. to reside in Canton, or within the Bocca Tigris, and not elsewhere. I infer that the Govt. had not anticipated any objection on the part of this Govt. to the Superintendents residing in Canton and, probably none would have been made, had they consented to

Pdhest

to communicate with, and thro' the Hong-merchants officially, as the Co's Chiefs and Committee have done, heretofore. With regard to his instructions, upon this last noticed point, I have no knowledge, and I am inclined to the opinion there were none - at least, none specific, therefore, he adopted a course which he deemed to be most compatible with the dignity of his mission, as emanating from his sovereign, and refused to enter into official intercourse, unless direct with the Govt. of this Province.

It appears to have been a capital error in the British Govt in placing members of the late Factory and servants of the East India Comp'y. in the Commission, inasmuch as the Chinese infer that it is only a pretence, to a change from Com^y trading Agents, to Kings Superintendents - that not so in fact, and Mandarins hold all traders and the occupation in contempt - so far have Custom and the laws placed these Officers above merchants, that

the Hong-mERCHANTS serve the time to the Hoppo, or Collector of Customs for the port of Canton; and personally wait on him at table behind his chair, on festive occasions, when they are present, from this fact it may be inferred, with what contempt, the Gov. of Canton, and other high officers of state, have and would treat a demand from barbarian traders to a direct interchange of correspondence.

Again begging reference to the enclosed Papers, containing the Correspondence, remarks upon, &c. touching the late events, ~~and~~ I venture, with due deference, to suggest, that it may perhaps be an object of some consideration with the Gov. of the United States to observe what course the British Gov. take as to the late difficulties here, and their further views as to intercourse with China. The Superintendents are expelled hence, and, I understand it, their functions cease outside of the Bogue. It is not improbable they would be permitted to return if they will submit to hold official intercourse with the Hong-mERCHANTS, otherwise, must wait for new instructions from their Government.

The

The Hong-mERCHANTS intimate that, perhaps, the Emperor may order that the Commission may reside in Canton - but I think that idea is fallacious.

Should England determine to demand, accompanied with an adequate force, that H. Majesty's Subjects be admitted to reside in Canton, and to hold direct intercourse with this local Government - the attempt, may result in hostilities, or a demand may be made for satisfaction for the indignity - in this case, would it not be well if the United States take an observing attitude, combining a Naval force, and a Diplomatic Agent?

Should England decide to make the above noticed demands, they will not be all she will make, ere the Military and Naval force is retired, that will attend to coerce her requisitions - I think a Commercial treaty, satisfactory and legal security for her subjects both on land and water - perhaps an extension of trade to the northern ports - all which will be granted, in my opinion, perhaps, before, but certainly after a powerful hostile demonstration upon

has been made
 upon the coasts and up the rivers, which
 may be done, / so weak are the Chinese
 in all manner of defence / with a force
 that would make little or no im-
 pression on the coasts of Europe or
 the United States. We are therefore
 readily led to this conclusion, know-
 ing that two fleets of Ladrone, with
 about 25,000 men each, and three
 men Chinese, carried terror upon
 the coasts, up the rivers, and swept
 all before them, plundering, laying
 large cities under contribution and
 massacring the inhabitants, and
 this for 8 or 10 successive years, and
 down to so recent a period as 1810 -
 even with the assistance of the
 Portuguese, and some other European
 aid, this Empire of great population
 and wealth, and I may add, boasting
 and pretence, could not and did not
 suppress these pirates, tho' the atten-
 tion of the Imperial Court was
 drawn to look at the evil, and they
 put forth the whole strength they
 could concentrate to bear upon these
 rovers, — at last, the Govt. bought
 peace and the suppression — or rather
 the retirement of these freebooters,
 by high bribes both of money and high
 honors

Sheet

honors to the Chiefs, who after abandon-
ing their followers, ~~with~~ made great
maneuvers, and resided in Peking.

If under the above supposed
circumstances England should make
the suggested demands upon China
and they were yielded under fear,
may not the question arise, whether
equally advantageous terms ~~would~~ be
obtained to the United States, should
~~not~~ demand, and that demand
be accompanied by a show of force.

Again, should England
make war on China, she will with-
out doubt blockade the rivers, especially
that of Canton, or take possession of
the Ports at its entrance - perhaps Can-
ton itself. In this case, the American
trade for the time would be stopped,
the question then arises, whether it
would be more for the interests of
the United States to remain perfectly
neutral and passive, or become a
party, at least in making demand
(accompanied by a display of a few
men of war) of terms in every re-
spect equally advantageous to those
England may obtain.

There is a point which
appears to me of the greatest im-
portance, to those who trade to
this

his country. I allude to the fact of, the Hong-merchants being the only medium of intercourse for foreigners with this Port and at the same time, they, the Hong-merchants, are almost without any rights, political or civil - so much so, that they are liable to be arrested and held in prison at the will of the Governor without the chance of trial, and they are liable to be squeezed, (a term in common use here, synonymous with torture), to any amount; the hands of tyranny may demand. It is requested, that all transactions with foreigners here, go thro' the hands of these Hong-merchants, whether political or commercial, and at times there are necessarily, in the course of commercial transactions, very large amount of property, often eight to twelve millions of dollars, and more in their hands - at the same time these men, there are 10 or 12, are held responsible for all acts that foreigners may commit; - and as in the case of Sun-shing, one of the Hong-merchants, and a most respectable man, who secured the ship "Fort William"; - he was seized and is yet in

in prison, merely, upon the pretence that Lord Sapiet came to China in that ship, when at the same time the Governor knew by an official report from one of the Chinese Admirals, that Lord S. came in a national vessel of war.

I have been thus particular in noticing this case, to exemplify the jeopardy property is in; should the Governor have a motive, or pretend one, to seize many or all of the Canton merchants, and squeeze and hold them prisoners, subject as they are to these acts of tyranny, it cannot be possible that they will act uprightly and with dignity and impartiality, when the cause is not in accordance with the wish of their superiors. Thus they are not only subject to the motives of self interest as trading men - but ~~by~~^{to} slavish fears of officers of Govt. - these circumstances seem to make it most desirable that a representative of our Govt. should have direct intercourse with the local Government of this place, whenever occasion should make it requisite, for the interests of American Citizens.

It appears almost too absurd to be credited, yet I believe it to be true, that

that East have demanded a guar-
~~anty~~anty from the Co-Hong, that the
 English ships of war shall never
 again come within the Boque.
 This is probably a trap, for a future
 grand squeeze of the Hong, in case
 any ships of war enter the river, or
 any trouble arise, produced by Britons.

The expenditures made
 during the late alarm is to come out
 of the Hong merchants;— and they put
 it upon merchandise—probably not
 less than 150,000\$.

Should the United States re-
 main perfectly neutral and silent,
 during the diplomatic, or hostile
 struggle, that may, probably, occur,
 soon between England and China,
 it appears doubtful to me, if on ad-
 justing their difficulties, China
 would give so advantageous terms
 to the United States as to England,
 who had frightened or beaten her
 into submission; more especially
 in opening trade with the Nor-
thern Ports.

So pusillanimous and
 submissive would this East and
 people be to the power that has
 chastised them, or that has shown

a

18.6 Sheet

a force upon their coasts, adequate to
destroying cities and harbors; and in
-corrupting- or destroying their trade
upon the waters, and a small force
would be adequate; it is my opinion
that this Govt would yield to such
power whatever terms it might de-
-mand. - England may insist upon
exclusive advantage in trade, upon
plea of indemnity for indignities
and expenses, and proper security
for her subjects upon land and
water, which does not now exist
for any foreigner. The value of
the American trade with China
is about the same as that of England,
not including her British trade with
China; and with a display of
force in this quarter, it is my opi-
-nion, the United States may secure
similar advantageous terms with
England; but without that display
I fear, she will get the advantage of
America.

Under any circumstances,
should England determine to enforce
her demands by naval and other
force, it must, in my opinion, be of
service to American interests in this
quarter to display a few ships of war
with

with extra crew and manum. this proposed force may prove serviceable in checking encroachments and in-
-trusions that either party might attempt, and perhaps, save much property.

The Chinese Govt and its subjects, term and treat all Europeans and Americans, as barbarians, they cannot distinguish by personal appearance, Englishmen from Americans; this similarity may involve American residents and traders here together with property, in jeopardy.

It may be well to state, that although the Viceroy's edict stopping the British trade, ordered at the same time, that the trade of all other nations should go on as before, unmo-
-lested, yet American merchants, commanders and supercargoes of vessels and others, who happened to be at Whampoa, or out of Canton, were prevented returning to take care of their property and business, and this during the entire period of in-
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6th Street

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pos-

"Repository" as published, with the
 hopes that the information it may
 afford, of the interior of this immense
 Empire, as yet but little known,
 may prove of some service and in-
 terest to our Country and yourself.

I have the honor to remain

Sir

Yours obt^e

I Humble Serv^t

John Stillaber

THE CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 7.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1834.

NO. 39. PRICE 50 CENTS.

NOTICE.

THE Editor begs to state respectfully, for general information, that during his stay at Macao for the recovery of his health, his duties will be performed by a friend.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.

THE well known fast sailing brig, **GOVERNOR FINDLAY**, Captain Kennedy, now at the Captingmoor, 290 Tons Register. Apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.**

FOR LINTIN, SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE well known fast sailing ship **LORD CASTLEREAGH**, Captain P. Tonks, will sail positively from Whampoa on the 15th of October. For freight apply to **DORABJEE HORMOZJEE, No 7 French Hong.**

CAPSINGMOON AND MANILA.

THE Spanish ship, **COLON**, Captain Ramirez, will take freight for the above places; to leave Whampoa positively on or before the 10th proximo. Apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.**

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE **HELEN**, Captain G. Langley, will sail on the 20th of September next. For freight apply to **CURSETJEE SAPOORJEE PARECK, AND FRAMJEE JEMSETJEE, No. 4, American Hong.**

FOR SINGAPORE, RHIO, & BATAVIA.

THE Dutch bark "**LOUISA**," daily expected, will be despatched for the above ports without delay. For freight apply to **A. S. KEATING, Canton, September 15th, 1834.**

FOR THE STRAITS & CALCUTTA.

THE **VIRGINIA**, Captain Hullock, will sail from Lintin on or before the 10th of October. Apply to **THOMAS DENT & Co.**

FOR SINGAPORE & BOMBAY.

THE ship **CHARLOTTE**, Melville, will leave Whampoa on the 20th of September. For freight apply to **BURJORJEE FURDOONJEE, No 3 Powshun Hong.**

FOR BOMBAY.

THE **FUTTAY SALAM**, J. Keys commander, will leave Whampoa on the 1st of September next. For freight apply to **DADABHOY & MANACKJEE RUSTOMJEE.**

FOR ABERDEEN DIRECT.

THE British Brig, **CITY OF ABERDEEN**, Ja Monro Captain, will leave Whampoa early in October; burthen (per Register) **260 Tons.** For freight apply to **JA INNES.**

FOR BOMBAY.

THE **LOWJEE FAMILY**, Captain Johnson, to sail on the 1st of August. For freight apply to **THOMAS DENT & Co.**

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE **ALLALEVIE**, Captain Andree, will leave Whampoa on the 25th of September next. For freight apply to **DADABHOY & MANACKJEE RUSTOMJEE.**

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE new and fast sailing ship, **ELIZA STEWART**, Capt. R. Millar, 423 tons burthen, having about $\frac{1}{2}$ of her cargo engaged, will meet with early despatch. Apply to **R. TURNER & Co.**

FOR LINTIN, MANILA & BATAVIA.

THE Dutch bark **THELIS**, captain Limon, will sail with all despatch. For freight apply to **B. GERNAERT.**

FOR SALE.

A British ship of about 800 tons, built on the western side of India, and fit for any voyage. Intending purchasers may learn particulars from **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.**

TO RENT.

ONE half of one of the neatest and most convenient Factories in Canton, newly furnished. Apply to the Editor.

NOTICE.

INDEMNITY INSURANCE OFFICE OF CALCUTTA.

RISKS for all parts of the world will be taken by **J. GODDARD**, Agent for the office in China, Payable in case of loss by **Messrs. GREGSON, MELVILLE & KNIGHT**, Agents in London do. do. **Messrs. GILMORE & Co.** in Calcutta

NOTICE.

RISKS will be taken in the **China Insurance Office**, according to the regulations of the office as lately established here by **DADABHOY AND MANACKJEE RUSTOMJEE.**

NOTICE.

RISKS will be taken in **Vicajee Merjee's Constituents Insurance Office** of Bombay, on the same terms as heretofore. **RUSSELL & Co. Agents.**

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having been appointed agent for **Framjee Nasserwanjee & Co's Insurance Office** of Bombay, is prepared to receive applications for Insurance on such risks as by the regulations of the office he is permitted to take. **BURJORJEE FURDOONJEE, No. 3, Powshun Hong.**

NOTICE.

A European or American who is well practised in commercial affairs, and the routine of the counting room, willing to make himself generally useful in business and wanting employment, may learn of a situation by applying in writing to the Editor, giving name and reference. **Canton, September 23rd, 1834.**

NOTICE.

THE **ANGLO-CHINESE KALENDAR** for 1834.—Price 50 cents. Published March 31st, 1834, and for sale at the Albion Press Office, No. 6 Danish Hong.

NOTICE.

Horsburgh's Charts are always on sale at **R. MARKWICK & Co's.**

NOTICE.

THE **BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT**, published weekly, may be supplied to subscribers at \$ 22 per annum, or \$ 50 cents for a single number, on application to **R. MARKWICK & Co.**

All letters must be post paid.

CANTON.

The only reports of arrivals that have reached us since our last are, the **MOFFATT**, Cromarty, from Samaraug, **CARNATIC**, Viles, from Bombay, on the 20th, and the American vessel, **CYNTHIA**, Graves, from Java, on the 23rd instant.

All the foreign trade, excepting the English, was re-opened on tuesday the 23rd, and the English trade was also, re-opened on saturday, the 27th instant; we beg to offer our sincere congratulations to the whole of the commercial community of Canton on the speedy and satisfactory return to their important avocations under the acknowledged protection of the chinese local government.

The chinese embargo was infringed on thursday, the 25th instant, by Captain Scanlan, of the **Atellas**, who, in company with Captain Penrice, of the **Ann**, had the merit of forcing his passage to Canton before any regular permission was given.

The defences of the river at Howqua's Fort, about which so much has been said and such absurd apprehensions entertained, prove to be not only weak and utterly inefficient but even contemptible and ridiculous, when considered as obstacles to the progress of heavy armed English boats.

The raft, a short distance above Howqua's fort, forming these defences, consists of three tiers of space, tending right across the river, excepting a passage of about 30 yards open in the middle, across which was a chain and used to be drawn at night; the raft, which is about 15 feet wide, is fixed to piles driven into the bed of the river at certain distances.

Of the two branches into which the river divides itself above the raft, the lower mouth of the right, which is so to have deep water, is strongly blockaded with piles and is sunk in the channel, the masts of which appear sticking out of the water.

Lord Napier did not reach Macao till Friday morning, being, as is conjectured, detained on the way, his conductors should hear of the frigates having passed out of the river.

We learn, from private information, that his lordship landed much weakened by the barbarous delay and annoyance he met with, the fever under which he was suffering not being at all mitigated; but his medical attendant hoped that the pure air of Macao would soon have a beneficial effect on his lordship's health.

Should the supposition of unnecessary, tantalizing—and, perhaps, extra-official delay be true, we are at a loss for words to express our feelings of indignation at the treacherous conduct of the Chinese officers in thus confining his lordship, in the state of sickness in which he left Canton, on board his boat for two or three days longer than the passage can have required. Had he anticipated detention *en route* he would, no doubt, have found it more comfortable to remain in Canton for two or three days longer to avoid passing his time in his boat. We trust his lordship will make a strong protest against such base treatment.

We insert in another column the governor's edict directing the re-opening of the British trade.

This is a remarkable document; the edict which permits the export in BRITISH bottoms of the staple commodities of the empire is addressed to a body of Asiatic British subjects who are but partially concerned in that branch of the trade.

It is, moreover, a reply to a PETITION from the Parsees. How far this tribe of men are justified in petitioning the Chinese government on behalf of the whole BRITISH trade we shall not now stop to enquire; but it would seem that the hong merchants cajoled the Parsees into presenting a petition, because they well know that no European would do so.

The governor, in this edict, also seems to abandon the long established and constantly observed system of responsibility. If an individual sows dissensions, he is to be driven out; all are not to be involved. This is an approximation to common sense scarcely compatible, we think, with the governor's long fostered national prejudices. The maxim *divide at impera* is well known and always acted on in China. We rather think it is nothing more than a snare against the want of unity amongst the subjects of Great Britain during the late rupture.

Amongst the various mean ways of petty annoyance resorted to by the Chinese officers, during the late suspension of trade with foreigners, was one from which the scale of humanity in which the Chinese rank may be pretty accurately ascertained. The Chinese servants were taken from all the British families at Macao, not excepting Lady Napier's; and other means of insult and outrage were attempted to be put in force; even the houses, in some instances, were entered by the low Chinese police. The government, moreover, attempted to introduce 2000 soldiers into Macao, on pretence of protecting the city, but was instantly stopped by the spirited conduct of the Portuguese governor, who threatened to open a fire on the Chinese troops, when they immediately withdrew. The governor further expressed his intentions of protecting all British subjects in Macao, and placed sentries over the houses of the principal British residents. The governor's spirited and friendly conduct is deserving of the highest praise, and, we trust, will not pass unnoticed by the British residents. As for the "flowery sons of Han," they are a blot on the page of humanity, black as it may be.

As the time of excitement has not yet passed—which probably extends to the breasts of the hong merchants and chief officers of the province, but is by them admirably and patriotically suppressed and disguised—we again take the liberty of recommending to all those who are interested in the permanent welfare and respectability of the British commerce with China to subdue their present emotions, arising from whatever cause, and to consider affairs with that calm dispassionateness becoming men to whom great interests are confided. Above all let unity—at least in public affairs and in public duties—prevail. The common enemies are the hong merchants and the local government, and it is to subvert their machinations that the combined strength of British talent and influence is required.

The readiest and most eligible means of establishing and conducting an extended commerce with this empire is now—and will, for some time to come, be our principal

object; free trade to every port of China, acknowledged and protected by the government—is the grand prize before us: This is obviously far paramount to any stunted privileges which we can aim at gaining in the single port of Canton. And we really believe the great object of access to the whole empire is attainable by the same display of firmness and good management as will be required for the comparatively paltry object of obtaining a good footing here.

Until he be fully empowered to demand and enforce at all hazards a proper reception, we hope never again to see a British representative at Canton, subject to be starved and insulted at the paltry mandate of the hong merchants; above all, never may a British representative again submit to the humiliation of negotiating with hong merchants, either directly or through the agency of others.

Let us, then, take a short view of the means which the British nation has in its power for the attainment of so desirable and beneficial an end, as an open trade with all China.

Adequate cause has lately been given by the Canton government to the British nation to commence active hostilities against it; but, when it is considered that its late rash and hasty acts would most probably be disavowed and their authors punished by the emperor, on a firm representation of facts being made, it would be at once more politic and humane to rest satisfied with the punishment already inflicted, and to confine future hostilities to demonstration only: that is, to exhibit constantly our naval force in *terrorem* to the celestial empire. Let us evidence, in the strongest manner, along the whole coast and in every port of China our naval power, and manifest the ease with which that power, when duly exerted, could cut off the internal and external supplies of the empire. Let us add to science by a complete survey of the coasts of China, Japan, Corea, and of the Loo-choo islands; the prosecution of these surveys would necessarily detain H. M. Ships frequently in the waters of China, where they should insist on paying and receiving such courtesies as are becoming and customary between civilized nations at peace with each other; demanding supplies of provisions and water as a matter of course and in the usual way these affairs are managed in other countries; at the same time the merchants of Great Britain would be pushing their enterprizes in all quarters, under the constant protection and frequent presence of H. M. Ships. A British representative may also be negotiating at Peking, or, at least, may arouse the attention of the Chinese court by such a *remonstrance* as also never before tingled in celestial ears. We think that by thus practising on their fears—sometimes, perhaps, on their hopes—we may change the current of national feeling, which has been so long and so skillfully directed against us by the government, and attain a vantage ground of honor and respect in the opinion of the people and partially of the government that will induce the son of heaven to listen to our terms of international intercourse: for it appears, both from the obstinacy of the local and the ignorance of the Peking government, that nothing short of an exhibition of irresistible strength, and a fixed determination to use it (if required by further barbarous and misanthropic acts), will ever bring the emperor and his officers to a just sense of their relative position with the rest of mankind.

Some of our countrymen speak of the desirableness of forming a commercial treaty. True, it is desirable. But we cannot help thinking the longer we put off a formal demand for it, the better treaty we are likely to arrive at in the end, after we have first inculcated, in a practical manner, the sound principles on which it ought to be founded. The better too will our negotiator be experienced in the modes of dealing of our antagonists. We cannot forget the difficulties encountered Mr. Crauford in negotiating a very unsatisfactory commercial treaty with the Burmese, though supported by the moral and physical force of a part of Sir Archibald Campbell's victorious troops still remaining at Rangoon. Hence we wish to advocate caution and due preparation before undertaking the serious affair of a commercial treaty.

(RELATIONS WITH CHINA.)

The mode of inducing the Chinese rulers to consent to their subjects being allowed to trade freely with us English has of late occupied so many pens that I much fear the public have got tired of the discussion. Yet if a mode can be arrived at, which would advance in point of time this inevitable event, and would, on the one hand, save the certain loss of life which must happen on any collision with the British force, whilst on the other it formed no ground for a peremptory stoppage of our present commerce, by which so many private interests would suffer, I say if discussion could lead to any plan calculated to avoid these evils when attaining the object in view, the subject, though tedious, has a right to command the attention of the foreign office, as well as of every person engaged in mercantile affairs with China.

Proceeding upon the surest ground, experience, we know that some progress towards trade has been made on the coast of China, not counting Lintin (which is now a great emporium of trade, carried on afloat), is it not possible to consolidate, encrease, and give a more permanent action to this coasting intercourse? Suppose three or four vice-consuls appointed under Lord Napier, to be allowed to be at Amoy, Fuh-Chow-Foo, Chusan &c. Let them be rewarded with moderate salaries, but permitted to carry on trade on their own account as an inducement to exertion, and as a means of defraying the expense. Let us suppose four vessels so occupied; fancy four Gutzlaffs, in different provinces, giving out the means of information to the Chinese orally and by the power of the press; widely disseminating religion, European customs and laws, whilst the consuls in the good faith and punctuality of their mercantile dealings are offering the surest test of belonging to a civilized country; such a course of proceeding, had it not even a more powerful effect, would, in one season, probably form, under the auspices of the respective vice-consuls floating emporia in four of the chief rivers of China, where a little firmness towards the government vessels would open most friendly dealings with millions of Chinese.

A few extra men, and a little show of preparation, would make these vessels perfectly secure, and if even slight interference took place with the government officers, such would only tend more quickly to open the eyes of the Chinese government, and show the inevitable necessity of a licensed trade between industrious millions too anxious on both sides to exchange each other's commodities.

The number of perfect roadsteads along this coast would in practise much facilitate this attempt.

In the opening of commercial relations with all demi-civilized countries experience has shown that the consul, or accredited mercantile adventurer, has preceded rather than followed a treaty of commerce; indeed, such is the natural course of events; first comes the venture, which, turning out profitable is repeated; then arise dissensions about duties or presents, provisions &c.; usage is established, which comes with modified conditions to form that which is called a treaty of commerce, and which, in fact, is made by the repeated efforts, enterprise and perseverance of those acting on the commercial stage, whether called consuls or no, though in European life now carried into regular effect by consuls and treaties.

It has been argued in your paper with some strength that the extent, repeated bargains, and long continuance of trade in China, with the avowed consent of the government, form, by implication, a treaty of commerce; how far sound this may be I am not prepared to say, but clear it is that at the important change now being effected, and which, you will observe, is (by inference) acknowledged by the viceroy himself, the nature of the commercial treaty about to take place will much depend on the spirit, steadiness, and resources of our present superintendent; and, next to the *sine qua non* of a representative at Peking, there is no line of operation so easy and so little objectionable as the encouragement of floating consuls.

DELTA.

Letter from the Hong merchants—addressed "to Mr. Framjee and other gentlemen," communicating the opening of the trade.
A respectful communication. Some days since, you—gentlemen—intrusted us to solicit the opening of the ship's holds. We have made a par-

ticular and explicit report, and now have received this order from the governor:

"As is petitioned, it is granted that the ships' holds be opened, and that trade be conducted as usual. Any (persons or vessels) entering or going out of the sea port must, according to law, request and receive the hoppo's red permit, and undergo examination accordingly. Small sampans (boats), without coverings, from Whampoa, are also permitted to go and come as formerly."

"The said private merchants have passed over sea, several times ten thousand miles to come here. Their important object is trade. It is, absolutely requisite that they should eternally, and with implicit obedience keep the laws. Then assuredly they may receive the bedewing favor of the great emperor, and excited thereby with gratitude may attain joy and get gain. Should any among them sow disturbance and work up trouble, then with conjoint strength unite in order and expel him. Do not cause that all should be involved. This is what I, the governor, sincerely hope for."

We also hope, gentlemen, that you will act in obedience to the tenor of this order. This we most earnestly implore of you. For this special purpose we write. With compliments, &c.

(Subscribed by the eleven merchants.)

To Mr. Framjee and other gentlemen.

8th moon 25th day (September 27th)

APPEAL TO PEKING.

(From a correspondent)

The disturbances at Canton have had an extraordinary effect upon the officers stationed along the coast. The most furious edicts were issued a week or two ago to cut off all intercourse with barbarian ships. This circumstance surely deserves notice as showing the terror infused at the present crisis.

It is natural to expect that the local government at Canton will represent the recent occurrences in such a light at Peking as best suits its convenience and interest, no matter whether true or false. To this we are accustomed, and do no longer wonder at their perverting plain facts; yet we have still to learn how, by appealing directly to the court, we can counteract the injurious effect of these misrepresentations. We ourselves have twice seen the salutary check upon arbitrary power by an immediate appeal to the emperor's justice, and a faithful representation of the matters themselves. This has intimidated the Chinese officers, and made them responsible for their acts to the highest authorities. They have begun to reflect upon the consequences of their conduct, and instead of persevering in a haughty tone, they have rather condescended to flatter, and to ask forgiveness for the wrong done.

We consider, under present circumstances, a dignified, calm appeal to the emperor's justice is a matter of the highest importance for our commercial interests. Let us discard all petty animosity, and simply ask, whether a monarch, who considers himself the representative of justice itself on earth, can suffer his servants in a distant province to go on in that perverse way as they have hitherto done. He who wages war ostensibly merely for the purpose of establishing the reign of peace and justice on earth, ought to investigate an affair wherein his character is so materially concerned. There is a time of duplicity and evasion—in both branches imperial court is the university for all the local governments—but also a time when a blunt statement of matters of fact will obtain the palm of victory over subterfuge and artifice. We should wish to see such a paper enriched by classical quotations which bear upon the subject, and altogether in a style in accordance with the feelings we wish to express.

There will be no longer be any question how we shall get such a paper to Peking: We know now ways and means, and ought really to be pitted if we cannot use them.

GEOGRAPHICAL KNOWLEDGE OF THE OFFICERS OF CHINA;

CONVERSATION WITH A CHINESE COLONEL.

[From a correspondent.]

The officers of the Chinese government are seldom well-informed in geography. It has often been asserted that the government is fully aware of the great naval power, and the territorial possessions of Great Britain in Asia. We will not deny that there are a few members in the imperial cabinet who have a vague notion of the *Ying-keih-le-kuo*, alias *Hung-maou-kuo*; but we venture to say that there is not one amongst them who can point out upon the map the kingdom of Great Britain. The idea that China—the middle kingdom—is situated in the centre of the earth, and surrounded by four seas, has taken too strong a hold of the minds of the Chinese, because they read it repeatedly in their standard works; and their national maps represent the world just so as their sages have described it. It is in vain to argue against this prejudice, which at once flatters national pride and confirms the bigoted officers in the opinion that they rule over a superior race of men. The silent progress of knowledge can alone annihilate such preposterous notions; and we trust that the march of intellect will soon direct its course towards our celestial friends.

Viewing China as the middle kingdom, which is surrounded by small islands, the habitations of barbarians, it is natural to suppose that the emperor of this central part of the earth would feel himself greatly exalted, and look down on all other states as petty barbarian principalities, which he might crush in one grasp. His officers, who imitate his glorious pattern, surely behold barbarian officers—whom their documents call *E-muh*, barbarian eyes—with indescribable contempt. We happened lately to fall in with one of these great men, a colonel in the army, who was extremely anxious to enter into conversation, for the mere purpose of reading barbarians a lecture. Why, asked he, dare you to tread upon the soil of the middle kingdom in defiance of the laws of the celestial empire? We simply answered with Confucius: "All men within the four seas are brethren." "Ha," he replied, "but you are barbarians." Instead of disproving this assertion, which at that moment was rather misapplied, we showed him that his rude behaviour fully entitled him to rank amongst them. "I," he said, in great agitation, "am an officer of the *Ta-ting-kuo*—kingdom of great purity." "And we are," was our answer "subjects of the *Ta-ying-kuo*—Great Britain, (literally "great flourishing nation.") "Where is this nation?" answer, "study geography and you will know this." By this

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he had become rather abashed, and exclaimed, "the celestial empire is over the four seas!" For this assertion we demanded proof and received abundance of it. This was a fact which never had been controverted. Seeing that he only grew ruder we advised him to study the book of rites, one of the classics, that he might know the rules of politeness in treating strangers. This argumentum ad hominem had a wonderful effect, but we left him abruptly to his own ruminations.

THE CHINESE EMPIRE.

Only inferior to Russia in extent, it surpasses all other countries on the globe in resources, which however fall short of the exigencies of the empire. It may be compared to a slumbering giant, who might by activity destroy the pigmy kings of the human species, but who is satisfied with possessing the spot where he rests in peace and quietness, and boasting of the strength of his limbs, which by long disuse cannot carry him, so that even children may tease him with impunity. It is not our object at present to discuss its political strength, but to present a general view of the countries which constitute this huge empire.

The 18 provinces comprised by our geographers under China proper, in contradistinction to its colonial possessions and Cochin China, differ widely in extent and fertility, but each of them might separately constitute a kingdom. The union between them has never been so firmly cemented as under the present dynasty. Even at the accession of the Manchoo family to the throne, the southern provinces were ruled by viceroys who possessed almost sovereign power, and were often found in rebellion against the emperor. Such a state of things did not last very long; the provincial supreme government was divided between the highest functionaries, who acted as a check upon each other; and to ensure their fidelity, were surrounded with spies sent purposely from Peking. At the present moment, a governor of more subjects than the largest kingdom in Europe can boast, may be deprived of his rank and life, without the least fear of disturbing the public peace. There is not one instance on record that a disgraced viceroy turned rebel; nor do we remember that the people ever showed so much affection for their fallen ruler as to take up arms in his behalf. The government at Peking has full controul over the most distant parts of the empire, and rules over them with far greater ease than the grand Signor over his turbulent capital. Of all the provinces, Keang-soo is the most fertile. It is the delta of China, upon a large scale, on the banks of the magnificent Yang-tze-kiang, and Hwang-ho. Che-keang, the smallest of all the provinces, is more productive than Sze-chuen, the largest, though intersected with barren mountain ridges. Keang-se and Honan may be called the heart-arteries of the giant; the former is pointed out as the centre of the world by the Chinese, whose monarchy was founded there. Of the highest importance as maritime provinces are Kwang-tung and Fuh-keen; a honor in which Che-keang also shares. The first is far superior in agricultural riches to Fuh-keen, which has, however, its tea hills and orchards. We are far from considering China as a garden, nor is the boasted abundance of every necessary of life and the extra-ordinary fertility of the soil a matter of fact. We should rather be induced to believe that it had, in general, a poor soil, which was raised by mere dint of industry to that flourishing state in which we find it at the present moment. Shan-tung stands isolated amongst the provinces; it produces, however, as much as will suffice for its own consumption, without having many articles for exportation. Though advantageously situated for trade, its merchants have neither ventured to Corea nor Japan; and if sheer want had not forced them to leave their homes, they might still be ignorant of the opposite coast. Leaou-tung, Pih-chih-le, without the coast, would be in a wretched state, and similar to the adjacent territories beyond the great wall. Sian-se, Shen-se, and Kan-suh, bear much resemblance to each other; they are partly mountainous, enjoy a rigorous climate, and produce the grains and vegetables of Europe. Being excluded from participating in maritime trade they indemnify themselves by carrying on a barter with the inhabitants of the northern and western deserts, and visit also the Russian frontiers. Such is the commercial spirit of the Chinese nation, which is innate in them, that they will overcome all natural disadvantages in pursuit of their favorite occupation—trade.

What can show a greater spirit of enterprise than the wanderings of these Chinese merchants for months and years in the dreary deserts of Mongolia, which even appal the hardy Russian. Hoo-nan and Hoo-pih are very similar to Heil-soo, possessing the equal advantages of rich irrigation for the cultivation of the staff of life—rice. Gan-hwuy is more mountainous, but fertile to a great degree. Yun-nan and Kwei-chow are partly still in the possession of the aboriginal Meao-tze; the former is a burden to the Chinese government, by absorbing annually much treasure without reimbursing the emperor. When the Chinese shall have learnt to dig in the bowels of the earth for metals, and when the government shall more liberal, it may be expected that the Switzerland of China—Kwei-chow—will become one of the richest provinces. Yun-nan, though a very extensive province with many rivers and verdant plains amongst towering mountains, has never been much valued by the government. It is too distant, without manufactures and trade; neither do the inhabitants rank very high in the estimation of their countrymen. Kwang-se, though under the same governor as Kwang-tung, is totally different. It is entirely an agricultural province, thinly inhabited, with few large cities, and is the granary of Kwang-tung. In the estimation of government it stands very low. The large territory of Sze-chu'n is well cultivated on the banks of the Yang-tze-keang, which is here called Kim-shuk-ang—golden sand river—but great tracts present either a barren soil, or an impenetrable jungle. In the mountain recesses the aborigines defy the whole power of their Chinese lords. The two islands, Tae-wan and Hae-nan, with a great number of smaller ones, are of the utmost importance to the maritime provinces. Very unlike the picturesque groups in the India archipelago they exhibit nothing but barren ridges of mountains, but are

thickly inhabited and in a state of the highest cultivation. Comparing the natural situations of China proper with that of other countries, it is peerless in Asia, and in advantages resulting from it inferior to none. With an extensive coast and splendid rivers, it touches the extremes of cold and warmth, whilst it itself enjoys a temperate climate. But it must be allowed that it lies isolated; it has natural boundaries to the south, west and north, which are nearly impassable. The cause of this is obvious. The industrious Chinese, like all other civilised nations, have gradually driven the neighbouring nomades towards the deserts, and occupied all the land fit for tillage. Only where ridges of mountains stop their progress their endeavours of extending their territory proved fruitless; otherwise we might have sought for the boundaries of the Chinese empire near the Caucasus.

The safety of the northern provinces was formerly much endangered by the continual inroads of the Tatars. During the sway of the Manchos the peace and security of the empire has been established upon a firm basis; the inveterate enemies of the Chinese are now their vassals and rulers, and have common interest in the preservation of the empire. The policy which led to this great result is worthy of the great Kang-he, who may be said to have laid the foundations of the extensive empire under the present family; Keen-lung, who resembled him most as a warrior, continued the same line of policy, though not with the same success; his successors have added little, but persevere in the beaten track.

Manchooria is now incorporated with China proper; Leaou-tung would form a natural appendage to the state, but the two upper provinces, Kirin and Tsitsihan have nothing in common with it. The fertility of Leaou-tung is well known, but it owes its prosperity to Chinese colonists. Kirin has extensive forests and marshes, but the aborigines, from whom the reigning family descended, do not delight in agriculture, they prefer a pastoral and indolent life, and their territory resembles a wilderness. Tsitsihan, the western part of Manchooria, is on the whole a cold inhospitable country, not unlike Siberia, inhabited both by Manchos and remnants of the Mongols who, when driven out of China there took refuge. The numerous tribes who inhabit the banks of the rivers, and live in a state of the utmost wretchedness, remind us strongly of the Samoyedes and Tongooes in Siberia. (To be concluded in our next.)

The following is the scale of compensation to the officers in the maritime employ of the East India company.

COMPENSATION.—CHARTERED SERVICE.	REMARKS.
Commander - - - - - £1500	1stly. To have performed a voyage since the 1st of January 1830.
Master - - - - - 1000	2ndly. A Purser to have performed two voyages in that capacity.
Chief Mate - - - - - 600	3rdly. No claimant to receive compensation for a higher rank than that which he held during his last voyage.
Second Mate - - - - - 400	
Surgeon - - - - - 400	
3rd Mate - - - - - 250	
4th Mate - - - - - 150	
Purser - - - - - 150	
4thly. No claim admissible unless proof be given that the party intended was going to sea again.	
5thly. No greater number admitted in respect of any ship, then one commander or master, one surgeon, one mate of each grade, and one purser.	
6thly. No lower grade than 4th mate.	

COMMANDERS OF SHIPS WHOSE CONTRACTS ARE UNEXPIRED.

An equivalent for their privilege tonnage, at the probable market value for the voyages which they would performed if the contract had been completed.

For Three voyages - - - - -	£1,000.
Two voyages - - - - -	3,000.
One voyage - - - - -	2,000.

The cases of officers to be treated the same as those of the chartered service.

COMMANDERS AND OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY'S OWN SHIPS.

Commanders,—Having 3 voyages to perform - - - - -	£5,000
4 do. - - do. - - - - -	4,500
3 do. - - do. - - - - -	4,000
2 do. - - do. - - - - -	3,000
1 do. - - do. - - - - -	2,000
Chief Mates, 2 first for promotion (that is the 1st of each season) - - - - -	2,400
2 second - - do. - - do. - - - - -	2,200
2 third - - do. - - do. - - - - -	2,100
remaining two - - do. - - do. - - - - -	2,000

Second Mates	Third Mates
2 first for promotion, each - - - - - £1600	2 first for promotion, each - - - - - 1000
2 second do. - - - - - 1500	2 second do. - - - - - 900
2 third do. - - - - - 1400	2 third do. - - - - - 850
remaining two - - - - - 1300	2 fourth do. - - - - - 800
Surgeons - - - - - each - - - - - 1300	

Fourth Mates	Surgeon's Mates.
2 first for promotion, each - - - - - 600	2 first for promotion, each - - - - - 600
2 second do. - - - - - 550	2 second do. - - - - - 550
2 third do. - - - - - 500	2 third do. - - - - - 500
remaining two - - - - - 450	remaining two - - - - - 450
Pursers each - - - - - 450	
Fifth mates - - - - - 200	Sixth mates - - - - - 150

That the midshipmen be paid gratuities according to the following scale; Having performed not less than four voyages each - - - - - £100 two do. - - - - - 70

The remuneration of the owners, not passed, yet proposed as follows:	
RELANCE.....£36,000	LORD LOWTHER.....£21,000
EDINBURGH.....21,000	ABERCROMBIE ROBINSON..22,000

—DROWNED at Whampoa, by accidentally falling overboard from the schooner Sylph, about midnight on Saturday, the 20th of September, GEORGE NOTCUTT GREEN, Esq., Supercargo of the British Brig Fox.

THE CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 7.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 7TH, 1834.

NO. 40. PRICE 50 CENTS.

FREIGHT TO LIVERPOOL.
THE British brig ANN, Captain Penrice, has a few Tons to spare;—to sail with all despatch.—Apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Canton, 6th October, 1834.

FOR FREIGHT OR CARTER.
THE well known British bark MOFFAT, Captain Cromarty, to load at Whampoa, is open for freight or charter to London, or any other port.
Apply to
A. S. KEATING.

FOR BATAVIA DIRECT.
THE new Dutch bark SUMATRA, Captain Hermani, will sail on or before the 10th proximo. For freight apply to
B. GERNAERT.
Canton, October 4th, 1834.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.
THE new and fast sailing ship, ELIZA STEWART, Captain Millar, is under engagement to sail on or before the 10th proximo. For the remaining room about 150 tons, apply to
R. TURNER & CO.
Canton, October 3rd, 1834.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.
THE well known fast sailing brig, GOVERNOR FINDLAY, Captain Kennedy, now at the Capsingmoon; 290 Tons Register. Apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR LINTIN, SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.
THE well known fast sailing ship LORD CASTLEREAGH, Captain P. Tonks, will sail positively from Whampoa on the 15th of October. For freight apply to
DORABJEE HORMUJEE.
Canton, 7th August 1834. No 7 French Hong.

CAPSINGMOON AND MANILA.
THE Spanish ship, COLON, Captain Ramirez, will take freight for the above places; to leave Whampoa positively on or before the 10th proximo. Apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.
THE HELEN, Captain G. Lungley, will sail on the 20th of September next. For freight apply to
CURSETJEE SAPOORJEE PAREEK, No. 4, American Hong. AND FRAMJEE JEMSETJEE.

FOR SINGAPORE, RHIO, & BATAVIA.
THE Dutch bark "LOUISA," daily expected, will be despatched for the above ports without delay. For freight apply to
A. S. KEATING.
Canton, September 15th, 1834.

FOR THE STRAITS & CALCUTTA.
THE VIRGINIA, Captain Hullock, will sail from Lintin on or before the 10th of October. Apply to
THOMAS DENT & CO.

FOR SINGAPORE & BOMBAY.
THE ship CHARLOTTE, Melville, will leave Whampoa on the 20th of September. For freight apply to
BURJORJEE FURDOONJEE.
No 3 Powshun Hong.

FOR ABERDEEN DIRECT.
THE British Brig, CITY OF ABERDEEN, Ja Monro Captain, will leave Whampoa early in October; burthen (per Register) 260 Tons. For freight apply to
JA INNES.

FOR BOMBAY.
THE LOWJEE FAMILY, Captain Johnson, to sail on the 10th of October. For freight apply to
THOMAS DENT & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.
THE ALLALEVIE, Captain Andree, will leave Whampoa on the 15th instant. For freight apply to
DADABHOY & MANACKJEE RUSTOMJEE.

FOR LINTIN, MANILA & BATAVIA.
THE Dutch bark THETIS, captain Limon, will sail with all despatch. For freight apply to
B. GERNAERT.

FOR SALE AT LINTIN.
PATENT FELT, for ships bottoms, roofs of buildings, &c. &c. in sheets, Apply to
JOSEPH CRAGG.
Canton, October 6 1834. No 9 French hong.

NOTICE.
RISK INDEMNITY INSURANCE OFFICE OF CALCUTTA.
RISKS for all parts of the world will be taken by
J. GODDARD, Agent for the office in China,
Payable in case of loss by
Messrs. GREGSON, MELVILLE & KNIGHT, Agents in London
do. do. Messrs. GILMORE & Co. in Calcutta

NOTICE.
RISKS will be taken in the China Insurance Office, according to the regulations of the office as lately established here by
DADABHOY AND MANACKJEE RUSTOMJEE.

NOTICE.
RISKS will be taken in Viccajee Merjee's Constituents Insurance Office of Bombay, on the same terms as heretofore. RUSSELL & Co. Agents.

FOR SALE.
A British ship of about 800 tons, built on the western side of India, and fit for any voyage. Intending purchasers may learn particulars from
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

BILLS drawn by the Court of Directors of the East India Company on the Governor in Council of Bombay, at 60 days sight, in sets of B. Rupees 2133, may be had on application to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

TO RENT.
ONE half of one of the neatest and most convenient Factories in Canton, newly furnished. Apply to the Editor.

RICE, in quantities for ships to enter the Port free of the Cumsha and measurement dues, may be had at Lintin. Apply to
A. S. KEATING.

NOTICE.
THE subscriber having been appointed agent for Framing No. 3 Insurance Co.'s Insurance Office of Bombay, is prepared to receive the applications Insurance on such risks as by the regulations of the office he is permitted to take.
BURJORJEE FURDOONJEE, No. 3, Powshun Hong.

NOTICE.
A European or American who is well practised in commercial affairs, and the routine of the counting room, willing to make himself general useful in business and wanting employment, may learn of a situation applying in writing to the Editor, giving name and reference.
Canton, September 23rd, 1834.

NOTICE.
THE ANGLO-CHINESE KALENDAR for 1834.—Price 50 cents. Published March 31st, 1834, and for sale at the Albion Press Office, No. 6 Danish Hong.

NOTICE.
Horsburgh's Charts are always on sale at
R. MARKWICK & Co's.

NOTICE.
THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT, published weekly, may be supplied to subscribers at \$ 22 per annum, or \$ 50 cents for a single number, on application to
R. MARKWICK & Co.

NOTICE.
THE Editor begs to state respectfully, for general information, that during his stay at Macao for the recovery of his health, his duties will be performed by a friend.

All letters must be post-paid.

CANTON.

The past week has been barren of events; every thing going on quietly; indeed too much so, we learn, for our merchants, who complain that but few of their usual Chinese dealers have yet returned from the country, to resume business at Canton.—The recent arrivals are the SYMMETRY, Riley, from Liverpool and Singapore, the NOSSA SENHORA DA LUZ, Jesus, from Java, and the SCOTCH-MARÇO, Mesquita, from Bombay, on the 26th Sept. are hereover

LORD NAPIER.—We regret to say that the late open lord Napier's health received from Macao during this in were at one time of a most alarming nature; exciting the highest degree the sympathies and concern of the community of Canton. It is satisfactory to add however by the last intelligence, his Lordship was pronouncer of danger, though still suffering from fever; and from severity of the attack, it is to be feared a considerable time must elapse, before we can congratulate the community on his being sufficiently restored to enable his giving attention to public affairs.

When his Lordship confided his person to the treacherous conveyance which the government, in consideration of his indisposition, engaged to provide for his speedy removal to Macao (exactng at the same time his open order for the frigates moving out to Lintin) the party were not permitted to proceed, on the first evening beyond the fort in the Macao passage; about three miles from the foreign factories. There they anchored for the night, surrounded by mandarin boats, containing, it is said,

an escort of about 300 men, the noise of whose perpetually sounding gongs was a complete obstacle to sleep. Other delays succeeded, by which their arrival at Heangshan, which should have been on Monday, was protracted till Tuesday at midnight; and there in the midst of the bustle and noise of that great emporium, they were compelled to remain at anchor till the afternoon of Thursday (about 40 hours) constantly surrounded by mandarin boats and others beating gongs and letting off crackers night and day, notwithstanding repeated entreaties from his Lordship's physician to desist. More wanton cruelty to one suffering from fever, cannot be imagined, and our readers will easily conceive its effects in aggravating all his Lordship's symptoms; not to mention the trifling with his feelings in tantalizing him, from one moment to another, with hopes of being allowed to go on, which they had no intention of realizing. They did not weigh till they heard of the frigates passing the Bogue and the miserable voyage was not permitted to terminate till Friday morning; although the state of the wind would easily have enabled their reaching Macao on the morning of Tuesday. Thus for three days from Tuesday till Friday, at the imminent peril of his life, has His Britannic Majesty's Representative, in a state of dangerous, sickness, been held in endurance by the Canton government under circumstances aggravated cruelty and base treachery, which could not have been thought possible even by those most accustomed to Chinese duplicity;—the sad reality of which however must now destroy all confidence in the honesty or strongest averments of the Chinese local officers; and absolutely places them beyond the pale which regulates political relations between civilized bodies of men.

We earnestly hope the British Government will resent this black outrage in a suitable manner; and that a representation to the emperor will be made with a view to bring down the vengeance of their own Government on the guilty parties.

BRITISH CRIMINAL AND ADMIRALTY COURT.
Owing to the non-arrival from England of His Majesty's instructions, Lord Napier deferred in the first instance exercising his criminal and Admiralty Jurisdiction over British subjects at Canton. In consequence, however, of the event narrated in the advertisement, which appeared in our paper of the 16th September, his Lordship about that time circulating among the British community a written notice commenting on the same, and expressing his determination, should any occasion henceforth occur, to take on himself the responsibility of exercising his judicial functions, notwithstanding the want of instructions. From that period therefore may be dated the commencement of the British criminal and Admiralty court.

Lord Napier's notice being merely a manuscript document sent round for the perusal of the British residents, the Editor had no copy to enable his publishing it; nor should he have presumed to insert it in the Register, without his Lordship's authority. But we understand it has been introduced into a printed pamphlet, circulated abroad, by the parties who called for his Lordship's prohibition that occasion.

We consider ourselves fortunate in being able to present our readers with an spirited account of the actions fought by His Majesty's ships in passing the Bogue and Tiger and Forts;—and though now rather an old story, yet as the particulars have not hitherto been published, we doubt not they will be perused with interest.

We learn that on the ships passing out all the damage was observed to be very carefully repaired, and the paint restored in a manner to resemble old work, so that no traces of destruction should remain.—This is very characteristic of the Chinese system of deception, and their perpetual effort to save appearances.

A letter of DELTA notices a singular circumstance which we believe to be strictly true, vizt. that on the Hong Merchants applying for Lord Napier's chop for proceeding

to Macao, they were compelled by the viceroy and his council to sign a bond that neither his Lordship, nor any of His Britannic Majesty's ships shall again molest the Canton Government.

In the absence of the Editor we must admonish a PARSEE MERCHANT to express his sentiments in more decorous language, if he expects a place for them in the Register. Else even the futile threat of publication elsewhere cannot avail in procuring them admission;—a threat, by the bye, which from our knowledge of the Editor's character, we feel assured is most uncalled for;—*the pages of the Register being open to all correspondents who may address it in becoming language on affairs of public interest or who may feel themselves aggrieved by any thing said in its columns.*

We do not perceive that a PARSEE MERCHANT has contradicted any part of the statement in the last Register. If the Parsees have petitioned only for themselves, it is clear the Chinese government has chosen for its own ends to consider them as petitioning for the whole British Trade. And although all must rejoice at the reopening of the trade, we must be allowed to maintain that the same result would have certainly followed without the presentation of any petition. The language of petitioning is no doubt very soothing as a salvo to Chinese arrogance; but many British subjects are we know, of opinion that it would better have been spared on the recent occasion. Although the Parsees did not petition till after Lord Napier resolved to retire from Canton; was not his Lordship, we will ask, more than once importuned with addresses from the Indian community in China, expressing their uneasiness at the posture of affairs, and beseeching him to "relieve them from their most perilous situation",—a sense of which had induced many of them to obtain permits for taking refuge in Macao, whither they were about to start, when their fears were removed by an accommodation taking place? It is but fair to add that in a copy we have seen of the parsees' address to Lord Napier of the 10th September it is stated. "We are convinced your Lordship is acting for the best." The misfortune is their course of proceeding led the Chinese to consider them as disapproving of his Lordship's measures; and considering the large amount of property represented by the Parsees, this impression of their sentiments, fixed on the minds of the Hong Merchants, could not fail to weaken the hands of the British Representative.

We admit, with a PARSEE MERCHANT, that all British subjects, of every tribe, are equally under his most gracious Majesty's protection; and they have been wisely admitted to equal civil rights; but all are not equally appropriate for every duty. On the field of Waterloo, for instance, it is doubtful how far the Parsees, however well mounted or accoutred, would have been allowed to take the place of the 42nd, the Blues or Scots Greys.

ACTION OF THE BOGUE FORTS.

At half past 12 on the 7th September H. M. S. Imogene and Andromache, under the command of Captain Blackwood, got under weigh to proceed through the Bogue. A stir was immediately perceived among the war junks in Anson's Bay, and the Chunpee and Taykoktay Forts. All of them at first commenced firing blank cartridge, and the two forts followed it up immediately with shot, which from the distance fell far short and astern of H. M. Ships. The Junks, about a dozen in number, got as far as they could into the shoaly recesses of Anson's Bay. As H. M. Ships neared and got within range of the Bogue forts, the wind suddenly shifted to the north, the Imogene standing towards Wangtong Fort on one tack, and the Andromache towards Anunghoy on the other. The Imogene waited until Wangtong had fired several shots, when the last one having nearly reached her was answered, by two; another was answered by two more in quick succession; the Andromache in the mean while returning the fire of the Anunghoy battery with several well aimed shot some of which plunged into the

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parapet with prodigious effect, and raised clouds of dust, while others passed clear through the embrasures. The British fire while it lasted silenced the forts but as it soon appeared that any pause on the part of the ships produced a renewal from the batteries, it became necessary to discontinue the order to "cease firing on the maindeck." The action was most brisk on getting into the middle of the channel: but the Chinese fired like men in a panic, aiming very wild, or rather letting fly as the ships arrived nearly at the line of fire for each gun as it was laid. There could not have been much reloading or training of the guns, after the first discharge. The only tolerable firing was on the part of Wangtong fort, on the island, from which the Imogene received several shot, one of them coming through the side of the Quarterdeck, knocking down and slightly bruizing a seaman with the splinters, and grazing the fore part of the mainmast,—a great many more passed between the hammocks and the awnings; and the interest which one, new to this species of argumentation, took in such a splendid sight, on a fine day (which it was) now and then received a rude interruption by the whistling of a shot close to the head. The whole of the slow, working passage occupied nearly an hour and three quarters, during which the frequent tacks so often exposed H. M. Ships to be raked by the batteries, that the little or no damage experienced from the enemy sufficiently demonstrates their want of steadiness and skill. They ought to have sunk both ships. The round stern armaments proved extremely useful. The perfect indifference with which the Louisa Cutter was manoeuvred through the passage by Captain Elliot sitting upon deck under an umbrella, must have provoked the spleen of the Chinese, for several of their shot struck her one of them cutting nearly a third through the mast, and another injuring the gunwale of the jolly boat. The Lascars behaved extremely well on this occasion, the cutter being, on some tacks, nearly as much exposed to the fire of her friends as of the forts,—soon after having effected the passage and hammered the batteries to their perfect satisfaction, the wind obliged H. M. Ships to anchor below Tiger island.

Perpetual calms or baffling airs kept them at anchor here until the afternoon of the 9th when they weighed to pass Tiger island.—In the interim the Chinese were observed very busy in adding to their means of annoyance; a number of boats bringing additional supplies of arms and men, and a parade of some hundred match lock men took place on the rampart. As the ships got under weigh with a fair breeze, the larboard guns were duly trained and prepared. The battery reserved its fire longer than was expected, but the moment the first shot had passed the ships bows a most tremendous and well directed cannonade was opened from them. The ships steered close under the fort, not more than 200 yards from it, the parapet overlooking them. The crews gave a loud cheer just as they got in front of the battery, and the effect was evident in slackening the enemy's fire. Some grape shot of a rude cast reached the ships in a spent state, which was answered with grape and canister, and the musquetry of the marines and top men. One of their shot killed the Captain of the Imogene's fore-castle and three more were wounded, but not severely. The Andromache had a seaman killed on the maindeck and three wounded. So many thirty two pounders entered the embrasures, or shattered the stone parapet, that the Chinese loss must have been considerable. A house within the fort was a heap of ruins. This battery got very severely punished, more business having been done in a shorter time than on the former occasion. The ships then anchored below second bar—from want of wind.

COMMERCIAL CONFIDENCE.

MR. EDITOR,

This is a matter of such vital import to all foreigners in Canton that though an attempt to discuss it may lead over ground lately much trodden still it must not escape without notice.

Any arbitrary government, such as this, may, by one violent act, entirely destroy or break down confidence amongst traders but it is beyond the power of the strongest government directly to restore that which they have taken away, and thus it is that commerce seldom entirely flourishes, except when joined to freedom. The late acts of the governor of this province or those authorised by him, have been of a nature most materially to interfere with

this necessary commercial feeling—the punishment by blows of a class of men called linguists who are our only legal intermediate messengers with the fiscal department excited terror instead of obedience, and I will venture without fear of contradiction to assert that it is one of the very few times that *body of men* have been punished for refusing to tell a falsehood; the conduct of the government on this occasion was most outrageous, these men being struck by the vindictive hands of a high presiding magistrate because they would not enable him to fix a false charge against a respectable hong merchant, and which charge was "that a merchant ship secured by him had brought Lord Napier to China." Though the government failed in getting false witnesses, they proceeded to punish unjustly; and this merchant has since then been closely imprisoned.

The viceroy and his tartar Pekin censor, having the fear of death before them in his Britannic Majesty's frigates, and though at the head of thousands of soldiers not being in any respect powerful enough to cope with such customers, turn round in their impotent wrath and order a set of hong merchants to grant a bond that his Majesty of England's war ships shall never revisit China—a bond which every one will instantly perceive they are just as able to implement as they are to cause the sun to stand still on the meridian.—Yet though futile in its direct object this bond is likely in the hands of the rapacious mandarins to form a capital foundation for oppression against the purse and person, of these devoted merchants who sign it.

It is known to all your Canton Readers and I must shortly state to distant parties that these hong merchants imprisoned, and surrounded by every mode of torture, are the usual depositors of the silk, tea, and sugar of China, whilst changing hands betwixt Chinese and foreigners, the legitimate object of the hongs being to act as accredited brokers for both sides.

We ask then who in his senses, (not to talk of a suspicious tea or silk merchant) will deposit all his produce in the custody of men, some imprisoned for, and all subject to be accused of, treason by a venal weak but treacherous government? This situation, Mr. Editor has produced a complete syncope or pause in all commerce, which no Edict of the viceroy can, at once, dispel; and as if the blunders of the Chinese government were not sufficient; whilst our trade is thus harassed, our monetary system is thoroughly deranged by the act of a power, who should have known better, vizt. the English government. And since the declared retarding of the Honorable Company in the shape of a Finance Company, in the direct face of an act of Parliament, I will venture to assert the most skilful Banker here cannot say what rate of Exchange he will buy or sell a bill on London at. Can such blundering be believed? The Honorable Company come from Leadenhall Street with offers in private hands at an exchange on Bengal of 206 and out bid their authorised servants here who propose (with a few days difference of sight) to make the payment 204. In short Mr. Editor we are in a complete mess out of which I earnestly hope you will point out some means of extracting us.

Yours,
DELTA.

To the Editor of the Canton Register,

Sir,—In your last number you have inserted a letter from the hong merchants in reply to a petition from the Parsee merchant's to the viceroy; which petition was followed by the opening of trade—your remarks on that document require notice.

If you have seen the petition we sent in to the viceroy, you have grossly distorted the facts of the case, which would have been seen had you published our petitions. If you have not seen it, you have been guilty of a folly in making observations on a thing with which you were unacquainted, as the latter seems the more probable case, we will for your information tell you, that, firstly we did not petition the viceroy till after Lord Napier had agreed to the terms proposed by the Chinese, and had left Canton in order that the trade might be opened. Secondly, we did not petition in behalf of the "who a British trade," as you say but merely that we might be allowed to resume our trade; which though very insignificant, is still of consequence to us, and we think there are very few merchants in Canton who do not rejoice in the result of our having been "cajoled by the hong merchants." There may be some who would rather the trade should have remained stopped a little longer, if there are, we can only reply by repeating that we petitioned only for ourselves, and could not help that the viceroy chose to open the trade generally. The sneer with which you designate us "a tribe of men," scarcely deserves notice; we are here in peaceable prosecution of our trade; and we have always been taught to believe that whether it be a tribe of Scotchmen, a tribe of Englishmen, or a tribe of Parsees all British subjects are equally the care of our gracious sovereign, or his representative wherever they may be.

You have once said you are an impartial editor and your paper is open to all parties. If you wish to make your claim good you will insert this in your next number; if it is not inserted, means will be found of publishing it both here and in India, with reasons for its publications.

Your obedient servants,

A PARSEE MERCHANT,
AND DETESTER OF PRIDE.

Canton October 4th 1834.

THE CHINESE EMPIRE.

[Continued from No. 39, Page 156.]

Mantchooria, however, is superior to Mongolia in point of soil. The Mongols, once the conquerors of the world, and who had spread over Asia and Europe, inhabit the worst spot of Asia, Siberia excepted. The territories along the great wall have a few fertile spots, which are either imperial hunting grounds or domains. The region about the yellow river is barren. Ka-a-tchin is fertile, but the lands bordering upon Tsit-si-han are frightful deserts. The country of the Kalkas, to the north of the Kobi desert, is not much better; Ouliarutai, on the Russian frontiers, participates in all the horrors of a Siberian climate, added to the sterility of the soil. Entirely different from both inner and outer Mongolia is Kokonor, including Sé-fan, the fourth ill-defined province of Mongolia; situated between Tibet and Sze-chuen, it partakes of the soil of both, but, mostly inhabited by nomadic tribes, it is in a very low state of cultivation, and too mountainous to give a free scope to agriculture. The Mongols possess a cheerful

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position, and can even enjoy themselves in their dreary deserts; as the Chinese empire they enjoy many advantages; and as their numerous standards, into which the whole nation is divided, have never been called upon to perform actual service, they have little to complain of their Chinese masters. Some parts of Mongolia, however, are under the immediate control of the Manchus, and stand to it in the same relation as eastern Turkestan and Soungaria, which constitute the government of Ele. Both dependencies are of little value to the state. The soil is in most parts poor, and the population, on account of the destructive and continual wars, very scanty. The Manchus would have acted wisely in not grasping at possessions, the tenure of which is very uncertain, and have been bought with much blood. It is from this quarter that China is available, and if ever the Usbecks, Kinghis, or Russians are tempted to an invasion, they can easily penetrate to Kan-suh and Shen-se.

In annexing Thibet as a fief to the empire, which Kan-he commenced and Keen-lang accomplished, the Manchus did it most likely with the view of exercising an uncontrolled sway over the popes of Shamanism, in order to check its bigotted votaries, the Mongols.

The Dalai Lama and Bontchin Erdeni are indebted for their existence to the Manchoo family, who drove the Kalmucks out of Thibet. Though viewing every mortal as their slave, they pay homage to the Chinese emperor, who, in his turn, does not fail to render them due honor. The greater part of Thibet is under Chinese influence, but the state is not a gainer by the possession of an alpine table land, so cold and unproductive that the poor inhabitants find it very difficult to subsist. If the gold mines were worked to any extent the expenses of government might be defrayed, but there are important considerations which prevent the greedy Chinese officers from having recourse to such a measure.

By the acquisition of Thibet the possessions of China have thus nearly come in contact with the British. The government is perfectly aware of this fact, but Chinese policy thinks itself sufficiently sheltered behind the anti-national system. Attempts have been made by the martial Keen-lang to extend the frontiers towards the south. Birmah, and Ton-king, were each attacked in their turn, but to no purpose. If the Chinese had succeeded, would they have stopped there? Would not Siam, a country inhabited by myriads of Chinese, likewise have fallen a prey to their grasping ambition? How their conquests would have changed the face of the Indian archipelago! But let us not be carried too far by conjectures; we know that heaven's son claims the whole earth for his own; and it is only magnanimous forbearance which prevents him from spreading the influence of his benign government to the shores of the Atlantic. Few nations have profited by the generous offer of receiving the transforming influence of the celestial empire. Amongst these the Koreans hold the foremost rank. Their country is a fief of China, and always viewed as such by the emperor, but notwithstanding the constant homage of the Koreans, their frequent embassies, under the name of tribute-bearers, they have kept both the Manchus and Chinese out of their country, and are sovereign masters at home. The Loo-choo islands are included in the imperial composition, and have been much benefited by a nominal vassalage.

We have completed our tour throughout the Chinese dominions. Their component parts are as strange an anomaly as the government itself. The whole is held together as by magic. But the building composed of such heterogeneous materials has been erected with care, stone has been added upon stone, and now become unwieldy tottering from its own massiveness.

We cannot say much of the foundation, but whenever a political tempest begins to rage, such as occasionally arises in Europe, it may fall with a tremendous crash. To pry, however, into futurity is not our object; we leave the destiny of nations to the great disposer of all events. Shall we call the inhabitants happy, whilst they live in ignorance, and are indifferent towards objects which constitute the prime aim of human life? A nation may live for centuries in peace and nevertheless be wretched, because government is in actual warfare against its prosperity. We leave our readers to muse upon the subject.

POPULATION OF CHINA. 中国的人口

The Roman empire including the provincials and conquered nations, is said to have comprehended under the Antonines, about 120 millions of inhabitants. The extent of its territory was fully equal to China proper, and although some of the provinces were only lately reclaimed from barbarians, and therefore by no means well cultivated, its ancient possessions in Europe, Asia and Africa, were, if not superior at least equal in populousness to China. From whence does then arise the disparity between 120 and 361 millions? luxury, as well as the frequent wars may have thinned the population, but they cannot have reduced it to such odds.

In our humble opinion, we can cherish no doubts about the correctness of the imperial statement, that the numbers are according to a well authenticated census, as near to the truth as possible, but we state freely some difficulties, which wiser men than ourselves will be able to remove.

In Shing-king or Leou-tung, the imperial statistics estimate the census to 949,009; now we have visited some districts of this territory ourselves, and with all allowance for mistakes, we suppose, that the number of inhabitants must at least be four-fold. In Kirin it is said there are only 307,781 inhabitants. We know that this country is extremely thinly inhabited, but this census would only give 11 inhabitants a square mile, which is incredible, on account of the continual influx of Chinese. In Tsit-sihan there are only 2398 families, which, considering the numerous tribes living scattered throughout this extensive country, must be far below the truth. Perhaps those only who pay tribute, and serve in the militia, are included in the number. We will not now discuss the census of Kokonor, and of Ele; the same remarks apply to this country, but merely intimate, that the numerous Mongul tribe is not comprised under the 361 millions.

So far we have seen, that the census is below the actual number, but in some provinces it is the reverse. But we are rather cautious to advance opinions, which might militate against facts, and give here the list of the extent and population of each province.

Pe-chih-le; extent, 58,949 square miles; inhabitants 27,990,874; upon each square mile 473

Shan-tung; extent, 65,104 s. m. inhabitants 28,958,764 upon each s. m. 515.

Keang-nan (the two provinces Keang-soo and Gan-hwuy) extent, 92,961 s. m. inhabitants 72,011,560 upon each s. m. 774.

Shan-se; extent, 55,268 square miles, inhabitants 14,004,210; upon each s. m. 253.

Honan; extent, 65,104 square miles, inhabitants 23,087,171; upon each s. m. 354.

Keang-se; extent, 72,176 square miles, inhabitants 30,426,999 upon each s. m. 421.

Fokien; extent, square miles 53,480, inhabitants, 14,777,410; upon each s. m. 276.

Che-keang; extent, square miles 39,150, inhabitants 26,256,784; upon each s. m. 671.

Hoo-pih and Hoonan; extent, square miles 144,770, inhabitants 46,022,605; upon each s. m. 317.

Shense and Kan-suh; extent, square miles 154,008, inhabitants 25,400,381; upon each s. m. 164.

Sze-chuen; extent, 166,800, square miles, inhabitants 21,435,678; upon each s. m. 128.

Kwang-tung; extent, 79,456 square miles, inhabitants 19,174,030; upon each s. m. 241.

Kwang-se; extent, 78,250 square miles, inhabitants 7,317,895; upon each s. m. 93.

Yun-nan; extent, 107,969 square miles, inhabitants, 5,561,320; upon each s. m. 51.

Kwei-chow; extent, 64,554 square miles, inhabitants 5,288,219; upon each s. m. 82.

We ask the political economist, whether 774 human beings can live upon one square mile, which is thrice the population of England, where only 225 live upon the same spot. If, however, the census of Gan-hwuy and Keang-soo is correct, we are persuaded, that there is no spot upon the whole globe which is so thickly populated; nor can a larger number possibly live upon the same extent of territory. Keang-soo, moreover, is full of lakes, and has also considerable marshes, which are of course not arable. The utmost industry can subside the cultivator; yet he has nothing to spare from his hard earned produce; and nevertheless both Gan-hwuy and Keang-soo have very largely to contribute towards the maintenance of the imperial courts. Shan-tung and Che-keang are mountainous provinces, with many barren tracks and unproductive plains, yet according to the imperial census the former has 515 and the latter 671 inhabitants upon each square mile. We allow the Chinese to be a most frugal people, who do not require half the extent of territory to maintain themselves as an European would need, to live in a state of comfort, but can 617 human beings find subsistence in so small a space? Surely if the imperial statistics are correct, the populousness of Keang-soo, Gan-hwuy and Che-keang overthrows the theory of Malthus. Pichchile is apparently barren, but has nevertheless 473 inhabitants upon the square mile.

We are at a loss to find out why Yun-nan should have fewer inhabitants than Kwei-chow, the most unproductive of all the provinces, nor can we make out why Kwang-tung and Honan, both possessing a dense population, should not have an equal number with Che-keang upon each square mile, whilst the former is only one third, the latter one half as populous.

It is not with a view to impeach the statements given in the Repository, that we write this, but we are anxious that our doubts should be solved for our own satisfaction. Upon the whole we think, that the total amount of 361 millions is not too much for the Chinese empire. It is very evident, that the Chinese are the most prolific nation on the globe. Instead of conquering other nations like the Romans, they took possession by the numerical force of their population, colonized and spread until mountains and deserts prevent their farther progress. A nation like the Chinese, so numerous, guided by the same laws, attached to the system of the ancients, were more likely to abide the subjects of one prince, than the heterogeneous tribes, who acknowledged the sway of the Romans. The striking characteristic, which doubtless constitute the Chinese nation a people distinct from all human kindred, contributed much to that unity of design, which caused them to abhor foreigners and to crowd under the protection of their native leaders.

Has China ever been as populous as it is now? Can the nation continue to increase in proportion, without absorbing finally all resources? These are the questions, which we should fairly ask, to come to a satisfactory conclusion. The rising generation is at the present moment so great, as to frighten the mandarins, who tremble at the prospects before them. Fully persuaded, however, that in the providence of God, the population keeps pace with the means of subsistence, and if increasing to excess finds an outlet in emigration, we fondly hope, that the threatening evil may be averted from this empire. Mant-chooria presents still a large field for Chinese colonists, they may also find uncultivated lands on the western frontiers, and may even send colonies to the west coast of America. It is very obvious, that this great mass of mankind is near a grand crisis. The world has changed, without their partaking in those changes, and it will be finally their turn to yield to the common impulse given from the west. If a handful of barbarians from the desert, could change the face of the country, should the enlightened spirit of enterprise, which now pervades Europe, remain dormant on its approach to the Chinese frontiers? We should regret if so many millions got into a state of fermentation, for the consequences would be awful; but if they do not advance with the world, they will sooner or later fall a sacrifice to their stubbornness.

Intelligent Chinese in reading this paper might perhaps quote a passage of their sages, and leave matters to proceed in their natural course, whilst they with all their countrymen persevered in the beaten track. Such is also the maxim of the government; nothing influences it, but bare necessity. Time is on the wing with its revolutions, but they do not heed this flighty companion, until it is too late to keep pace with him.

THE CANTON REGISTER.

'The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce.'

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 7.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 14TH, 1834.

NO. 41. PRICE 50 CENTS.

FREIGHT TO LIVERPOOL.

THE British brig ANN, Captain Penrice, has a few Tons to spare;—to sail with all despatch;—Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. Canton, 6th October, 1834.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE new and fast sailing ship, ELIZA STEWART, Captain Millar, is under engagement to sail on or before the 10th proximo. For the remaining room about 150 tons, apply to R. TURNER & CO. Canton, October 3rd, 1834.

FOR ABERDEEN DIRECT.

THE British Brig, CITY OF ABERDEEN, Ja Monro Captain, will leave Whampoa early in November; burthen (per Register) 260 Tons. For freight apply to JA INNES.

FOR LONDON.

THE Teak ship BAROSSA, Captain P. J. Reeves, to sail on the 20th November. For freight apply to THOMAS DENT & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE ship GENERAL GASCOYNE, Captain J. Fisher to sail on the 15th November. For freight apply to THOMAS DENT & Co.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE well known British bark MORFEA, Captain Cromarty, to load at Whampoa, is open for freight or charter to London, or any other port. Apply to A. S. KEATING.

FREIGHT TO LINTIN & MANILA.

THE PASCOA, Captain Morgan, to sail with all despatch. Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. Canton, 9th October, 1834.

FOR LINTIN, SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE well known fast sailing ship LORN CASTLEREACH, Captain P. Tonks, will sail positively from Whampoa on the 15th of October. For freight apply to DORABEE HORMUZJEE, No 7 French Hong.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE HELEN, Captain G. Lungley, will sail on the 20th of September next. For freight apply to CURSETJEE SAPOORJEE PARECK, AND FRAMJEE JEMSETJEE, No. 4, American Hong.

FOR SINGAPORE & BOMBAY.

THE ship CHARLOTTE, Melville, will leave Whampoa on the 20th of September. For freight apply to BURJORJEE FURDOONJEE, No 3 Powshun Hong.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE ALLALEVIE, Captain Andree, will leave Whampoa on the 15th instant. For freight apply to DADABHOY & MANACKJEE RUSTOMJEE.

FOR LINTIN.

THE FORT WILLIAM, Captain Neish, to sail early in November. Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR LINTIN THE STRAITS AND BOMBAY TOUCHING AT CEYLON.

THE GLENELG, Captain Lungley, to sail early in November. Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR THE STRAITS AND CALCUTTA.

THE REDROVER, Captain Clifton, to sail on the 1st November. Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR BATAVIA DIRECT.

THE new Dutch bark SUMATRA, Captain Hermani, will sail on or before the 10th proximo. For freight apply to B. GERNAERT. Canton, October 4th, 1834.

FOR SINGAPORE, RHIO, & BATAVIA.

THE Dutch bark "LOUISA," daily expected, will be despatched for the above ports without delay. For freight apply to A. S. KEATING. Canton, September 15th, 1834.

FREIGHT TO MANILA AND BATAVIA.

TO sail in a few days from the Typa for Manila and Batavia, the Dutch Schooner, HARRIOT; for passage or freight apply to JA INNES. Canton, 13th October, 1834.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.

THE well known fast sailing brig, GOVERNOR FINDLAY, Captain Kennedy, now at the Capsingmoon; 290 Tons Register. Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR SALE AT LINTIN.

PATENT FELT, for ships bottoms, roofs of buildings, &c. &c. in sheets. Apply to JOSEPH CHAN. Canton, October 6 1834. No 9 French Hong.

NOTICE.

RISKES for all parts of the world will be taken by J. GODDARD, Agent for the office in China, Payable in case of loss by Messrs. GREGSON, MELVILLE & KNIGHT, Agents in London do. do. Messrs. GILMORE & CO., in Calcutta

NOTICE.

RISKES will be taken in the China Insurance Office, according to the regulations of the office as lately established here by DADABHOY AND MANACKJEE RUSTOMJEE.

NOTICE.

RISKES will be taken in Vicojajee Merjer's Constituents Insurance Office of Bombay, on the same terms as heretofore. RUSSELL & Co. Agents.

FOR SALE.

A British ship of about 800 tons, built on the western side of India, and for any voyage. Intending purchasers may learn particulars from JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

BILLS drawn by the Court of Directors of the East India Company on the Governor in Council of Bombay, at 60 days sight, in sets of B. Rupees 2133, may be had on application to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

TO RENT.

GNE half of one of the neatest and most convenient Factories in Canton, newly furnished. Apply to the Editor.

RICE, in quantities for ships to enter the Port free of the Cumsha and measurement dues, may be had at Lintin. Apply to A. S. KEATING.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having been appointed agent for Framjee Nasserwanjee & Co.'s Insurance Office of Bombay, is prepared to receive applications for Insurance on such risks as by the regulations of the office he is permitted to take. BURJORJEE FURDOONJEE, No. 3, Powshun Hong.

NOTICE.

A European or American who is well practised in commercial affairs, and the routine of the counting room, willing to make himself generally useful in business and wanting employment, may learn of a situation by applying in writing to the Editor, giving name and reference. Canton, September 23rd, 1834.

NOTICE.

THE ANGLO-CHINESE KALENDAR for 1834. —Price 50 cents. Published March 31st, 1834, and for sale at the Albion Press Office, No. 6 Danish Hong.

NOTICE.

Horsburgh's Charts are always on sale at R. MARKWICK & Co's.

NOTICE.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT, published weekly, may be supplied to subscribers at \$ 22 per annum, or \$ 50 cents for a single number, on application to R. MARKWICK & Co.

NOTICE.

THE Editor begs to state respectfully, for general information, that during his stay at Macao for the recovery of his health, his duties will be performed by a friend.

All letters must be post paid.

CANTON.

CANTON REGISTER EXTRAORDINARY

CANTON 13TH OCTOBER 1834.

DIED at Macao at half past ten O' Clock on the night of Saturday the 11th of October, the Right Honorable William John Lord Napier of Merchiston a Baronet of Nova Scotia, Captain R. N. and His Britannic Majesty's Chief Superintendent in China. His Lordship expired of a lingering illness brought on by the arduous performance of his duties at Canton, aggravated by the treatment received from the Chinese Government when on his passage, in a sick state, to Macao.

His Lordship was born on the 13th of October 1786, and would this day have completed his 48th Year.

We cannot trust ourselves at this moment with the expression of our feelings on the truly mournful and distressing event announced, in the annexed reprint of the Canton

Register Extraordinary of yesterday—than which nothing could have given a greater shock to the sensibilities of the foreign community of Canton. Immediately on receiving the sad news several British subjects proceeded to Macao for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to Lord Napier's memory, by attending his funeral; and the principal British merchants have closed their Counting Houses for this day in testimony of their grief on the occasion.

About 11 o'clock on Sunday night a very alarming fire broke out a short distance above the foreign factories and continued to burn with great violence for nearly five hours, fortunately however the wind was not so strong or in such a direction as to occasion much uneasiness for the safety of our dwellings. The damage sustained must have been very considerable but we do not hear of any lives having been

M. S. Andromache was to sail from Macao roads for Macao on Sunday the 12th instant at day light.

H. M. S. Imogene will it is said proceed on a cruise to Manila.

The arrivals during the week are of greater variety and interest than the Register has had to record for some time back. We enumerate the GRIFFIN from Mexico and the Sandwich Islands, the NOVO VIAJANTE from Lisbon 4th June, the HEBE from Liverpool 25th May the ORISSA from Singapore the CHARLES GRANT, from Bombay. The American ships ITALY from New York, and SACHEM from Boston both via Batavia, bringing American news to June.

In the NOVO VIAJANTE a new judge has come out to Macao, in succession to Dr. Jozé Fellippe Pires da Costa, whose term of service has expired; and this vessel brings the pleasing intelligence of the civil war in Portugal being at an end; Dom Miguel and Don Carlos having embarked for Italy; the former with a pension of sixty contos, (equal to about sixty thousand taels) per annum provided he do not attempt to return or intermeddle with the affairs of Portugal. It was in contemplation to make LISBON a free port for the produce of all nations, subject only to an *entrepot* duty of one per cent; which held out a joyful prospect of returning prosperity to the long-suffering merchants of the capital.

We further learn that Mr. BERNARDO PIRES, a native Goa, has been appointed, under the title of Prefect, to succeed Don MANOEL DE PORTUGAL as Viceroy and Captain General of Portuguese India, which designations are now abolished.

The London papers extend to 23rd May; but contain no intelligence of particular interest. The celebrated LA FAYETTE died on the 20th May, at the mature age of 77.

The last date from the Republic of Mexico is from Mazatlan 25th June; at which period we regret to learn the Country was still suffering the miseries of civil war, which paralyzes its advancement in the career of improvement; though we believe private property was generally respected by the conflicting parties. And the inhabitants have, for a long time, been so accustomed to domestic broils, and revolutions in the government, that they are viewed with indifference.

We publish an edict from the Hoppo objecting to foreign boats entering the Bogue; but are happy to say it seems to be nothing but a *paper embargo*; for several of the usual passage boats have gone to and from Macao and Canton with the same facility as before.

BRITISH SHIPS

NOT YET ALLOWED TO ENTER THE PORT.

Although sixteen days have now elapsed, since the British trade was resumed at Canton, it is remarkable that no inward bound British vessels have yet been able to obtain pilots for entering the Port from the Chinese authorities at Macao.—Some of them have been consequently

detained outside of the Bogue since the latter end of August, subject to all the hazards which would have been experienced had we been visited with any of the severe typhoons, which are usual at this season and which, coming on vessels lying in unsheltered situations, *waiting for pilots* might have been attended with dreadful loss. Had the Chinese authorities been candid, this risk would have been avoided; as vessels expecting to remain, for any period outside, would have taken shelter in Cap-sing-moon or Cum-sing-moon. But, thank God, the elements have not concurred to bring on the ruin and destruction of British property, which might have been apprehended from the unjustifiable conduct of the petty Chinese officers who have presumed to fly in the face of the Viceroy's orders by continuing the suspension of so large a portion of the trade, after being formally re-opened by His Excellency's Edict. The Macao petty officers give out that pilots will not be granted, until the frigates have left China! The Hong Merchants on the contrary alledge that the delay is entirely attributable to an attempt of the aforesaid petty officers to exact some illegal extortions from the pilots. Where the truth lies we know not but we suspect the Macao reason is the true one. What are our Merchants about that they do not remonstrate to the Viceroy against this juggling and trifling, where interests so important are at stake? Where is the British Chamber of Commerce that we do not here of its interfering for the public good, in this case? However questionable may have been the expediency of petitioning for a re-opening of the trade; now that the trade is ordered by the Government to be re-opened no such doubt can be entertained. When the declared orders of the Viceroy are frustrated by underlings, the case is quite different.

WHAT WILL THE PEOPLE IN ENGLAND SAY?

(From a correspondent.)

This is an important question as to recent measures here, in as much as we must abide by what answer the English nation give to the recent despatch of her representative in China.

This is a subject respecting which, it is pretty clear no small quantity of nonsense will be talked and to try and lessen that as much as possible it is my object to point out what were the real subjects of difference between Lord Napier and the local government. His Lordship's demand was to present a letter, being from him to Viceroy Loo and to have it opened, expressing himself desirous to give His Excellency Loo every proper title but distinctly stating that it was not a petition or submission but a letter on terms of equality. The officials at the city gate first proclaimed to Chinese and Europeans that the address on his letter did not contain his Excellency's right and respectful name; this fudge lasted a day or two when on the 11th August we have an edict from the Viceroy expressly saying: "The said nation and this inner land have heretofore had no interchange of official communications and letters. Nor in the celestial empire is there this rule. How could I, the governor, in opposition to rule, permit it." Thus we arrive at the real subject of difference for whether the Eye (which is the term used in the Chinese official papers) was to remain at Canton or Macao pending the Emperor's pleasure is evidently a secondary point. Whispers in the court of proprietors at home may lead many there or in other countries to suppose that the Chinese feeling revolts at the slur cast on their national independence by the new Criminal and Admiralty jurisdiction over British subjects with which Lord Napier is vested, but this has never been objected to, and experience shews, as in the *express proposal* for trial in European presence of the supposed Kee-oo homicide, that the Chinese and their government have been willing under the old system that chiefs of factories should exercise jurisdiction over the subjects of their own nations. Having thus got at the point of disunion, let us examine its force.

If Lord Napier was to be of any use here, in return for the expence his establishment costs the country it was by breaking through that triple line of circumvallation which forces all merchants to go for redress to the Hoppo,

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Hongs and Linguists, who are themselves the aggrieveds and benefitting in pocket by the aggression; so it became clearly the first duty of a British representative to go to disinterested authorities. And had he failed in getting access to them, and treated with hongs, his expense here might have been saved to his country, and the nobleman's own peace and happiness consulted by staying in his native land.

Gratitude is due to Lord Napier for not resuming the false position taken here by the Honorable Company and I distinctly say "let us have no national representative in Canton, unless in direct communication, with the viceroy OR better still with Peking."

It is a dreadful draw-back the distance and time a despatch takes to go to and come from England; and I really think that by sealed despatches to be opened in certain emergencies *more full powers* with safety might be given; but I fear the people of England are slack and indifferent in the cause and my reason for saying so is that on looking to a relief of the rock of Gibraltar I see, in the days of Elliot, fleets of first rate line of battle ships, frigates and gun boats without number, whereas to carry our point (be it what it may) against three hundred millions of people England only affords one corvette. Is this true economy? DELTA.

Canton, 10th October, 1834.

Substance of an Edict from the Kwang-chow-foo to the Hong merchants against the stay in China of H. M. Ships Imogene and Andromache, dated 30th September 1834, received 4th October.

Pwan, Acting Chief Magistrate of Kwang-chow-foo &c. To the Hong Merchants requiring their full acquaintance herewith.

On the 9th day of the 8th moon in the 14th year of Taoukwang (11th September,) I received the following official document from the Poo-ching-sze Keih.

"On the 20th day of the 7th moon in the 14th year of Taoukwang (August 23th) the following official reply was received from Ke, the Foo-yuen of Canton Government.

"Kaou, the Tsan-tseang (an officer third in rank under an admiral) of the naval Commander in Chief's central division, has reported that the English barbarian war ship got under weigh and sailed off from Macao roads on the 7th day of the 7th moon (August 11th). To this, reply has been made as follows. "On examination it appears, by another report from the said Tsan-tseang that two barbarian war ships of the said nation returned, on the 10th to the Sha-kok anchorage, (Chunpee) and cast anchor—Directions having been already sent to the Poo-ching-sze's department, to transmit instructions for a precautionary guard, and to command the Hong Merchants to "enjoin orders on the said nation's barbarian eye, that be command them to set sail. This is on record. Let the Poo-ching-sze, in conjunction with the Ancha-sze examine and, in accordance with this reply to the further report of the said Tsan-tseang, transmit instructions for acting.—Let them also await the reply of the Governor and the naval commander in Chief, and then report the receipt thereof, copy and issue the same."

"On the same day was also received this reply.

"Kaou the Tsan-tseang of the naval Commander in Chief's central division "has reported that the English Chads' Cruiser and Blackwoods' cruiser, both vessels, came, on the 10th (August 14th) and anchored off Chunpee.—To this the following reply is made.—The Report being authenticated that the Chads' cruiser and Blackwood's cruiser came, on the 10th, and anchored off Chunpee "I have examined and find that the barbarians natural dispositions are treacherous and deceitful; it is exceedingly requisite to take precautionary measures and guard them closely. Let the Poo-ching-sze, in conjunction with the Ancha-sze forward instructions to the local civil and military (or naval) officers, "in obedience hereto, to take the lead of the officers and men in care of the passes, and of the cruising boats and vessels, and to maintain faithfully a diligent preventive guard. Also strictly to prohibit fishing and tanka boats "from approaching to afford supplies. Let the said Poo-ching-sze order, likewise, the Hong Merchants, to enjoin orders on the said barbarian eye, to "command the said cruisers to get under way immediately, and return to their country. They are not permitted to linger about, creating disturbance by "which they will involve themselves in criminality. Wait also for the replies "of the Governor and Commander in Chief; then report the receipt thereof, and "copy and issue the same."

"On the same day were received replies to the naval and civil officers of the Heang-shan station and district," [in almost precisely the same terms.] "And on the following day similar replies were given to another report of the Heang-shan civil magistrate, and to his assistant the acting Tso-tang of Macao," [all of which are here detailed in nearly the same words as above.]

"Having received all the above, and also reports from the Heang-shan magistrate and the others, I, the Poo-ching-sze, have, on the receipt of them "examined and find;—that in this case on the arrival and anchorage of the "English Chads' cruiser and Blackwood's cruiser, I sent directions for a "preventive guard, according to the replies made to the reports of the civil and "naval officers. This is on record. Now, having received the above, I forthwith issue these commands. They are issued to the Kwang-chow-foo, requiring them immediately to examine and act according to the tenor of the replies "and instructions, "from the first till now. Let him speedily send directions

* These are the words repeated by the Kwang-chow-foo.

"to the local civil and military (or naval) officers &c. [repeating the words "of the Foo-yuen.] Hasten! Hasten!"

Having received this I the Kwang-chow-foo forthwith issue this order. When the order reaches the said merchants, let them immediately enjoin orders on the barbarian eye, that he command the said cruisers immediately to get under weigh and return to their country. They are not permitted to linger about, to create disturbances, whereby they will involve themselves in criminality Hasten! Hasten! These are the orders.

Taou-kwang 14th year, 8th moon, 28th day.
September 30th, 1834.

Edict from the Hoppo respecting a boat entering the Bogue. October 6th 1834.
Pawo, by Imperial appointment Commissioner of Customs at the Port of Canton.

To the senior Merchants, requiring them to be fully acquainted herewith. The domestic officers on duty at the Bogue pass have reported: "that "on the second day of the present moon (October 4th) a barbarian *sampson* "entered the port. We went, followed by sailors, to the vessel. To our "astonishment, the barbarian boatmen would not submit to examination "and interrogation; but set sail and proceeded straight on. There was "language used which we did not understand, which made it difficult to "investigate. As is right we report clearly, for thorough investigation "to be made."

This coming before me the hoppo, I forthwith issue an order to examine What nation's barbarians were on board the said barbarian boat. Why she came to Canton without having obediently requested a permit? Whether or not she has had on board contraband goods? When the order reaches the said senior Merchants, let them in obedience hereto immediately examine, and report in answer according to truth. Let there not be the least glossing over or a moment's delay incurring thereby what will be very inexpedient. Hasten! hasten! A special order.

Taou-kwang 14th year, 9th Moon, 4th day. (October 6th.)

Account of the loss of the Dutch Ship Atlas bound hence to Batavia.

My dear..... Mindora Beach, August 14th, 1834. I suppose you will have heard of the unfortunate loss of the Atlas, and as people are often given to wonder how such things can happen, I will explain to you how this unfortunate circumstance took place.

We sailed, as you know, from Macao, on the 23rd ultimo, and were at the time prepared to encounter bad weather, having short top gallant masts up, the 1st reef in the topsails and reefed top gallant sails. We cleared the Grand Ladrone that evening about sunset, with a fine breeze at WSW. which continued until noon the next day, then became variable between W. and NW. light airs and sultry, until the 27th; this continuation of light winds induced me on the 26th to shift the short top gallant masts for the long ones; during the night the wind set in from the westward and gradually increased as it drew round to the southward; on the 27th, at 8 P.M. hove to and sounded on the Macclesfield bank, 17 fms; at 10 had 40 fms; at 11 a smart squall obliged us to lower our topsails—the sea rising fast—during the night the wind was unsteady, veering in squalls from W. to SW.; when I came on deck in the morning, it was evident that a decided change was about to take place in the weather; at 6.30 a severe squall brought the topsails on the cap, and carried away the weather fore topmast backstays. Double reefed the topsails—sent down top gallant yards—housed the masts—rove preventer braces and made all snug. By sunset it was blowing a stiff gale, with frequent violent gusts and a confused high sea ahead; which occasioned the ship to lurch very heavy to windward. This kind of weather continued with little variation, until we made the land on the morning of the 30th at 8 A.M. during which time I had been obliged to put the ship before the wind twice, to set up the lower rigging, which had become so slack, from the violent jerks it had received from the heavy lurching of the ship, that I was afraid of the masts springing.

When the land was seen the weather was so gloomy that I could not distinguish what land it was (by our reckoning we were well to the southward and had been steering E. from midnight); glad to ease the ship, on seeing the land, I hauled up ESE. and at noon got an altitude, which placed us in 13°, 24' N; just one degree to the northward of our latitude by account; braced up instantly—as the weather cleared up, we could distinguish the S.W. point of Mindora, which we were in hopes to weather; but as we approached the mouth of the straits, I could perceive we had a strong current to contend with; at 5, finding we could not weather, tacked, about 5 miles off shore, when the wind, which had been blowing (up to this time) a stiff gale, suddenly fell to nearly a calm; you may easily suppose how the ship rolled about in the heavy sea now running. This lull continued until nearly 7 P.M. when the breeze again freshened, and at 8 P.M. we were going 5 knots WNW. against a tremendous head sea, the ship plunging, and carrying away rigging all directions. As this course was nearly dead off shore, my intention was to stand off all night, and if the weather did not moderate in the morning, to bear up for Manila, to repair damages and get a supply of rope, to replace that we had used during the last few days; when I was alarmed by the chief mate saying at 9 P.M. there was an appearance of breakers to leeward of us. This surprised me very much, as Horsburgh says there are no soundings on the W. Coast of Mindora, until very close to the beach; and the Spanish charts, which were on the cuddy table, place nothing in the way, with the exception of a small reef projecting about a mile, and we were good 10 miles from the shore. But on going on deck my ears were saluted by the lookout, with breakers on the lee bow! and on looking under the lee beam (there could be no mistake) they were close aboard; there was no time to be lost, the helm was put down immediately, but she missed stays on account of the head sea.

Up helm and wore, when coming to the wind on the other tack had 6 fms. 7, 9, 12, and no ground. I could have thrown (from where I was standing) a biscuit into the breakers. I now became alarmed on finding the

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ship embayed between this reef and the † S.W. end of Mindora, and, through it was blowing hard, I ordered the 2nd reefs to be shaken out to work the clear of this danger; continued working all night under a press of canvass, which kept the watch employed repairing damages. At day light found we had gained 3 miles or thereabouts to windward of the reef; kept working during the day, the wind blowing in furious gusts—still held on, as the only hopes to get clear of this dangerous place. At 2.30, when about 5 miles to windward of the outer breakers, and heading out well clear of the N.W. point, observed a very heavy squall making up to the westward; wore ship, in readiness for it; when in the act of wearing the weather earing of the mainsail gave way, and the sail blew from the yard, falling across the deck; but it being a brand new sail, it did not split. The ship was scarcely round when the squall struck us; I thought it would have blown every thing out of us. I kept every thing up that it was possible to carry with any degree of safety to the masts, hoping to be able to be run past the † S.W. point, and get under the lee of the Appo shoal for shelter; the ship plunging bowsprit under. About 5 P.M. the squall ended, and became light for about 15 minutes, when the wind chopped round to the old quarter, and began to blow again with great violence; wore ship; the † S.W. point of Mindora at sunset bore S.S.E. dist. 10 miles. The main brace bumpkin having given way, and the carpenter's replaced it; whilst luffing up to get in the weather main brace by shaking the main topsail, the sail, altho' a new one of the best Dutch canvass (being so heavy having been saturated with rain for the last three days) gave way in the clue, and was soon in ribbands; thus were we reduced to foresail, fore topsail, and mizen topsail, and night coming on; we got another main topsail up, but I saw no possibility of bending it, as from the violent labouring of the ship, it was almost impossible to go up the rigging, and the yards were surging from side to side, in spite of preventer parrells, trusses, and rolling tackle; so that it was with difficulty a man could hold on; at this moment a poor fellow fell from the main yard on deck and was killed outright, and furthermore it was blowing a hurricane at the time; under all these circumstances, I did not feel myself justified in insisting on the men going aloft. In fact, there was no necessity for it on my part, as I had an excellent crew, consisting of 87 persons, among whom were 20 stout young Englishmen, 30 Lascars, and the remainder Javanese (several of whom have been 18 months in the ship), who would have bent the sail, had there been a possibility of doing it. I had still hopes of clearing the land under the sail we had, as it was blowing very hard, and we were so far to the southward when we wore after the squall, and were now lying out W. by N. Thus we remained standing on with the same weather until 2.30 A.M. when in a furious gust the fore sheet parted, and the sail, of course, soon split; clued up, and sent hands up to furl it; when the men had secured the sail, and were passing the gaskets, in a very heavy pitch, both fore and fore topsail braces gave way, and almost at the same instant, the foremast went over the side, carrying with it all the men on the fore yard, by which 3 were lost. Set all hands instantly to clear the wreck; about 3.50, whilst so employed, I observed breakers on the lee beam; as the ship was now unmanageable, as the last hope or chance of saving her, cut away the 2 bowers and sheet anchor (the cables having been previously hauled on deck in readiness for running) which was instantly done and the chains paid out to the ends. Having done now all in our power there was time left for thought, as we stood on deck looking at the breakers towards which the ship was rapidly driving, in a dismal dark night, a heavy gale of wind and torrents of rain; no doubt they were various and some melancholy enough; "mine were," "1st" if the anchors would hold! "2ndly" what would be the result of the first blow as the outer breaker was a very heavy one! At length, about 10 minutes from the time the anchors were let go, we passed through the outer breakers stern foremost with the rapidity of a shot, and did not touch. When through the surf, had 17 fms. I was in hopes the anchors would lay hold in coming through the reef, but she dragged them over as if there was nothing attached to the chains. In this manner the ship drifted thro' three successive breakers without touching, for which I can only account from the extreme heaviness of the rollers, and the velocity of her drift, by which she was carried over the reefs on the top of the surf; whilst drifting in this manner, in the utmost anxiety as to the result, we had various soundings in overfalls from 20 to 5 fathoms; at length, on the edge of the 4th reef, had 4½ fathoms,—and the next moment struck heavily abast, which broke the tiller, and carried away the rudder from the stern post; next moment had 10 fathoms water; in this manner we continued driving over successive patches striking very heavy on many of them, the anchor never holding, until at length the ship brought up in 2 fathoms, and there bilged, putting an end to all hopes of saving her.

1st August, at daylight, we found ourselves about ½ mile from the beach, on which a heavy surf was breaking. The boats landed during the day, but the gig was the only one that could be got off again, the others were obliged to leave upon the beach. On the 3rd and 4th the weather moderated; we succeeded in launching the boats, and in landing most of our store and provisions. On the 6th I dispatched Mr. Ellbeck, the chief mate, to Manila, for assistance; he returned on the 14th, bringing a pontine, which he had engaged for \$400 to transport the crew and stores, and a sergeant's guard sent by the governor for the protection of property. I am (August 20th) on board the said pontine on my way to Manila, having left the wreck on the 18th, her mainmast, mizenmast, bowsprit, and mainyard standing; her cables and four mchets, and numbers of other things, which this vessel cannot take on board; endeavoured to get the chain cables out, but found it impossible, they being entangled to the mainmast below, and the water being within two feet of the gun deck beams.

Thus has the career of the Atlas been brought to a close; as fine a vessel as ever I wish to put my foot on board, as a proof of her strength, after beating over all the reefs, until she finally brought up, she had made no water; and it was not until nearly day light, that the carpenter reported she had bilged!

I feel confident that no exertion, on my part or on the part of the crew, has been wanting to save the vessel; no men could have stood the deck more willingly for the two days and nights, whilst endeavouring to beat the ship off the lee shore, than they did; nor could a crew have behaved better after the ship struck, than they did; no bustle or confusion, nor any act of insubordination they are all as much under command at this present moment as when the ship was in Macao roads. The ship was also in excellent order; the rigging had all been refitted during our stay in China; in fact, the ship

had been completely stripped; the suit of sails we had bent were all nearly new, and made of the best Dutch canvass; and good they proved, as the only sail that gave way was the maintopsail, which was done by shaking it. The continual rain, and constant succession of heavy squalls, was enough to destroy any canvass; the violent lurching, occasioned by the high short sea, caused great damage to her rigging; but the greatest difficulty we had to encounter, when endeavouring to work off shore was the lulls between the squalls, as during their duration the heavy swell and current combined set us back often as much as we had gained during the squalls; whilst carrying the ship under water to gain an offing.

To conclude, and I daresay you will laugh at me: I am no fatalist, nor yet superstitious; but yet I had a dread hanging over me of some calamity, an indescribable feeling I know not how to express.

These banks lay in from 13° 5 to 13° 15, and appear to be detached patches of coral with deep water between them; the outside patches or barriers, being, as near as I can guess, about three leagues from the land, in the form of a crescent, the northernmost point attached to the shore, but the southernmost apparently detached. These banks appear to be unknown to the Spaniards, as the native craft that came to our assistance, tho' drawing only 7 feet water, touched on three different patches, when about ¼ of a mile from the ship, and eventually anchored in 10 fms. about 1½ cables length from the wreck.

This is the fifth time I have been along this coast, but I never observed any signs of this reef, and should in working have stood boldly on for any part of the coast. Whilst the bad weather continued we could perceive the breakers from the beach, as far as the eye could reach along the horizon extending to the southward. The ship appears to have come over the northernmost patches.

There is a village close to the northernmost called "Mamburas" and is so marked on the charts, but the inhabitants are so poor they have it not in their power to render any assistance, in fact they begged provisions from us.

Any part of this letter you choose to make public you have my permission so to do, if you think it will be of any service to the public.

I remain, dear..... Yours sincerely,

(Signed) R. SYMONS.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY FOR SEPTEMBER.

THERM. BAR.

night.	noon.	WINDS.
① 78 85	30:00	ES. fine weather light breeze.
② 79 86	30:00	SE. do. do. do.
③ 79 86	29:90	SE. do. do. sultry do.
④ 80 86	29:85	SE. do. do. 1st part showers do.
⑤ 80 86	29:85	SE. do. do. do. do. do.
⑥ 80 88	29:90	SE. do. do. sultry do.
⑦ 78 86	29:85	SE. a N. do. 1st. & mid sul. lat. pt. rn. lt. br.
⑧ 77 83	29:75	N a SE. 1st pt. fi. m. & l. unstd. rn., sqlls. lg. ve. br.
⑨ 77 84	29:80	N. a NE. cldy. mid. & lat. do. light br. vble.
⑩ 76 80	29:90	SE. do. do. do. light breeze.
⑪ 76 84	29:95	SE. fine weather throughout do.
⑫ 78 85	29:95	SE. do. do. do. do.
⑬ 79 86	29:80	SE. a SW. do. sultry do. do. vble.
⑭ 82 86	29:80	SE. first pt. fine, mid. & lat. rn. at times do.
⑮ 79 87	29:90	SE. fine weather, light breeze.
⑯ 80 86	30:00	SE. 1st pt. showers, otherwise fine, mod. br.
⑰ 80 86	30:00	SE. fine weather, sultry, light breeze.
⑱ 80 88	30:00	SE. a NW. do. do. do. vble.
⑲ 77 85	30:00	N. 1st pt rain, mid. & lat. fine, mod. breeze.
⑳ 72 82	30:00	N a NNW. fine weather do.
㉑ 72 81	30:00	N. 1st & mid. pts. fine weather, fsh. br. mt. pt.
㉒ 72 82	29:95	N. fine weather do. light breeze.
㉓ 73 83	29:95	N a NNW. do. do. do.
㉔ 72 82	29:90	N a NNW. do. do. do.
㉕ 71 82	29:90	N a NNW. do. do. do.
㉖ 73 83	29:90	N a NNW. do. do. do.
㉗ 75 83	29:90	N a NNW. do. at times mod. breeze.
㉘ 77 85	29:90	N a SE. most pt. cloudy, mod. breeze.
㉙ 77 81	29:90	N. cloudy freqt. rain do. lat. frh. br.
㊚ 71 74	30:00	N. constant light rain, moderate breeze.

NOTICE.

Term of subscription to the Canton Register } \$16 payable
and General Price Current per annum } quarterly.
do. do. for 6 mo. 10 } in advance.
do. do. for 3 mo. 6 }
do. to the Register per annum. 16 quarterly.
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do. to the Canton General Price Current per ann. \$5.
Extra numbers to subscribers taking 25 copies, do. \$5.
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Single copies of the Register, price 50 cents, and of the Canton General Price Current, price 25 cents, are to be purchased at Messrs. R. Markwick & Co's. Canton & Macao.

† Qu. the S.W. point of the northend? and the same query may be applied to the whole of the letter Editor.

October

THE CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 7. TUESDAY, OCTOBER 21ST, 1834. NO. 42. PRICE 50 CENTS.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.

Pursuant to instructions under the Royal Sign Manual, JOHN FRANCIS DAVIS, Esquire late second Superintendent has this day assumed the office of CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT OF BRITISH TRADE IN CHINA, vacant by the lamented decease of the Right Honorable Lord Napier, and conformably, to the provision of the aforesaid Royal Instructions, John Harvey Astell, Esquire late Secretary to the Commission has succeeded to the office of Third Superintendent.

Captain Charles Elliot R. N. has been appointed by the Chief Superintendent to fill the office of Secretary to the Commission.

By order of the Superintendents,
CHARLES ELLIOT.

Macao, October 13th, 1834. Secretary.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER, TO ANY PORT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

THE ship "WATERBURY" Captain J. A. Turner, of 558 tons, will sail on the 21st inst. For freight apply to J. A. TURNER & Co. Canton, October 17th, 1834.

FOR ABERDEEN DIRECT.

THE British Brig, City of ABERDEEN, Ja Moure Captain, will leave Whampoa early in November; burthen (per Register) 230 Tons. For freight apply to JA INNES.

FOR LONDON.

THE Teak ship BAROSSA, Captain R. J. Reeves, to sail on the 20th November. For freight apply to THOMAS DENT & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE ship GENERAL GAS OYNE, Captain J. Fisher, to sail on the 15th November. For freight apply to THOMAS DENT & Co.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE well known British bark MORFAT, Captain Cromarty, to load at Whampoa, is open for freight or charter to London, or any other port. Apply to A. S. KEATING.

FRIGHEIT FOR UNITED STATES.

THE ships TREMONT & VOLUNTEER will take freight for any port in the United States. Apply to FRANKLIN, STEIGIS & Co.

FRIGHEIT TO LINTIN MANILA.

THE PASCOA, Captain Morgan, to sail with all despatch. Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. Canton, 19th October, 1834.

FOR LINTIN, SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE well known fast sailing ship LORD CASTLEBROUGH, Captain P. Tonks, will sail positively from Whampoa on the 15th of October. For freight apply to DORRICE, HORNBY & Co. No 7 French Hong. Canton, 17th August 1834.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE Hires, Captain G. Lungley, will sail on the 20th of September next. For freight apply to CURRIE, SAMPSON & Co. No. 1, American Hong.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE ALLALEVIE, Captain Andree, will leave Whampoa on the 15th instant. For freight apply to DORRICE & MANACKIE RESTOMJEE.

FOR LINTIN.

THE FORT WILLIAM, Captain Neish, to sail early in November. Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR LINTIN THE STRAITS AND BOMBAY TOUCHING AT CEYLON.

THE GLENELG, Captain Lungley, to sail early in November. Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR THE STRAITS AND CALCUTTA.

THE REDROVER, Captain Clifton, to sail on the 1st November. Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE Bark THETIS, Captain Clark will leave Whampoa for the above ports positively on the 21st November. Apply to E. W. BRIGHMAN. Canton, 20th October, 1834.

FOR SINGAPORE & CALCUTTA.

THE WATER WITCH, Captain Henderson, will be despatched positively as above in the 1st November next. THOMAS DENT & Co. Canton, 16th October, 1834.

FOR BATAVIA DIRECT.

THE new Dutch bark SUMATRA, Captain Hermani, will sail on or before the 10th proximo. For freight apply to B. GERNAERT. Canton, October 4th, 1834.

FOR SINGAPORE, RHIO, & BATAVIA.

THE Dutch bark "LOUIS," daily expected, will be despatched for the above ports without delay. For freight apply to Canton, September 15th, 1834. A. S. KEATING.

FRIGHEIT TO MANILA AND BATAVIA.

TO sail in a few days from the Typa for Manila and Batavia, the Dutch Schooner, HARRIOT; for passage or freight apply to Canton, 13th October, 1834. JA INNES.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.

THE well known fast sailing brig, GOVERNOR FINDLAY, Captain Kennedy, now at the Lintin; 230 Tons Register. Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

WANTS A PLACE A Young Englishman with an undoubted character, who has been accustomed to act as Personal Servant. Apply to the Editor.

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PATENT FELT, for ships bottoms, roofs of buildings, &c. &c. in sheets. Apply to JOSEPH CRAIG. Canton, October 6 1834. No 9 French Hong.

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SHEET Copper of 20 to 26 oz. and 7 cwt. Copper Nails, English Canvas, 1/2" and 3/4" wide Anchor and Chain Cable, Rigging Tars, Europe Rope, Sloop Rigging, and various other stores. Apply to A. S. KEATING.

BY public auction in satisfaction of sundry Banker Bonds, on a day to be hereafter named by R. MARKWICK & Co. Imperial Hong. The fast sailing BARK ANTON A. L. of 223 Tons built at Cowes, commanded by Capt Allen and now lying at Whampoa.

Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. or to R. MARKWICK & Co. who will provide with an Inventory of Stores.

NOTICE.

INDEMNITY INSURANCE OFFICE OF CALCUTTA. RISKS for all parts of the world will be taken by J. GODDARD, Agent for the office in China. Payable in case of loss by Messrs. GREGSON, MELVILLE & FRISHT, Agents in London. Messrs. GILMORE & Co. in Calcutt.

NOTICE.

RISKS will be taken in the China Insurance Office, according to the regulations of the office as lately established here by DORRICE AND MANACKIE RESTOMJEE.

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RISKS will be taken in Viceroy Merle's Constituents Insurance Office of Bombay, on the same terms as heretofore. RUSSELL & Co. Agents.

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A British ship of about 450 tons, built on the western side of India, and fit for any voyage. Intending purchasers may learn particulars from JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR SALE.

BILLS drawn by the Court of Directors of the East India Company on the Governor in Council of Bombay, at 60 days sight, in sets of B. Rupee 2 33. may be had on application to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

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RISKS to quantities or sh sh to enter the port from the Cumshia. measurement dues, may be had at Lintin. Apply to A. S. KEATING.

NOTICE.

A European or American who is well practised in commercial affairs, and the routine of the counting room, willing to make himself generally useful in business and wanting employment, may learn of a situation by applying in writing to the Editor, giving name and reference. Canton, September 23rd, 1834.

TO RENT.

ONE half of one of the newest and most convenient Factories in Canton newly furnished. For particulars. Apply to No. 3, Imperial Hong. R. MARKWICK & Co.

NOTICE.

THE ANGLO-CHINESE KALENDAR for 1834.—Price 50 cents. Published March 31st, 1834, and for sale at the Albion Press Office, No. 6 Danish Hong.

NOTICE.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT, published weekly, may be supplied to subscribers at \$ 22 per annum, or \$ 50 cents for a single number, on application to R. MARKWICK & Co.

NOTICE.
Horsburgh's Charts are always on sale at
R. MARKWICK & Co's.

NOTICE.
THE Editor begs to state respectfully, for general information, that during his stay at Macao for the recovery of his health, his duties will be performed by a friend.

All letters must be post paid.

CANTON.

There have been a great number of arrivals during the past week but we have not received any news of later dates than previously in possession of. The Pilot Chops so long withheld at Macao from the British ships detained outside of the Bogue were granted this day week; and the first of them (consisting of 13 sail) reached Whampoa on the 17th instant.

H. M. S. Andromache sailed for India early on Thursday the 16th instant. The Imogene remains.

It will gratify the Public to learn that Lady Napier's health has not suffered under the severe domestic affliction with which she has been visited; and that the misfortune is endured with the fortitude of a well regulated and religious mind. We understand it is her Ladyship's intention to proceed with her family to England by an early ship.

We are requested to state that the Bombay Castle hence to Singapore was spoken in 9.30 N. on the 29th ultimo 14 days out, by the Suzanna arrived at Macao.

DUTCH SCHOONER HARRIET.

A correspondent informs us that Captain Laming of this vessel was risen upon by his crew, and basely murdered, his first officer escaping severely wounded, but it is hoped he will recover. The Schooner and cargo are now safe being in the Typa under the care of a Portuguese guard. We are not in possession of all the particulars, but are informed, that the owners are much indebted to the exertion, firmness and conduct of a passenger a sea faring gentleman we believe of the name of Lincted. More particulars in our next.

DEFENCE OF HIS MAJESTY'S SHIPS.

We consider it an act of justice to publish the letter from an *Eye Witness*, in defence of his Majesty's Ships, and for greater clearness shall briefly recount the circumstances commented on. The frigates passed the Bogue on Sunday the 7th September and did not reach Whampoa till Thursday the 11th up to which day we are able to prove, the Chief Superintendent was anxiously expecting their boats to arrive in Canton. Without the boats he could not proceed to the frigates. He was in consequence absolutely helpless, in the power of the Chinese and until Friday the 12th without even a communication from the frigates, or the means of communicating with them. If he afterwards requested, that on arriving at Whampoa nothing further could be done, it may be conjectured as probably occasioned by the prospect of a favorable settlement which at that time existed, or with a view to avoid the bloodshed which must have resulted if the Chinese had we forced the defences which in the intervening days they were enabled to prepare; whereas could the boats have come up earlier, they would have taken the Chinese by surprise and have probably met with no opposition. We are aware and never attempted to keep out of the view of our readers that the weather was most unfavorable for the progress up the river of His Majesty's ships. The Editor of the Canton Register merely expressed his regret at the delay this occasioned and added is opinion as to what might have been the probable result, could their movements have been accelerated.

EXTRACTS FROM DR. COLLEDGE'S PRIVATE NOTES RESPECTING LORD NAPIER'S VOYAGE FROM CANTON TO MACAO.

On Sunday the 21st Inst: about 6 P.M. Howqua and Mowqua waited upon me for the purpose of delivering the "Chop" (or usual pass for foreigners) to proceed to Macao, and I in conformity with the arrangement which had been acceded to by myself on the part of the Right Honorable Lord Napier, was prepared with an order from his Lordship for H. M. Ships "Imogene" and "Andromache" to leave Whampoa; which order I promised to deliver to Howqua and Mowqua on their procuring Lord Napier and suite a proper conveyance to Macao by the Heang-shang passage; stipulating that the conveyance should in every respect be suited to the rank and dignity of His Lordship's high office, as the representative of our most Gracious Monarch, William the 4th.

This compact was made by myself on the part of Lord Napier, and by Howqua and Mowqua on the part of His Excellency the Viceroy of Canton, at the Consol House on the 19th Inst. in the presence of my friend William Jardine Esquire, in nearly the following words.

"I, T. R. Colledge engage on the part of the Chief Superintendent of British Commerce in China, the Right Honorable Lord Napier, that His Lordship does grant an order for His M. Ships now at Whampoa to sail for Lintin on my receiving a Chop from the Viceroy for His Lordship and suite to proceed to Macao, Lord Napier's ill state of health not permitting him to correspond with your authorities longer on this subject. One condition, I deem it expedient to impose, which is, that H. M. Ships do not submit to any ostentatious display on the part of your (the Chinese) Government." Howqua replied, "Mr Colledge, your proposition is of a most serious nature, and from my knowledge of your character I doubt not the honesty of it; Shake hands with me and Mowqua, and let Mr Jardine do so likewise," we all joined hands. Howqua and Mowqua then left us to go to the Viceroy, and in the evening returned with an answer that all was arranged according to my proposition, and that no mark of insult would be shewn to the Ships in passing the Bogue Forts. The following morning Howqua and Mowqua sent to say that we could not leave Canton that day, as they the Merchants were engaged in a further discussion with the Viceroy relative to our departure, which lasted until 9 1/2 P. M. When I again saw Mowqua who told me all was finally settled, and that we might go next day. The substance of the agreement, and both Mr Jardine and myself expected that Lord Napier and suite would be permitted to go to Macao in the usual manner foreigners do, viz stopping only at the Heangshan Chop House. However to my great mortification we had not left Canton two hours, before I discovered we were under a convoy of armed boats, and that we should not be allowed to pass beyond a few miles from Canton that night,—the boats having anchored at the Pagoda fort, in sight of a part of Canton. Monday 22d we again got under way, and proceeded slowly and tediously under a convoy of eight armed boats, two Transports carrying Military, and another boat with a Civil Mandarin in charge of the whole squadron.

Although the wind was generally favorable, we did not reach Heangshan till about midnight of the 23d; and it is now that I have to describe a scene of treachery practised upon His Lordship, which was not only annoying, but so greatly injurious, as to exasperate the symptoms of his complaint and cause a relapse of such as he had nearly recovered from previously to his leaving Canton. We were detained here from the time of anchoring the boats on the 23d until 1 P. M. of the 25th amidst a noise and confusion, beating of gongs &c. that His Lordship could barely support. This was by me repeatedly complained of. At day break of the 25th I sent a message to the Civil Mandarin through a Linguist informing him that I could no longer hold myself responsible for the safety of His Lordship if such an unwarrantable course of oppression was persisted in, that I had no medicine with me applicable to the change that had taken place in His

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Lordship's complaint &c. The Linguist was received by the Mandarin, but could elicit nothing satisfactory as to the probable time we should proceed to Macao. Provoked at length, beyond all endurance, by this cruel display of power, I requested the Linguist to accompany me to the Mandarin's boat; which he did without any kind of reluctance, and on his, the Linguist, sending up my name, an interview was immediately afforded me. Through him I explained most fully Lord Napier's sufferings, and the danger of delay under such circumstances. The Mandarin replied that he must consult with the Heangshan Authorities before he could promise to release us, but that he would lose no time in representing my statement. No further communication took place until 1 P. M. when this said Mandarin accompanied by two others of an inferior rank to himself came to us, and handed to me the Heangshan Pass. I consider that Lord Napier's illness was much aggravated by this unjustifiable, and (as far as I can learn) unprecedented detention.

(Signed) THOMAS R. COLLEDGE.

Macao 28th September, 1834.

Surgeon to H. B. M.
Superintendents

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF LORD NAPIER'S LATTER DAYS.

Lord Napier's illness commenced about the 11th of September, at a period of extreme heat when his public duties were of the most laborious nature; requiring his unremitting application, without excepting even those hours of the evening which it is generally desirable to devote to relaxation; during which, however, his Lordship was commonly to be seen at his desk in the office.

Before Sunday the 14th September, when he announced to the Chinese his desire to retire from Canton he was confined to a sick bed. His Lordship's physician had urged, that for the sake of his health, he should give up the labours of business, but such was his ardour in the public service that no persuasions could prevail till increased debility, on the 18th induced his medical adviser peremptorily to advise discontinuance of business. It was hoped his removal from his own very close apartments (formerly occupied by the Chief of the Factory) to the srier residence of Mr. Innes would produce some benefit and so far good was got, sleep, before not attainable was arrived at, and a lessened pulse, but great debility continued and as we before remarked, it was with difficulty and not without support that on Sunday the 21st he walked the short distance from the Factory to the boat in which he embarked for Macao. The last time he put pen to paper was in signing an order for the frigates to proceed to Lintin, which was now given to the Hong Merchants. During the passage to Macao on the 23rd he had an access of fever which excited the physician's alarm; the more so, as having no previous suspicion of the treacherous detention to which they were subjected, he was unprovided with medicines suited to the new symptoms that appeared. Not all the skill of the medical art, the soothing attentions of his family, nor the pure air of Macao sufficed to arrest the fatal progress of his Lordship's indisposition. His only relief from suffering was in devotional exercises, in which he was assisted by the Revd. Mr. Bridgman, whom he had learnt to esteem as a preacher when attending his public worship at Canton. On Wednesday the 28th instant though very feeble and drawing near to his end he was aroused by the Portuguese Ports saluting a direct arrival from Lisbon; some question took place as to the vessel's flag in his Lordship's hearing when he distinctly said, "If it is the Portuguese arms between White and Blue it is Donna Maria's new flag." During his Lordship's illness he had been disturbed by the frequency of the Macao church bells which the Religious communities at his request most considerably discontinued. Two days before his Lordship's death he instructed his private secretary to return his thanks for this mark of attention.

His Lordship died easily without the slightest struggle and desired that his grave should be adjoining to the late Dr. Morison's. His Lordship had expressed a wish to be

attended to the grave by six Navy Captains and to show how closely his slightest desire was attended to we annex a sketch of his funeral procession to attend which the following gentlemen proceeded from Canton, Messieurs Jardine, Dent, (arrived too late) Matheson, Innes, Leslie (arrived too late) P. F. Robertson, Keating, Crooke, Watson, Goddard, Brightman and Captains Crawford, Tonks and Griffiths. Minute guns were fired from H. M. S. Andromache and three volleys over the grave by the Portuguese troops. The constituted Authorities of Macao, the Troops, and a long line of British and Portuguese gentlemen made the funeral an imposing ceremony and the whole population of Macao turned out to see the spectacle. Minute guns were also fired by the B. E. S. Shipping at Whampoa; and the Counting Houses of the principal British Merchants of Canton were closed on the day of the funeral as well as that preceding it.

Funeral service was most impressively read by H. M. Chaplain the Reverend G. Vachell.

ORDER OF PROCESSION. FOR THE FUNERAL OF THE RIGHT HONORABLE WILLIAM JOHN LORD NAPIER.

The Guard of Honor composed of Portuguese troops.

The Judges and Procurador of Macao.

The Clergyman and Physicians to His Majesty's Superintendents.

The British Colours borne by two British Seamen.

THE CORPSE.

Capt. Blackwood.

H. B. M. R. N.

Capt. C. Elliot.

H. B. M. R. N.

Capt. Jonge.

H. B. M. R. N.

His Excellency the
Governor of Macao.

Capt. Chads C. B.
H. B. M. R. N.

Capt. Loureiro.
H. F. M. R. N.



Relations of the Deceased.

His Majesty's Superintendents.

The Revd. E. C. Bridgman. William Jardine, Esq.

Secretary to His Majesty's Superintendents.

Officers of His Majesty's Navy.

Officers of Her Faithful Majesty's Navy.

Do. Do. Do. Do. Army.

Mr. Innes. Mr. Matheson.

Followed by numerous British and Portuguese Gentlemen

THE GOVERNOR OF MACAO.

SOR. BERNARDO JOZE D' SOUZA SOARES D' ANDREA.
Captain Portuguese Navy.

On the 16th instant most of the British Merchants who proceeded from Canton to Lord Napier's funeral, waited on the Governor of Macao, accompanied by SIR GEORGE B. ROBINSON Baronet, and through MR. JARDINE, as spokes man expressed to his Excellency their thanks and gratitude for his kind and liberal conduct to British subjects at Macao, commencing with his complimentary reception of the Representative of the British Nation on the 15th of July; but more especially exemplified in the effectual protection afforded to British Ladies and families at Macao, when harassed by the Chinese Authorities during the discussions at Canton; and finally for the honor shewn to Lord Napier's remains, in attending his funeral, accompanied by the Civil and Military honors suitable to his Lordship's rank.

Mr. Barretto acted as interpreter, and through him the Governor returned thanks for the handsome and delicate manner in which the British Gentlemen had expressed their sentiments; observing however, that, considering the ancient relations of alliance and friendship between Great Britain and Portugal, he had done no more than his duty on the occasions alluded to. He most sincerely regretted the result of the proceedings attended by the death of the Noble Lord; deeply sympathized with his amiable family, and wished that the good offices which it was in his power to offer, had been on a less melancholy occasion.

Continuing the conversation the Governor remarked; That the days of "Mystery" were over and that the old system of always yielding to the Chinese was not the best calculated to succeed; that means were in progress for giving an impulse to the trade at Macao which he hoped and thought would be successful; that it was his wish to see foreigners availing of the place for the purposes of trade and that he would at all times be ready to exert his power in behalf of the interests of all Merchants resorting to the place.

His Excellency alluded to the establishment of a dépôt system at Macao on liberal terms which will no doubt restore to Macao much of her former trade.

DEFENCE OF HIS MAJESTY'S SHIPS

Mr. Editor,

I beg leave to remark on some observations in your No. of date 16th September respecting the movements of His Majesty's Ships Imogene and Andromache in passing the Bocca Tigris. The position of the frigates is not understood and hence the remarks on them have not been just. They were I can assure you, willing,—most willing instruments in the hands of the King's Representative; whose requests, I learn on good authority, were confined to the following points; first that the Marines and the frigates should pass the Bogue; afterwards to delay this for the latter; (nothing pressing;) on arriving at Whampoa, to undertake nothing more, and not risk the loss of a man; and lastly to return and repass the Bogue. These three were the communications that guided the movements of His Majesty's Ships. And under these circumstances I can not see that in aught depending on them, they have been at fault; nothing; nor will they, I am sure, if again called on to act in this Country.

Macao 11th October 1834.

An Eye Witness.

BRIEF NOTICE OF THE LIFE OF THE LATE RIGHT HONORABLE WILLIAM JOHN LORD NAPIER.

When the melancholy intelligence of Lord Napier's decease reached Canton, the last number of the Register was already in the printer's hands; and neither the time nor the feelings of the temporary Editor would allow of any other notice being given than a bare announcement of the afflictive event. If we omitted to recount the virtues of the character of the deceased or dwell in detail, on the deep sorrow of the British community, sympathized with, in no measured degree, by all foreigners in China, let it not be supposed that the lamented nobleman died unwept or that we were wanting in appreciation of the estimable qualities which both in a public and private view had so strongly won the general regard, and now aggravate a sense of the public and private loss. In truth the whole subject with its attendant circumstances is too deeply painful and tragical in its nature to be dilated on with that composure which should befit the occasion, and we shall therefore postpone a narration of some of the events of his Lordship's active life (for which we are indebted to a friend) which however meagre, cannot fail to be perused with affecting interest.

Descended from a family celebrated for talent and of a name at this day affording in our navy and army instances of courage enterprise and success, in various parts of the world, second to none; yet should these fail in gaining it celebrity

certain it is that the name of NAPIER and LOGARITHMS must go down together to the latest posterity.

The late Lord Napier selected the Navy as his profession at the age of 16 and served as midshipman in the "Imperieuse" with Lord Cochrane, was in Basque Roads and got some of the favors generally attending Lord Cochrane's officers being severely wounded whilst cutting out ships from shore. Lord Napier shared in the battle of Trafalgar on board the "Defence" Sir Geo. Hope, in the "Sparrowhawk," Captain Rogers and with Sir John Warren in the "Foudroyant" and was for a long period of years engaged in serving his country, some notion of the constancy and severity of which may be formed when the fact is known that in the twelve following years he was able to spare only six weeks to pass with his family in Scotland. On the peace in 1815 Lord Napier retired from active service but before settling on his family estates though then 29 years old he spent his first winter in a course of study at Edinburgh University and then began a series of Agricultural pursuits with quite as much energy and success as he had followed his profession. Joining the difficult objects of improvement of his estate with the comfort and happiness of the Peasantry he succeeded in making himself beloved by his father's tenants and esteemed and respected by the whole neighborhood. His Lordship wrote a Treatise on the system of Agriculture adapted to the Pastoral district he resided in which treatise is favorably noticed in the Edinburgh Review and the benevolent success of his other plans is recorded in the Spectator newspaper. Literary rewards from such "honest Chroniclers" being above what Royalty can bestow because they never attend except on merit.

His Lordship succeeded to his father in 1823 was recalled to his profession in 1824 when he commissioned the "Diamond" of 50 guns and was with her on the South American station for two years and a half.

On his return he was chosen one of the Sixteen Scotch Peers and took his place in the House of Lords during three Parliaments. His votes on the Catholic question and the Reform bill though with the present spirit of the age, being contrary to the conservative feeling of the Scotch Nobility he lost his election for last Parliament. Lord Napier was appointed one of the Lords of the Bed Chamber almost immediately after the succession of his present Majesty.

In religion Lord Napier followed the Presbyterian faith which had been very early adopted by his Ancestors and his Lordship's father presided as his Majesty's commissioner for many years in the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland; the late Lord though a strict follower of the faith of his fathers was most liberal to all. Though liberal also in politics he was never violent and abhorred all party spirit.

His pure and straightforward love of justice and patient attention in weighing the value of conflicting arguments eminently qualified him for the Judicial functions with which he was invested here.

Much of his Lordship's spare time was bestowed on Astronomy and the higher branches of Mathematics stimulated thereto by the fame of his illustrious ancestor. Whatever he gave his mind to he did it ardently. Much energy and perseverance in all pursuits were the prevailing features of his character, with a placidity of temper and benevolence that were singularly engaging.

His Lordship married his present Lady in March 1816 and leaves a family of two sons and six daughters; the present Nobleman is now 15 years old.

His Lordship was of a vigorous constitution, a spare frame and his turn for pursuits in the open air, simple tastes and abstemious habits, gave his family a right to expect a good old age; and the end of a useful and honourable career in his native land.—His Lordship died on the 11th October at the comparatively early age of 48 in this distant country of an illness (so far as limited mortal intellect can judge) brought on by his arduous duties in a burning climate, and his fate hastened by unusual delay, harsh and irritating treatment during his passage from Canton to Macao.

Shilton Lee

THE CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 7.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 28TH, 1834.

NO. 43. PRICE 50 CENTS.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.

Pursuant to instructions under the Royal Sign Manna, JOHN FRANCIS DAVIS, ESQUIRE late second Superintendent has this day assumed the office of CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT OF BRITISH TRADE IN CHINA, vacant by the lamented decease of the Right Honorable Lord Napier, and conformably to the provision of the aforesaid Royal Instructions, John Harvey Astell, Esquire late Secretary to the Commission has succeeded to the office of Third Superintendent.

Captain Charles Elliot R. N. has been appointed by the Chief Superintendent to fill the office of Secretary to the Commission. By order of the Superintendents, CHARLES ELLIOT.

Macao, October 13th, 1834. Secretary.

FOR FREIGHT, OR CHARTER, TO ANY PORT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

THE fine, new ship, CLYDE, Captain Kerr, of the burthen of 588 tons Apply to R. TURNER & Co. Canton, October 17th, 1834.

FOR ABERDEEN DIRECT.

THE British Brig, CITY OF ABERDEEN, Ja Monro Captain, will leave Whampoa early in November; burthen (per Register) 260 Tons. For freight apply to JA INNES.

FOR LONDON.

THE Teak ship BAROSSA, Captain P. J. Reeves, to sail on the 20th November. For freight apply to THOMAS DENT & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE ship GENERAL GASLOVNE, Captain J. Fisher to sail on the 15th November. For freight apply to THOMAS DENT & Co.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE well known British bark MOFFAT, Captain Cromarty, to load at Whampoa, is open for freight or charter to London, or any other port. Apply to A. S. KEATING.

FREIGHT FOR UNITED STATES.

THE ships TREMONT & VOLUNTEER will take freight for any port in the United States. Apply to RUSSELL, STURGIS & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE.

THE ORISSA, Captain Rodger, now at Lintin. To sail with all despatch. For freight apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. Canton, 27th October, 1834.

FOR LINTIN, SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE well known fast sailing ship LORD CASTLEREACH, Captain P. Tonks, will sail positively from Whampoa on the 15th of October. For freight apply to DORABJEE HORMUZZIEE. Canton, 7th August 1834. No 7 French Hoog.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE HELEN, Captain G. Lungley, will sail on the 20th of September next. For freight apply to CURSETJEE SAPOORJEE PARECK, AND FRAMJEE JEMSETJEE. No. 4, American Hoog.

FOR LINTIN.

THE FORT WILLIAM, Captain Neish, to sail early in November. Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR LINTIN THE STRAITS AND BOMBAY TOUCHING AT CEYLON.

THE GLENELG, Captain Lungley, to sail early in November. Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR THE STRAITS AND CALCUTTA.

THE REDROVER, Captain Clifton, to sail on the 1st November. Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE Bark THETIS Captain Clark will leave Whampoa for the above ports positively on the 20th. November. Apply to E. W. BRIGHTMAN. Canton, 20th October, 1834.

FOR SINGAPORE & CALCUTTA.

THE WATER WITCH, Captain Henderson, will be despatched positively as above on the 1st November next. THOMAS DENT & Co. Canton, 18th October, 1834.

FOR BATAVIA DIRECT.

THE new Dutch bark SUMATRA, Captain Hermani, will sail on or before the 10th proximo. For freight apply to B. GERNAERT. Canton, October 4th, 1834.

FOR SINGAPORE, RHIO, & BATAVIA.

THE Dutch bark "LOUISA," daily expected, will be despatched for the above ports without delay. For freight apply to A. S. KEATING. Canton, September 15th, 1834.

WANTS A PLACE a Young Englishman with an undoubted character, who has been accustomed to act as Personal Servant. Apply to the Editor.

FOR SALE AT LINTIN.

SHEET Copper of 20 to 26 oz. and 7 cwt. Copper Nails, English Canvas, Bower Anchor and Chain Cable, Riga Spars, Europe Rope, Slop Clothing and various other stores. Apply to Canton 23d October 1834. A. S. KEATING.

FOR SALE.

BY public auction in satisfaction of sundry Bottomry Bonds, on the 1st of November by R. Markwick & Co. Imperial Hong. The fast sailing BARK AUSTEN A. 1. of 223 Tons built at Cowes, commanded by Capt. Allen and now lying at Whampoa. Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. or to R. MARKWICK & Co. who are provided with an Inventory of Stores.

NOTICE.

INDEMNITY INSURANCE OFFICE OF CALCUTTA. RISKS for all parts of the world will be taken by J. GODDARD, Agent for the office in China, Payable in case of loss by Messrs. GREGSON, MELVILLE & KNIGHT, Agents in London do. do. Messrs. GILMORE & Co. in Calcutta

NOTICE.

RISKS will be taken in Viceroy Merjee's Constituents Insurance Office of Bombay, on the same terms as heretofore. RUSSELL & Co. Agents.

RICE, in quantities for ships to enter the Port free of the Cumsha and measurement dues, may be had at Lintin. Apply to A. S. KEATING.

NOTICE.

A European or American who is well practised in commercial affairs, and the routine of the counting room, willing to make himself generally useful in business and wanting employment, may learn of a situation by applying in writing to the Editor, giving name and reference. Canton, September 23rd, 1834.

TO RENT.

ONE half of one of the neatest and most convenient Factories in Canton newly furnished. For particulars. Apply to No. 3. Imperial Hong. R. MARKWICK & Co.

NOTICE.

THE ANGLO-CHINESE KALENDAR for 1834.—Price 50 cents. Published March 31st, 1834, and for sale at the Albion Press Office, No. 6 Danish Hoog.

NOTICE.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT, published weekly, may be supplied to subscribers at \$22 per annum, or \$50 cents for a single number, on application to R. MARKWICK & Co.

NOTICE.

Horsburgh's Charts are always on sale at R. MARKWICK & Co's.

NOTICE.

THE Editor begs to state respectfully, for general information, that during his stay at Macao for the recovery of his health, his duties will be performed by a friend.

ERRATA

It is with great regret that the acting Editor feels it necessary to apologize for the numerous errors of the press which have disfigured the columns of the Register, since the Editor's departure from Canton on account of his health. Want of practice and the pressure of other occupations must be accepted as an excuse for these imperfections. The last number abounds even more than the rest with errors of the press, besides other marks of being got up in haste, among which we beg to specify the following. Column 8. Line 9. After HOPE, insert the words, He was afterwards.

All letters must be post paid.

CANTON.

The Ship BOMBAY (formerly the Honorable Company's) has just arrived bringing London papers to the 19th of June; but as all her packets have gone to Macao, we can only communicate a few particulars of news gleaned from friends who have had conversation with the purser who is in Canton.

The account brought by the Sylph of a partial change in the ministry is confirmed; and the occasion of it would appear to have been, a motion brought forward in the House of Commons by Mr. H. G. Ward. "That the Protestant Episcopal Establishment in Ireland exceeds the spiritual wants of the Protestant population; and that, it being the right of the State to regulate the distribution of Church property in such a manner as Parliament may determine, it is the opinion of this House that the temporal possessions of the Church of Ireland, as now established by law, ought to be reduced."

Mr. SPRING RICE is Colonel and Secretary in the room of Mr. STANLEY and has come in for Cambridge University by a majority of 29 over Sir Edward Sugden; Mr. JAMES ABERCROMBY, late Chief Baron of the Exchequer in Scotland, is Master of the Mint in the room of Lord Auckland, and Lord AUCKLAND First Lord of the Admiralty in the room of Sir JAMES GRAHAM. Lords GREY and BROTHAM remain in office, as supporters of Mr. Ward's motion. The Singapore report mentioned also the retirement of LORD ALTHORPE; but this is not the case.

The General Assembly of the Church of Scotland had passed a vote, by which the right of PATRONAGE of the church in that country is virtually abolished: the Patron still retains the right of presentation; but it is a mere presentation subject to the veto of the majority of the male heads of the congregation, who may give it without being called upon to assign any reason.

The Attorney General SIR JOHN CAMPBELL appears as a speaker in the House of Commons and has brought in his bill for the abolition of imprisonment for debt, except in cases of fraud, and to amend the law of debtor and creditor, from whence we infer that he has carried his election for Edinburgh.

MR. MURRAY the new Lord Advocate appears also to have been successful at LEITH.

The Right Honorable ROBERT GRANT had been sworn in as Governor of Bombay.

On the 10th of June a ship arrived at Liverpool from Dantzic, with the first cargo of Tea (nearly 2,200 Chests) consigned to Messrs. Rathbone Brothers & Co.—It was imported under the new Act, which says that tea may be imported into any part of Great Britain and Ireland from any Port or Place to the Eastward of the Cape of Good Hope. Dantzic is 15 miles to the Eastward of the Cape, and some enterprising Merchant has availed himself of the permission of the Act to import tea from the Baltic. The arrival of the first cargo of tea excited a great sensation on the Liverpool Exchange, and we should think in Downing street also, as it surely cannot have been the intention of Ministers to permit the importation from any particular part of Europe, merely because that part was a few miles to the Eastward of the Cape.

The Minerva (formerly Company's) commanded by Capt. Templer, has also arrived, having left England so lately as 30th June; touching at Batavia; which Port she quitted on Sunday the 5th instant. We understand nothing particular had occurred in public affairs subsequently to the sailing of the Bombay.

On Sunday the 26th a Funeral Sermon, in commemoration of Lord Napier, was preached by the REVEREND MR. BRIDGMAN, briefly commenting on the character of the deceased, in that very Chapel in which his Lordship so lately used to participate in public worship.

The Rev. Gentleman dwelt in a most impressive manner on the good qualities of the deceased and their probable origin and growth from the example and precept given him by virtuous and religious parents, and a good sound education.

Mr Bridgman was particularly affecting on the happy result of a good and moral life in the quiet and ease of a Christian's death. The deprivation society has suffered was thrown into strong relief by the phrase of "the immutable decree of Providence having deprived us of the very last man we could have spared," and the subsequent turn of the

discourse showing the light of true religion and progress of commerce, all suffering under such a loss, we considered peculiarly well placed.

We publish a Communication from the physicians to His Majesty's Superintendents; which corroborates, with official authority, many of the particulars given in our last No.; to which, it will be perceived, it is anterior in date. Though not containing any new information, it will be perused by the public with mournful interest.

A remarkable Edict has been forwarded by the Hong Merchants to the British Merchants during the week. It urges the election of a temporary Chief for the Superintendence of British affairs, until the appointment of one from England, who must be a *taepan* or Merchant, as before and not a Government officer. There are other interesting Edicts of which we hope to present translations in our next.

Governor Loo is said to have suffered a deprivation of rank, in the loss of his peacock's feather, on account of his unsatisfactory management of his recent discussion with the English. But in what particular his conduct is disapproved of, we have not learnt.

NEWS FROM THE NORTH EAST COAST.

The natives take very little or no interest at all in the affairs of Canton; politics are seldom the subject of their conversation and they live and die in happy ignorance of what is passing around them, as long as their own interests are not immediately concerned.

We heard of a daring act of piracy lately committed in the neighbourhood of Amoy; several lives are said to have been lost in the scuffle, but judging by the uncertainty of rumours and the little reliance, which can be placed upon the veracity of our Chinese informants, we are rather slow in our belief even of facts, which have been here of frequent occurrence.

Since the 20th of September the North East winds have set in and blown with unabated fury. A short pause has been only preparatory to heavier gales. During one of these fine afternoons a great many fishing boats were suddenly caught by the gale, and we are sorry to state, that many lives have been lost. To beat up against such a strong head wind is not alone difficult but often impracticable. The weather is rather cool and we have had the thermometer at 67° in the beginning of October. Few boats can live in the heavy sea during these stormy days and the hundreds of fishing boats, ten times as numerous as those in the neighbourhood of Canton, continue in the harbours.

We were confidentially informed, that 20 war Junks of the Amoy station had been ordered to sail down, in order to strengthen the Canton navy. Whether it be true or not we cannot say, but the Mandarins of this province are by no means ignorant of the state of affairs in the South West.

CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT.

An Advertisement in our last announced the succession of JOHN FRANCIS DAVIS ESQUIRE as Chief Superintendent. As far as regards that gentleman's personal character for good sense, consistency, and moderation of conduct, rising in the opinion of society with his advancement in rank; together with his well known literary acquirements, more especially in a knowledge of the Chinese language, it may be considered fortunate that the objectionable principle of throwing open the succession to the members of the Company's former Establishment has not led to a worse result. The Free Trader however cannot forget that Mr. Davis' unfriendly sentiments respecting him stand recorded in his evidence before the House of Commons, and still more strongly in an article in the Quarterly Review, which is said to have proceeded from his pen some four years ago.

In these respects he acted no doubt in the manner he conceived to be his duty; and a sense of duty will, of course, under the present altered circumstances prevent his being now influenced by former opinions. But we must repeat,

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what has already been stated in this paper, that the conferring of political power and rank on parties previously known to the Chinese as traders cannot fail to lower most materially the Chinese estimation of the high office of Representative of the British Nation; nor is the training acquired in the Company's service of a nature to qualify for the adequate discharge of its duties; in as much as the Company's doctrine has invariably been "submit to every personal degradation for the sake of obtaining tea" whereas the prevailing opinion of the present day is that "Trade is best secured by resistance to degrading compliances." One brought up in the late School of monopoly can never therefore be a fit Representative and controller of the free traders who, in the emphatic language of Charles Grant "cherish high notions of their claims and privileges, and regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British Commerce." Still it is acceptable to society here that the character of an officer so deeply responsible is favorably known; instead of the office being filled by any of the junior members of the Company's service, whose character, however amiable, is unknown still.

Before succeeding to his present station it was Mr. Davis' intention to proceed home this season; whether any alteration has since taken place in his plans we are not aware.

We understand that unless he receive overtures from the Chinese (which is far from improbable) it is not his intention to take any steps in negotiating or remonstrating with them, until the receipt of fresh instructions from England pointing out the line of conduct to be pursued. If he does negotiate on any other terms than were insisted on by the late Lord Napier, viz. "direct communication with the constituted Authorities and not with Hong Merchants", the new Chief Superintendent in so doing will, in our opinion, betray the commercial interests of Britain in China; but we have no reason to anticipate such a course of proceeding.

Were we to attempt giving expression to the sentiments of the British public in China we should address our August Sovereign in the following words. "We entreat your Majesty either to leave us to our own resources in resisting Chinese oppression, or if Britain resolve on interfering let it be done effectually not by half measures, producing all the evils of contest without any chance of the benefit of success."

There being no British Authority now in Canton, Commanders of homeward bound British vessels are under the necessity of proceeding to Macao, to have their manifests signed.

ON THE RECENT DISCUSSIONS.

(From a correspondent.)

We drop a tear at the conclusion of our late diplomatic struggle and repeat the following common place remarks, which by their perspicuity may likely carry conviction to the reader.

If there is no sufficient power to resist Chinese insolence, it should never be attempted. He that ventures to resist must resist to the last, and be persuaded, that if he has only perseverance and can despise the show of power which is made at the first outset and appears so formidable, he will undoubtedly gain his point, and humble his antagonist to the dust. Without plenipotentiary power and a force small or large at his entire disposal a representative will expose himself to great insults and inconvenience. A paper war if well managed, will surely be an auxiliary to his power and it is well to confine the contest as long as possible to the effusion of ink. Canton ought never again, and we repeat it, never again, be made the scene of negotiation, but strictly be considered a place of trade, where nothing of the slightest importance can be settled. By thus transferring negotiations to some other place, we shall probably avoid any interruption of our commercial dealings; should the experiment be again tried at Canton, however, it will be a desirable and perhaps the only mode of making its effects recoil upon the Chinese, themselves, if we pay them an equivalent compliment by stopping their trade in return.

We refrain from any farther remarks upon the conduct

of the Chinese authorities and Hong Merchants. If they used a knife to cut us, with the same knife they cut themselves, and we might as well have waited until the emptiness of the Hoppo's treasury and the distress of the Hongs had dictated another course of proceeding.

We view the whole as a national quarrel and expect that this time, the *soi disant* celestials may experience that they have wounded the honor of a powerful nation; if not, matters will grow worse.

Your's &c.

A COMMON PLACE WRITER.

THE LATE LORD NAPIER.

To the Editor of the Canton Register

Sir,—Considering it due to the memory of the late Right Honorable Lord Napier, and to the feelings of an anxious and kind public, we are desirous to convey our opinion with regard to the cause of his illness, through the medium of your paper, and to state that we conceive the origin of his complaint is to be wholly attributed to the severe labour and anxiety which devolved upon him while at Canton.

His Lordship's health began to fail about the beginning of September, and an attack of fever supervened on the 9th, a period replete with events of a most harassing description and under circumstances the most disadvantageous to the nature of such an affection. Feeling compelled from a high sense of obligation to his country to persevere in the execution of his duties, he refused to leave Canton until the 18th, on which day Mr Colledge prevailed on his Lordship to relinquish the toils of office, and proceed to Macao for the more complete recovery of his health. At this time the violent symptoms of the fever subsided, and a change alone was looked upon as necessary for its re-establishment. The 21st his Lordship embarked for Macao, accompanied by Mr. Colledge, and passed the following day comfortably, although much annoyed from occurrences already detailed. On the 23d during the cruel, needless and vexatious detention experienced amongst the noise of gongs crackers and firing of salutes which our Mandarins kept up by the boats in attendance, in spite of repeated remonstrances, his Lordship suffered a relapse of fever and landed at Macao on the morning of the 26th, more exhausted and altogether in a worse state, than he had ever been from the commencement of his illness. And from this time, notwithstanding the comforts that surrounded him, and the unremitting attention of his affectionate family he continued to decline until the day of his death.

We are Sir,

Your obedient servants

T. R. COLLEDGE,

ALEXR. ANDERSON,

Surgeons to H. M. Superintendents.

Macao 20th October 1834.

To Howqua and Mowqua,

Gentlemen,

I have this day perused the translation of a Memorial from His Excellency the Viceroy of Canton to His August Majesty the Emperor of China, and regret to find from the statement of His Excellency therein contained, that my words used to you on the subject of the departure of the Right Honorable Lord Napier from Canton, have been totally falsified; but the matter of that communication having been already submitted to the consideration of His Majesty, my most Gracious Sovereign, William 4th, I have now only to draw your attention to the personal insult offered to myself in this same document. It would appear, Gentlemen, that you have had the audacity to represent me to His Excellency as a "private Merchant," and have withheld from him the reasons I gave, as His Lordship's Medical Attendant, for entering into a negotiation with you; thus distorting and misrepresenting the whole of the intercourse between us as well as the real cause of my interference; and grossly deceiving your own Authorities and through them your Sovereign. Moreover you, Gentlemen, having known me both personally and professionally for many years, and being perfectly aware that I am not in any manner engaged in trade, I do greatly marvel at your presumption in having

dared to utter such a falsehood as the above mentioned statement would imply. Your long continued intercourse with Europeans has taught you to distinguish between Professional men and Merchants, and none are more familiar with the fact of the existence of this distinction than yourselves. Knowing as I do, that you have not erred through ignorance, I herewith demand of you an explanation.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant

(Signed) T. R. COLLEDGE,
Surgeon to H. M. Superintendents.

Macao, 21st October, 1834.

DOCUMENT REFERRED TO BY DR. COLLEDGE.

Memorial to the Emperor respecting the departure from Canton, and from Whampoa, of Lord Napier and of H. M. S. "Imogene" and "Andromache."—Without date.

A reverent Memorial forwarded by post conveyance, wherein Your Majesty's servants—Ha, General-commandant of the Canton city garrison, Loo, Governor of the two provinces Kwang-tung and Kwang-se, and Ke, Lieut-Governor of Kwang-tung,—kneel and report.—That the English Ships of war and barbarian eye have all been driven out of the port, and that the naval and military forces have been returned to their stations, on which report they, looking upward, intreat that a sacred glance may be cast.

An English barbarian eye, Lord Napier, having presumed, without previously obtaining permits to enter the river of Canton; having also irregularly presented a letter; and having, in disobedience to repeated orders plainly given, continued obstinate and perverse, I your Majesty's Minister Loo closed, according to law, the holds of the said nation's merchant ships. The said barbarian eye having further ordered two ships of war to push in suddenly through the maritime entrance, up to Whampoa in the inner river, I your Majesty's minister, Loo, stationed guards of civil and military officers and soldiers; and wrote for the appointment of a number of naval vessels, from the Tartar force and from those under the Admiral's command, as well as of river cruisers from Sin-hway and other districts, to spread themselves along the passage before (the frigates), even to the Leetih fort (Howqua's), near the city, and the Tu-huang-lau reach of the river;—also in narrow and important passages, preventive forces were stationed on either shore, under the direction of the Commander-in-chief of the land forces, your Majesty's minister TSANG-SHING. These circumstances and the measures taken have been already reported for your Majesty's hearing, in a reverent memorial; wherein, also, the conduct of the naval Tsantseang of the Admiral's own division, for his neglect of guarding the passage inward, was severely animadverted on, according to the facts; and on the conduct of myself Loo investigation and censure was requested. This is on record.

The Commander-in-chief, your Majesty's minister TSANG, marched up his forces, spread them out, and placed them in their stations in perfect secrecy and good order. The people of the said barbarian ships of war saw, in the passage before them, spars ranged out across and all around, with guns and muskets as it were a forest, large and small naval vessels ranged along for several miles, and soldiers stationed and encamped in every place on shore; their force compactly joined, their military array imposing and alarming; and the ships of war being anchored at Whampoa, among the merchant vessels, plainly perceived boats full of firewood and straw, and fearing nothing less than an attack by fire, remained subdued among the vessels. *They did not dare to advance one step. Nor did one person dare to ascend the shore.* Among them also were some persons who came from Macao, wishing to go to Canton to see the barbarian eye, and they too were turned back by our men. The barbarian eye, when he found that the passage by water was intercepted, became timid and fearful, and told the said nation's private merchants to say for him to the Hong Merchants, Woo-tun-yuen and the others, "that the ships of war were to protect the trading barbarian ships;" in order thus to shew that he had no other purpose.

When our soldiers accumulated daily, the said barbarian eye, seeing the internal and external communication cut off, and no way open to come in or go out, became still more alarmed and fearful, and again wrote to the private merchants to speak for him to the Hong Merchants, to beg that a sampan boat might be given him, to leave Canton. We, your Majesty's ministers, considered that the said barbarian eye had presumed to come up to Canton, without having obtained a permit; and that the ships of war, also, had sailed into the inner river, which acts, *although in no way heavy offences against the laws*, were yet committed in wilful opposition to the prohibitory regulations, shewing an extreme degree of daring contempt; and we thought, if he were immediately to leave Canton thus coming and going at his own convenience, how could it be possible to display a warning example, or to shew forth his fear-stricken submission! We therefore again commanded the hong merchants to question him with authoritative sternness as to what he wished to do in presumptuously coming to Canton without having obtained a permit, and in suddenly bringing the ships of war into the inner river;—and we required that he should make plain and distinct answers, in which case he should be permitted to leave Canton; but if otherwise, (we threatened) that exterminating power should assuredly be brought into operation, and that there decidedly should be no alleviation or indulgence.

Thereafter, on the 16th day of the 5th moon (September 18th), the hong merchants Woo-tun-yuen and the others, reported that the said nation's private merchants, COLLEDGE and others, had stated to them, that Lord NAPIER acknowledged that, because it was his first entrance into the inner land, he was ignorant of the prohibitions, and therefore he had come at once to Canton, without having obtained a permit; that the ships of war were really for the purpose of protecting goods, and had entered the Bocca Tigris by mistake; that now he was himself aware of his error, and begged to be graciously permitted to go down to Macao; and that the ships should immediately go out, and he therefore begged permission for them to leave the port. We your Majesty's ministers, again considered that, although the said barbarian eye repented of his fault, yet it had been repeatedly enquired on what

account he came to Canton, and what was written in the letter originally presented, but from first to last he had not told plainly; that as to the statement, "that the sudden entrance of the ships of war into the port was an offence committed through mistake," that was but a glossing pretence; and that when the soldiers opened from their guns a thundering fire upon them, they had the daring presumption to discharge their guns at them in return, causing rafters and tiles within the forts to be thereby shaken and injured; how came they to be thus bold and audacious! On these points we further commanded the Hong merchants to enquire with stern severity.

This being done, the said barbarian merchant COLLEDGE, on the 18th day (September 20th), again stated to Woo-tun-yuen and the others, that Lord NAPIER has really come to Canton for the purpose of directing commercial affairs,—and therefore considering himself an officer, is called "Superintendent; that what was written in the letter formerly presented was—that he, being an officer of the barbarians, was not the same as a Tsepan (Supercargo), and wished therefore to have official correspondence to and fro with the civil and military offices of the Celestial Empire, which is what courtesy entitles to,—nothing else whatever was said in the letter; that, as to the Ships of war entering the port, it was really because the merchant Ships having their holds closed, apprehensions were entertained, that owing to the long continuance of the goods therein, evils of remissness might arise, and therefore they entered the port for the purpose of protecting; That the soldiers of the maritime pass having opened on them a thundering fire, the barbarian force also fired off its guns in self-defence, whereby the forts received injury; and that the error is deeply repented of, and the damage done shall be immediately repaired; but that he (Lord Napier) begs to be graciously permitted to have a passport to go down to Macao.

A prepared report, as above, having come before us, we, Your Majesty's Ministers, with the Sze and Tsau officers (the heads of the territorial and financial, judicial, gabel, and commissariat departments), have maturely consulted together. Lord Napier has repeatedly resisted, and adhered to his own opinion, that he being an official Eye among the barbarians, there is no distinction of honorable and low rank between him and the officers of the inner land; and he has thought to contend respecting ceremonies. But the dignity of the nation sets up a wide barrier; and we, Your Majesty's Ministers, would not suffer the progress of encroachment. The Ships of war, having entered the port, nominally for the purpose of protecting goods, immediately felt themselves to be closely restricted. At this time the naval and land forces were ranged out in order, arrayed as on a chess-board; the fire vessels also were ready made: were advantage taken of this occasion while they (the Ships) still found it impossible either to advance or recede, and an attack made on them on all sides, there would be no difficulty in instantly having their lives within our power. But our august sovereign cherishes those from far virtuously, and soothingly treats outside barbarians, exercising to the utmost limit both benevolence and justice. If any be contumacious, they are corrected; if submissive they are pardoned; but never are extreme measures adopted towards them. Although Lord Napier has entertained absurd visionary fancies he yet has shown no real disregard of the laws: it would not be well precipitately to visit him with exterminating measures. Besides the private merchants of the said nation, several thousands in number—all consider the barbarian eye's disobedience of the laws to be wrong. * There is not one who unites and accords with him. † Still more therefore would it be improper to make no distinction between common and precious stones. Now, Lord Napier, having acknowledged his error, and solicited favor, and all † the separate merchants having reiterately made humble supplications, there certainly should be some slight indulgence shown; and he should be driven out of the port; to the end that, while the foreign barbarians are made to tremble with terror, they may also be rendered grateful by the favor of the Celestial Empire shown in its benevolence, kindness, and great indulgence.

We having all consulted together, the views of every one were accordant, whereupon permission was given that he should be let go. And it is authenticated, that the said hong merchants went to the Canton custom-house to request and receive a red passport; while I, Your Majesty's Minister Loo, deputed trusty civil and military officers, who—on the 19th (September 21st) took Lord Napier, and under their escort (or guard) he was driven out of the port. At the same time orders were given to wait reverently until the Imperial mandate has been received, that it may be obeyed and acted on. The said two barbarian ships of war got under weigh, also, on the same day, and dragging over shallows the whole way, were on the 22nd driven out of the Bocca Tigris. All the government forces, naval and military, which had been appointed to guard places were ordered back again, and returned severally to their regiments or to their cruising grounds.

With regard to Macao, Lantao, and other places, I, Your Majesty's Minister Loo, ordered the Footseang in command on the Heangshan station—TSIN-YU-CHANG, and the Tsantseang of the Typoong station TANG-SUEN-MING—severally to cruise about, guarding those places. Afterwards I also appointed, in addition, the Tso-see commanding at Wochow, WANG-KIN-SEW, to proceed with a body of 300 soldiers to Macao, to join the garrison in guard of the place; and I appointed also a naval force of vessels from Yangkeang to cruise about, with real activity, in the anchorages near to Macao. The said barbarian ships of war having now gone out of the port, it is still more requisite and necessary to keep up a strict and close preventive guard. While we again inculcate directions to cruise about with fixed purpose of maintaining guard; and also bring to trial the careless and negligent naval officers, that they may suffer the punishment of their stupidity; we will prepare likewise a distinct memorial respecting regulations of the forts. Besides which, we now respectfully take the circumstances of having driven out, under guard, the barbarian eye and the ships of war, and in conjunction with the Garrison Lieut. Generals Your Majesty's Minister LUN of the imperial kindred, and Your Majesty's Minister Tso, as well as with the commander-in-chief of the land forces Your Majesty's Minister TSANG, we unite in forming this reverent memorial, to be forwarded by the post conveyance, whereon we, prostrate, beg our August Sovereign to cast a Sacred glance and to grant instructions. Respectfully reported.

* Note. Here we see the disunion of the British and Indo British merchants of Canton brought to the Emperor's notice by the local authorities as one of the reasons for their treatment of the late Lord Napier, on the false ground of all British merchants having disapproved his Lordship's measures; whereas only some of them did so. Editor

† Note. This is false; many accorded with his Lordship. Editor

‡ Again false, only a few (and very far from all) the separate merchants made supplications as here stated. Editor

* In the Chinese copy, it is—"that the said nation's private merchants' ships of war," &c. which seems to be an error of the Copyist.

† This is a remarkable acknowledgment. When Sir Murray Maxwell battered the same forts, the fact was concealed and represented as a mere exchange of salutes. Editor.

Sh. Maher

THE CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 7.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 4TH, 1834.

NO. 44. PRICE 50 CENTS.

All letters must be post paid.

CANTON.

The past week has been barren of arrivals of any interest. The receipt since our last, of the newspapers per Bombay and Minerva, has it is true, brought a considerable accession to our stock of home intelligence, but as they are in every one's hands, our readers do not need to be informed of their contents. We shall therefore confine ourselves to giving a list of the new ministry for the convenience of reference viz.

THE CABINET.

Earl Grey,.....First Lord of the Treasury.
Lord Brougham,.....Lord Chancellor.
Marquis of Lansdowne,....Lord President.
Earl of Carlisle,.....Lord Privy Seal.
Lord Althorp,.....Chancellor of the Exchequer.
Lord Holland,.....Duchy of Lancaster.
Lord Palmerston,.....Foreign Secretary.
Lord Melbourne,.....Home Secretary.
Right Hon. T. S. Rice,....Colonial Secretary.
Lord Auckland,.....First Lord of the Admiralty.
Right Hon. C. Grant,.....Pres. of the Board of Control.
Lord John Russell,.....Paymaster of the Forces.
Right Hon. E. Ellice,.....Secretary at War.
Rt Hon. J. Abercromby,....Master of the Mint.

NOT OF THE CABINET.

Marquis of Conyngham,....Postmaster General.
Mr. Cutlar Fergusson,.....Judge Advocate General.
Mr. T. F. Baring,.....Secretary of the Treasury.
Capt. Byng,.....One of the Lords of the Treasury.

The new accessions being Lord Auckland, Messieurs Spring Rice, Ellice and Abercromby, in lieu of the Duke of Richmond, Earl of Ripon, Sir James Graham and Mr Stanley.

We made a mistake in stating ministers to have supported Mr. Ward's motion respecting the revenues of the Irish Church; which was on the contrary opposed by them, and not carried in the House. Ministers however stand pledged to the principle of the motion, and have granted a commission to enquire into the state of the Irish Church, with the avowed intention of appropriating to other purposes of the state, whatever surplus the Commissioners may consider the Church can spare; but with an express reservation that no part shall be devoted to the Catholic Priesthood.

We also beg to correct our notice of Mr. Spring Rice's re-election. It was for Cambridge town, not the University.

We learn by a private letter that Government has not permitted the sale of the Tea imported at Liverpool from Dantzic; on the ground of its being a violation of the evident spirit of the act of Parliament. It was therefore about to be re-exported.

LOCAL.

We give underneath the Viceroy's Edicts respecting the nomination of an English Chief.

A severe Edict has just come out of which we have not yet obtained a translation, prohibiting all dealings between foreigners and (*outside*) Chinese merchants or Shopmen who are not of the Cohong. For the moment it has excited no small dismay among these people; but the general opinion is that its provisions are too severe and restrictive to admit of their being literally enforced; and that it will turn out to be a mere paper prohibition, as all its predecessors of the like nature have hitherto been.

Business goes on quietly; but by no means with the same degree of activity, which we have been wont to see at this season of the year. One of the most active of the Hong Merchants, who was imprisoned by the Government 24 months ago, on the absurd pretext of Lord Napier having come up from Whampoa in the boats of a ship secured by him, continues still in confinement.

Governor Loo has received the Emperor's reply to his despatch announcing the departure of the frigates; expressive of satisfaction on the occasion; but the language used is of that qualified nature, which leads him to expect that he will still be removed from his high office on the grounds of dissatisfaction formerly announced to him.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

By the kindness of a respected correspondent we are enabled to lay before our readers the following statement relative to the trade of these Islands.

Number of whale ships at the Sandwich Islands during the half year ending the 31st day of December 1833.

British ships 13, Tons 4,890, Barrels of Spermaceti 13,720
American do. 53, do. 18,930 do. 78,560

Number of Merchant vessels at the Sandwich Islands during the half year ending the 31st day of December 1833.

British	1	Tons	214
American	8	"	1360
Sand. Islands	1	"	180
Prussian	1	"	360
Spanish	1	"	260
Otaheitan	1	"	67

Total 13 Vessels 2473 Tons.

DEAR MR. EDITOR,

In *Gilbert's History and Principles of Banking* a work now drawing much of the public attention the following sentences occur, which so strongly apply to our noted Honorable Company's Finance Committee here, that if the whole of Johnson's Dictionary was searched so appropriate a name could not be found as his, viz. "*Currency Doctors*." You may insert the passage if you have room.

Yours
DELTA.

The practical conclusion from all this is, that as the operations of banks of deposit are in a state of perfect freedom, never likely to be of public danger, but, on the contrary, are almost always publicly useful, every facility should be given to their formation. On the other hand, banks of issue or circulation, by possessing a power of deranging the whole society subject to their influence, and assuming a function which in all civilized communities is even denied to the executive or legislative powers, require to be carefully watched and restricted. It cannot have been forgotten, how, in the Ministerial abortion of last year, these principles were reversed; how, but for the press and the public, the circulation would have been stimulated to a ruinous excess, whilst even the existence of such a thing as a bank of deposit seemed to have been totally forgotten. We should not, however, have referred to these things, — we should not have recalled to mind the utter absence of scientific principles — the complete ignorance of practice, even in so small a matter as the effects of change for a five pound note — the blind and reckless indifference upon such a momentous subject as the currency of a nation, which characterized the ostensible character of the measure, had that measure been unalloyedly settled; but it has not. The country Bankers last year bullied the Government out of an amisschievous scheme which militated against their interests: it will be necessary to watch lest they do not bully them into a favourable one for themselves, which shall be equally mischievous to the public.

This rise, he however assures us, would be temporary, where there was no restriction; but, short as it is, it is always long enough to ruin thousands; for — and hence the importance of putting every check upon improper issues — the evil is never discovered until the mischief is done, whilst it is impossible to guard against its effects. The persons who glut the market with silks or cottons may ruin themselves, and those who are connected with them, in their improvident speculations; but here the evil ends; and the public gains a portion of what the speculators lose. But no prudence, no caution, no retirement from action, can guard individuals against the effects of the currency-doctor's nostrum.

MR. EDITOR,

If you could communicate the following to your friend Governor Loo, you would highly oblige

Your humble servant,

LE-E.

According to analogy, a British Representative who belongs to the royal household would claim in Chinese the title of 御 King. According to the Kin ting-e-le, book 5 page 43, which contains the ceremonial sanctioned by Imperial authority, he has to style himself 外臣 Wae chin, foreign minister, in addressing the prince. In the same chapter the Governor will find the necessary directions for treating a 御 King if he comes as his guest, and as this is old established law, we wonder that it could have been overlooked by his Excellency. We find no passage in this ample treatise of ceremonials, consisting of 36 volumes, which ever introduces the designation of E muh, barbarian Eye, and rather fear that this is an innovation neither sanctioned by antiquity nor the laws of rites.

TO AN EYE WITNESS,

Sir,—On Saturday, the 25th instant, your "defence of H. M. Ships," in the Register of the 21st instant, met my notice.

In this "defence" you accuse me of not understanding "the position of the frigates," and consequently, that my "remarks on them have not been just." My love for the glorious naval service of my country and my high respect for its officers, demand a reply to your accusation.

By the position of the frigates I presume you mean the discretion and powers of the commanding officer.

I beg to state that I quote the best authority, when I say that the request of the Chief Superintendent was "that the frigates should pass the Bogue."

What do these few words imply? That the river was to be entered by H. M. Ships, at all events, and under all circumstances.

The Chief Superintendent being only the civil superior of the senior officer, could do no more than recommend a measure or make a requisition. The *modus operandi* in forcing the passage, the maintenance of the honor of the British flag, the punishment and destruction of the King's enemies, the speedy relief of H. M. Representative in Canton, the protection of British subjects and property, were of course left to the exertions and discretion of that senior officer.

My expressed opinion was, that all these urgent and important ends would have been effectually obtained, had the forts been destroyed,—by which energetic proceeding the Bogue would have been clear for the passage of British vessels. In this case also, the captured Chinese officers would have been hostages for the safety of the British subjects in Canton; and had the frigates warped up the river to Whampoa or farther, which might have been done in a couple of tides, and sent their boats properly manned and armed to Canton, would there have been in that instance any unnecessary display of rash zeal or uncalled for demonstration of British force? would the country in either case have blamed the officer thus acting? On the contrary, the Chief Superintendent Napier would most probably have completely succeeded in his negotiations. But what has been the result? We have been beaten and foiled at every point! Every demand has been conceded to the Chinese! The lives of two British seamen have been lost by Chinese shot, and no one single end gained!

The case I put in the Register of the 16th of September was merely supposititious. I know how nice and delicate a thing it is to remark on the proceedings of H. M. officers, either for defence or censure, and I fear that your letter may lead them to exclaim, in the words of the old proverb, "God guard me from my friends, and I will guard myself from mine enemies."

JOHN SLADE,

— Editor of the Canton Register.

Macao 26th October 1834.

ON THE RECENT DISCUSSIONS.

No. 2.

(From a correspondent.)

The circumstances which led to the stoppage of trade and wanton aggression on the part of the Chinese require our serious consideration. We anticipate the often repeated and refuted objection, that no nation has any right to interfere with the laws of a foreign state. So far as concerns the internal regulation and government of a country this is very true, but if we admit the same principle in regulating international intercourse, we annul the right of concluding treaties and entering upon negotiations, a compact acknowledged by all civilized nations. For in the present case a mere acquiescence in the measures of the British Government for the protection of the trade of its own subjects, is the only thing required from the Chinese. The Chinese Government however rejects the proposal without even deigning to examine the subject or stating its objections in becoming and rational language. Its bombastic edicts and petty annoyances having proved without avail, the local Government has recourse to force and to the never failing expedient of stopping the trade. Nor ought we to think, that this is the arbitrary procedure of a Viceroy; this man knows his master's mind, and we are confident,

that he would not have taken such decisive steps, unless he had consulted the wishes of the Imperial cabinet.

If we are to rely upon the assertions contained in the edicts, we presume that the Celestial Empire acknowledges no national law, but is far beyond it. Foreign states therefore have no moral obligation to observe the long established international laws, which are co-eval with civilization. If they however are humane and civilized enough to observe them, it naturally follows, that they retain a claim upon the Chinese to keep them on their part. We should really wish, that a short outline of the law of nations was tendered to the mandarins; and the simple question put to them, whether they consider them as binding or not? They have naturally a right to reject them, but would they not thereby place themselves amongst the rank of barbarians and induce foreign nations to view them as such?

It is long that we have wondered, that so many high sounding edicts never produced one rejoinder shielded and fortified by the language of the Chinese sages, a true antidote against the venom of pride. Is then China the only country where free discussion ought not to be carried on? Or is it the only spot upon earth, where it would be ineffectual? We know at the same time to value the liberal sentences which occasionally adorn the pages of Celestial diplomatic correspondence. As for the all absorbing and often recurring compassion and tenderness, we should insist upon proofs and gladly share in its benignant effects, but as long as it consists only in words it is better left out. When we read the Governor's sentiments upon trade, we begin to believe that he must have become acquainted with the principles of Mr. Huskisson and of the liberal party in Great Britain. To leave the trade entirely to the Merchants, without the least interference of the mandarins, is the true way to make it flourish. As the provincial Government itself harbours these principles, it would be well to insist upon carrying them into effect and to make it one of the first points in our negotiations. The generous disinterested Celestial Government views the few lacs of duties with indescribable contempt (this is the more extraordinary since the finances are in a miserable state), and we rejoice at it. We would not hesitate to propose in full earnest to make Canton a free port, in order to give a full scope to the enterprise of both natives and foreigners. The Governor may equivocate these expressions, but it is upon record and ought never to be forgotten, when the establishment of a regular tariff is brought forward.

In making mention of these two points we would only shew, how we may turn to our advantage the edicts. We will not dwell upon expressions like barbarians and Barbarian Eye. Such terms might now have been obsolete, if we had had recourse to arguments derived from Chinese writings, which the Chinese Government cannot disprove without overthrowing the authority of sages upon which the whole Government is founded. Nor do we enter upon the universal way of the Chinese Government, as far as the four seas are concerned. It was proved last year, that two Imperial junks having lost their way could not return from Cochinchina to Kwangtung Province without the aid of pilots. There may be however persons who laud the Chinese policy for keeping foreign influence aloof. If any Chinese Grandee had consulted a reasonable individual for the measures to be adopted in this emergency, he would have advised a diametrically opposite course of proceeding. A reference to the history of former times might have dictated another course. It was by irritating the Tatars of the frontiers, that these gained confidence to attack the Celestial Empire and rather preferred death to ignominious treatment. Let the present subjection of China under a horde of rude Tatars testify of the wisdom of measures, which finally involved the whole Empire in a destructive war. The smallest European maritime power might at the present moment cut off the communication between Formosa and the main, enter the Yang-tze-keang, and command the great canal, to the starvation of the capital and the whole coast. These are serious things, which a Chinese Grandee as well as the Emperor ought to take into consideration, and not

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hurry on a rupture, which must end in disgrace. The stoppage of the trade is surely a severe wound inflicted upon British and foreign interest, but let it be remembered, that the losses sustained may recoil fourfold upon the Celestials. China is no longer the fair land; we know that five maritime provinces are open to our enterprise and that both the land and sea forces are in a miserable plight. We therefore should advise our Celestial friends to conclude a speedy peace, and rather to stoop and submit, than occasion a rupture. They are confident that Canton will be the theatre of action and believe to make good their cause, as in olden times, by flaming edicts and annoyance; but circumstances are changed. They surely can prevent matters from coming to a serious issue by offering reasonable terms and conforming to the weakness of the state in making an agreement. This is all we wish and advise.

We are grossly mistaken, if we think British interest only is at stake; all foreign interest is equally so. It is in vain to expect that the Imperial Government will make a distinction between flags and nations; all foreigners are comprehended under the general designation of Barbarians. The Hong Merchants may perhaps wish to shew favor to particulars, but the system and sentiments of the Imperial Government remain the same. There is only one Middle Kingdom, whatever there is besides is in the possession of barbarians who are all to be treated in the same way. The war is not against one nation in particular, but against all foreigners. Whatever may be the issue of the present state of things, the least shew of weakness will only lead to a repetition of the same evils, which now oppress us; whilst a manly and dignified resistance will lead to happy results.

We rather smiled at the rejection of a British Representative. At Ningpo it was a crime that no such person resided in Canton, and in Keang-soo the desire has been repeatedly expressed, that such a person might be sent, not only to Canton, but to Peking. The Government with its customary duplicity may equivocate these assertions, but if this be done, we are justified in rejecting similar proposals, and disbelieving the whole tenor of edicts. When shall we succeed in reducing the proclamations to the standard of truth? There is a tact in simplifying this, and it is very desirable that our ingenuity might be exercised in this tiresome task. But we wish not to dictate; let others consider the expediency of those measures which we ourselves have found of avail during long intercourse with Mandarins of all ranks and conditions.

The great object will be to prevent the stoppage of the trade for this season; which might perhaps be done by a reference to the authorities, who have to decide upon the matter, whilst commerce is carried on as before. The Canton local Government would soon be frightened into this measure by a simple application to other quarters; yet even this measure we leave to the consideration of wiser heads. As long as Canton remains the only scene of action the difficulties will be always the same.

But we expect better things. Friendly feelings on both sides may have sprung forth before this time. But let us then be on our guard for the future and be prepared for similar suppositions so injurious to our commercial relations. Let Canton no longer be synonymous to China, but let us take a general view and expand our hearts towards the largest country in the world.

Yours &c.
A COMMON PLACE WRITER.

The following correspondence, relative to the demise of the late Chief Superintendent, did not reach us in time for our last No. We now insert it, as showing in some degree the tone of the Chinese,—studying, even on so melancholy an occasion, to avoid every mark of respect towards a nobleman and functionary of a barbarian country, between which and China they would set up “a wide boundary” wall of separation.

To Howqua and Mowqua.

Gentlemen,

It is my painful duty to announce to you the demise of His Majesty's Chief Superintendent of British Commerce,

the Right Honorable Lord Napier, this day at 10, 20 P. M.; and to request that you will cause this sad event to be made known to His Excellency the Viceroy of Canton. I am,

Gentlemen, Your obedient Servant,

[Signed] T. R. COLLEDGE,

Surgeon to His Majesty's Superintendents.

Macao, 11th October, 1834.

Answer from the Senior Hong Merchants to Mr. Colledge's letter announcing the demise of Lord Napier.

A respectful Reply. We have received your honorable letter, stating that the officer of your honorable nation expired * in consequence of illness, on the 19th day of the 8th moon; and entrusting us to announce it to his Excellency the Governor. We have reported it on your behalf.

For this purpose we reply, and present our compliments.

[Signed] Woo-Shau-yung (Howqua.)

Loo-Wan-kin (Mowqua.)

To Mr. Colledge. 9th moon, 18th day (October 20th.)

Second Answer from the Senior Hong Merchants to Mr. Colledge.

A respectful communication. We the other day received your letter, informing us of your honorable officer Napier having expired. We have reported it on your behalf to the Governor, and have before sent an answer to you. We have now received an edict from the Governor in reply; which, as is right, we copy and send for your perusal, praying you to examine it accordingly. This is the task we impose, and for this purpose we write; and presenting compliments, &c.

[Signed] Woo-shau-yung.

Loo-wan-kin.

To Mr. Colledge.

9th moon, 21st day (October 23rd.)

Governor's Edict.

Loo, Governor of the provinces Kwang-tung and Kwang-se, &c. &c. in reply.

The report being authenticated, its contents are fully known. Await also a proclamation in answer from the Hoppo. (Taoukwang, 14th year, 9th moon, 18th day (October, 20th 1834.)

ELECTION OF A CHIEF.

Letter from the Hong Merchants, with two documents from the Governor. October 23d 1834.

A respectful communication. We have received from the Governor an order, requiring us to make to you, gentlemen, the following communication.

Hitherto ships of your honorable nation that have come to Canton, when they have happened to have had any (official) business, have always had it transacted by means of orders sent to the Company's *taepan* (or chief *supracargo*) for him to deliberate and act. This method has been obediently adhered to for a long time past. Now the Company's trade to Canton has been dissolved, and the ships of your honorable nation which come to Canton to trade are separate and dispersed, without a head. Should, some day, any business arise, with whom shall mature consultation be entered into? It is requisite and necessary that your honorable nation should appoint a man acquainted with affairs to perform the special duties of a leader. Therefore an order has been sent, requiring us to transmit orders to you, gentlemen, that you should send a letter to your country, calling for the appointment of a trading *taepan*, acquainted with affairs, to come to Canton to have the general direction. It is unnecessary to appoint a barbarian *eye* to come to Canton,—thereby causing impediments, and difficulty in acting. And previous to the arrival at Canton of a *taepan* acquainted with affairs, we pray you gentlemen, publicly to bring forward some one, with whom we may consult together on all public affairs, and to give us information thereof, to enable us to report in answer to his Excellency the Governor.

We now take an order from the Governor, and an official reply made by the Governor to a report, and copying both, send them for your perusal, praying you to send both home to your country.—This is what we earnestly solicit, and for this purpose we write,—presenting at the same time our compliments, &c.

(Subscribed by the eleven merchants.)

To + + +

and other gentlemen of his honorable nation (one copy was sent to each principal commercial house.)

9th moon, 21st day (October 23d.)

Edict from the Governor above referred to. October 19th 1834.

Loo, Governor of the provinces Kwang-tung and Kwang-se, &c. &c. &c. To the Hong Merchants, requiring their full acquaintance with the contents hereof.

* The Chinese express the decease of individuals by different terms, appropriate to their respective ranks. The word appropriate for speaking of the demise of a nobleman, which was used in the translation of Mr. Colledge's letter, is here exchanged for a term that denotes the death of any one of the lowest degree of rank, or of no rank at all.

In the trade of the English barbarians to Canton, the responsibility of transacting all public affairs has hitherto rested on the said nation's *taepan*. This year the Company has been terminated and dispersed, and—without any other appointment having been made of a *taepan*, a barbarian Eye, Lord Napier, came to Canton, saying that he came for the purpose of examining into the affairs of trade. I the Governor commanded the merchants to enquire and investigate. The said barbarian Eye did not obey the old regulations, but was throughout perversely obstinate. Now, the assistant Foo magistrate at Macao has reported that Lord Napier has—at Macao—expired in consequence of illness. For all affairs of trade it is requisite and necessary to choose a person as head and director, that there may be some one to sustain the responsibility. The merchants have already been before commanded to examine and deliberate, but have not yet made any report in answer. Uniting the circumstances this order is issued. When the order reaches the said hong merchants, let them immediately obey, and act accordingly; and instantly make known to all the separate merchants of the said nation, that they are in a general body to examine and deliberate, what person ought to be made the head for directing the said nation's trade, and forthwith to report in answer. Thereafter the responsibility of conducting public affairs shall rest on the barbarian merchant who becomes head and director.

At the same time, cause the said barbarian merchants immediately to send a letter home to their country, calling for another *taepan* to come to Canton, to direct and manage. In the Celestial Empire, responsibility in the management of commercial affairs, &c.—is laid upon the hong merchants. It is requisite that the said nation should also select a commercial man acquainted with affairs to come hither. It is unnecessary again to appoint a barbarian Eye or Superintendent,—thereby causing hindrances and impediments.

Let the said merchants take also the circumstances of their enjoining these orders, and report in answer,—for thorough investigation to be made. Oppose not. These are the orders.

Taoukwang, 14th year, 9th moon, 17th day (October 19th.)

Reply from the Governor to a report made by the Hong Merchants—above referred to. October 20th 1834.

Loo, Governor of Kwangtung and Kwangse provinces, &c.&c. in reply. On examination, it appears that, with regard to the trade of the English barbarians at Canton,—in all public affairs,—I, the Governor, with the Superintendent of customs at Canton, have always made the said senior merchants responsible for enjoining orders on the *taepan*, for him to act. Now the Company has terminated, and is dissolved, and the said nation's barbarian merchants come hither to trade, each for himself. If some other *taepan* be not appointed, all affairs will become scattered, out of order, and without arrangement. Just as is the case with the barbarian ships now anchored in the offing of *Motau* (*Tungkoo*), * which neither come up to Whampoa to trade, nor yet get under weigh. And the said nation's sampan vessels presume of themselves to sail in and out, not submitting to examination. And, when ordered to enquire, and investigate, the hong merchants make excuses of ignorance. What state of things is this!

With respect to the barbarian merchants, whether they have or have not a directing head is in itself a point that needs no great enquiry into. But we of the central, flowery (or civilized) nation, in all matters of the outside barbarians that relate to public affairs, always make the said senior merchants alone responsible. If the said merchants have any matter of a public nature, on what person, then, shall they enjoin orders to act? Or shall they go to the extent of quietly leaving the matter disregarded?

When I the Governor commanded to decide respecting a person to be a directing head, it was with consideration for the said senior merchants' transaction of public affairs; it was not at all in regard to the barbarians' buying and selling. What the said merchants have reported is wholly with respect to the bartering of goods. There is no regard shown as to public affairs. This is indeed a great misunderstanding. Let them again consult and deliberate, with their whole minds, and report in answer; and at the same time let them act in obedience to the other order, and make known to the said nation's separate merchants, that they are immediately with haste to send a letter home to their country, calling for the renewed appointment of a commercial man, acquainted with affairs, to come to Canton and sustain the duties of *taepan*,—to direct buying and selling,—and to restrain and control all the merchants. Specially, do not again cause a barbarian Eye to come hither to control affairs, thereby occasioning, as Lord Napier did, the creation of disturbances, in vain. All nations trading at Canton do so in consequence of the good favor of the Celestial Empire towards men from afar. It is altogether necessary that they should obey and act according to the old rules; then may there be mutual tranquillity.

Taoukwang, 14th year, 9th moon, 18th day.

MACAO NEWSPAPER REVIVED.

(From a correspondent.)

It is with much pleasure that I inform you of the establishment of a newspaper at Macao. The title is "Chronica de Macao," and the following motto for it has been got from Ovid.

"Rivus nascitur exiguus, sed eundo acquirit opes"—of which I have managed with some difficulty to spell out the meaning; that, though humble at first, it will afterwards become a journal of much importance. I sincerely wish it God speed.

The Editor opens his paper with an effusion of loyalty towards Dom Pedro. Although I do not feel inclined to rank Dom Pedro among the heroes and demigods as does the worthy Editor of the Chronica, still I love a loyal heart, and it is my very worst wish for our new fledged journalist,

* The stay of the ships at Tungkoo was owing entirely to the wanton delay of the Chinese official underlings.

that he may be chirping the same note a twelvemonth hence.

The Editor of the Chronica, I feel assured, is also a poet, in so far at least, as high sounding words are akin to poetry. It is indeed a difficult task to conduct a journal in Asia, without being affected less or more with the oriental style. I translate the opening article for the benefit of your readers, it is a very fair specimen of magniloquence.

"We have chosen this day (12th instant) for the publication of the first number of our periodical, it being the anniversary of the birth of His Imperial Highness Dom Pedro Alcantara, Duke of Braganza. The name of this Illustrious Prince will last for ever, for the love with which he has governed his people, the firmness of his character, for his illustrious actions, and above all for his disinterestedness, and the contempt for crowns which he has manifested. Within but a very short time he has already abdicated two, 'one in 1826 in favor of his august daughter, our present Queen Donna Maria II, and another in 1831, in favor of his august son, Senhor Dom Pedro II, present Emperor of Brazil. May God grant him long life, for the happiness of the realms governed by his august children! This is the highest eulogium our ill trimmed pen can pay him. To-day he is only thirty six years of age, and he has abdicated two crowns! He has placed his august Daughter on the throne of her ancestors, he endeavours to give stability, and prosperity to the nation which she governs."

The following is an extract from a very good natured document by the said Dom Pedro.

"His Imperial Majesty Dom Pedro, Duke of Braganza and Regent in name of the Queen Senhora Donna Maria II, moved with a desire to stop as soon as possible the effusion of Portuguese blood, and to completely pacify the Kingdom—To the united forces in Evora, and in other parts of the monarchy, as well as to all individuals who may submit themselves in obedience to the Queen—In the name of said august Lady proclaims the following.

"Article 1st. That a general amnesty be granted for all political crimes committed since 21st day of July 1826. For those who accept the amnesty the decree of 31st August 1833 will remain suspended till the Cortes shall decide upon its object. The pardoned may again enter into possession of their property, but cannot alienate it, till the decision of the Cortes. The amnesty does not involve re-appointment of civil, or ecclesiastical employes, neither the appurtenances of the Crown and Orders, employments or pensions, nor does it comprehend crimes against individuals, as it does not exonerate from responsibility by prejudicing a third party.

"Article 2nd. Whoever shall accept the amnesty, he they natives or foreigners, shall have full liberty to leave Portugal and dispose of their goods, without prejudice to the foregoing article, provided they pledge their word to take no part in the political discussions of these Kingdoms.

"Article 3rd. The officers who shall accept the amnesty shall keep their posts legitimately obtained, and the Government obliges itself to provide for their support according to their scale of rank.

"Article 4th. It is in contemplation in regard to the civil and ecclesiastical employes to advance them according to their qualities and service.

"Article 5th. There is assured to Senhor Dom Miguel the annual pension of sixty contos of rees (about \$80,000) in consideration of the high quality of his birth, and he is allowed to dispose of his private and personal property, only restoring the jewels and other articles belonging to the Crown or to individuals.

"Article 6th. He may embark in a ship of war of any of the allied Powers, parties to the treaty of London of 22nd April of this year, which shall be got ready in the port he may appoint, guaranteeing him every security for his person and suite, also all due respect to his high birth.

"Article 7th. Dom Miguel will bind himself to leave Portugal within fifteen days, giving a declaration that he will never more return to any part of the peninsula of Spain and Portugal, and that he will in no way connive at any attempt to disturb the tranquillity of these Kingdoms.

(See Supplement)

Shelton

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CANTON REGISTER.

CANTON, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 4TH, 1834.

"should he do so he will expose himself to have his pension cut off and to the other consequences of his procedure.

"Article 8th. The troops at present in the service of Dom Miguel shall deliver up their arms into the deposit prepared to receive them.

"Article 9th. All the regiments and troops in the service of the usurper, after delivering their arms, horses, and munitions of war, shall disband peaceably, each and every returning to his own house, upon pain of losing the benefit of the present amnesty."

This Edict is dated Evora Monte 26th May 1834.

A Translation of a note from Mr. Grant, Secretary to H. B. M. Legation at Lisbon, to the Infant Don Carlos of Spain; follows. It is also dated 26th May, and is to the following effect.

"To His Royal Highness the Infant Don Carlos.—Sir, I have the honor to announce to your Royal Highness that General Lemos has just concluded a definite arrangement in so far as respects Portugal and the person of Dom Miguel. In consequence, His Royal Highness will leave Evora on the 30th instant, after which all the troops in his service will pile their arms and depart out of the city.

"General Lemos not having entered upon the interests of your Royal Highness and the Princesses of your family, I took the liberty of representing to the Marshals commanding the Portuguese armies these interests and securities, in which I have taken the greatest care, and I submit to your Royal Highness the articles upon which I agreed with the said Marshals, a Copy of which I also forwarded today to my Ambassador. I hope that they will have the approbation of your Royal Highness, and I hope to receive tomorrow your reply in order that conjointly with said Marshals I may take measures to put them in execution. I have the honor to be &c. (Signed) GRANT, Secretary of Legation to his Britannic Majesty in Lisbon, Evora Monte 26th May.

"Article 1st. His Royal Highness the Infant Don Carlos will leave Evora with his suite on the 30th of May instant for Aldea-galega, and there he will embark.

"Article 2nd. In his passage, the Marshals will be security for the person of His Royal Highness and his suite, and will give him the escort that His Royal Highness may desire.

"Article 3d. The Spanish subjects in Portugal engaged in the service of His Royal Highness will be received into a provisional barrack in Santarem, to which they will be escorted in safety.

"Article 4th. The Portuguese Government will provide them with means of subsistence in the barracks till they can leave it for their homes without danger.

"A true Copy. (Signed) Albuquerque."

The whole correspondence, regarding the departure of Dom Miguel and Don Carlos, is very lengthy, and concludes with another proclamation from Dom Pedro, which is indeed little less than a repetition of the foregoing. The only thing that arrests our notice is the prologue. It is in recapitulation of his own virtues, reminding me very much of the style of Governor Loo. The reader shall judge.

"Desiring to give an irrefragable proof of clemency and of the sentiments of love and indulgence which my heart feels constantly in behalf of those Portuguese, who, dazzled or led astray by errors, by interested passions or by extraordinary circumstances, obeyed the Usurper up to the time when he was annihilated, I having chosen the very moment of triumphant victory to put this splendid deed in force, being swayed solely by the strong desire I feel to rally around the legitimate throne of my August Daughter, H. M. F. M., all wishes, all prayers, all hearts,

"entirely forgetting crimes and opinions, and having heard the Council of State;—it seems to me good in the name of the above August Lady to decree the following" &c. &c. &c.

These are fine words certes, but a citizen of the world knows that it is the custom of courts and Princes to hold them out—

"For daws to peck at."

I trust that our new Editor may have more *sabé* than to allow himself to be gulled with mere verbiage.

So far our Correspondent. The acting Editor of the Canton Register cannot conclude without earnestly recommending the CHRONICA DE MAGAO to the patronage of Canton readers, who must bear in mind that such an undertaking cannot go on without a liberal list of subscribers, more numerous than we apprehend its countrymen can supply; one undertaking of the kind, under the name of "Abelha da China," and latterly "Gazeta de Macau," having been abandoned for want of adequate support. The subscription we hear is \$10 per annum.

We hope the Editor will admit occasional communications in English, by way of affording a vent for the productions of those anonymous writers, who are in the habit of resorting to the newspapers of India, on the pretext (which we believe unfounded) of the Canton Register not being open to them.

We recopy from one of the latest Liverpool Newspapers, a notice of a new vessel named the EUPHRATES built for the China Trade by Messrs. McCracken Jamieson and Co., who are connected in business with Mr. Morison of Calcutta, now here.

LAUNCH.—To-morrow there will be launched from the building yard of Messrs. Wilson and Sons, in Trentham-street, a magnificent vessel, of 620 tons register, 120 feet keel, 133 feet long upon deck, and 32 feet 7 inches in breadth. She is to be called the Euphrates, and is intended for the China trade. The owners are Messrs. McCracken, Jamieson, and Co. This is the largest vessel that has been built in Liverpool since the Havannah frigate was launched from the same yard twenty years ago; and she is also the first vessel built at this port expressly for the China trade. Capt. Hannay, late of the Duke of Lancaster, has been appointed to the command. The ceremony of launching, it is expected, under the direction of the spirited architects, will be attended with much *clat*, and as it is intended to take place at least half an hour before high water, those who may be desirous of witnessing the imposing spectacle should be early in their attendance.

The following notice being the subject of frequent reference in Canton we think it deserving of a place in our columns as a convenient record, though now of old date.

CHINA TRADE.

Office of Committee of Privy Council for Trade, Whitehall, Dec. 24, 1833.

SIR,—The Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade having reason to believe, from applications addressed to this Board that doubts are entertained by some of the merchants in this country as to the precise extent of the limits of the port of Canton, their Lordships have thought it right to obtain the necessary information on this subject, and their Lordships find that the Commissioners for the Affairs of India consider that the Bocca Tigris marks the limits of the port of Canton, in which opinion the Lords of this Committee concur.

I am commanded to communicate to you the above statement, for the information of the merchants and others who may engage in the trade to China.—I am &c.

To the Chairman of Lloyd's.

THOMAS LACK.

CANTON REGISTER VOL 7, NOS. 3, 4, 5, 32, 33, 34.

Full price will be given for any of the above mentioned numbers of the Canton Register returned to the Office in good condition.

Shill.

THE CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 7.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 11TH, 1834.

NO. 45. PRICE 50 CENTS.

All letters must be post paid.

CANTON.

There have been no arrivals of interest during the past week.

OUTSIDE CHINESE MERCHANTS.

The Edict prohibiting dealings between foreigners and outside Chinese Merchants, which will be found below, has been productive of much inconvenience and alarm during the week; having occasioned almost a total suspension of the retail trade; and for some days, even tradesmen, such as tailors, shoemakers &c., were afraid to make their appearance at the foreign factories. It turns out, as will appear from a perusal of the document, that the alarm felt by the retail dealers and tradesmen, was founded on a misconception of the edict, which, however, for the time was to these people equally injurious as if really meant to apply to them, the mandarin underlings having made a pretext of it to squeeze, or in other words to extort from them in the most unmerciful manner. The persecution against them has now abated, the edict being really directed against outside Chinese merchants on a large scale, who make use of a Hong name, by particular arrangement, in order to cover their dealings with the appearance of legality. This is a class of dealings respecting which considerable diversity of opinion exists among foreigners in China; and we shall hereafter advert to the subject.

FIRE AT MACAO.

To the Editor of the Canton Register.

Sir,—One of those awful visitations, which so frequently occur in China, fell upon a populous and rich Chinese district of Macao on the 5th instant, the appropriate anniversary of Guy Faux. A few minutes before 10 o'clock on Wednesday night the inhabitants of this city were aroused in their quiet homes by the tolling of bells and the roaring of guns: the well known but yet dreary signals that the calamity of fire was raging in some part of the city. The aid of the troops, the presence of his Excellency the governor and the other high officers of the city, joined with the efforts of the inhabitants and of almost every Englishman in the place, with the crews of the shipping in the harbour, were of no avail in checking the course of the flames. The fire originated in some boats, and from thence was carried by the wind to the wooden huts &c., resting on piles, and spread to the brick Chinese dwellings and the warehouses in which the Chin-Chew men generally store their goods. For a considerable period the house of Mr. Antonio Pereira was in the greatest danger; the kitchen was at one time on fire and the frame work of one of the windows of his dressing-room was burnt. Fortunately he was surrounded by his many friends, who were prepared to check the first encroachment of the flames. The ladies of his family were removed, and although it was scarcely possible to breathe in any part of his extensive mansion he himself evinced the coolest self-possession. The following are the names of the Chinese streets which have been totally destroyed; *Chuen-gaou-kow*; *Tseen-yu-fow*; *Pwan-pin-wei*; *Keih-che-wei*; *Leuh-shih-tang*; *Kwo-lan-me*; and the number of well-built houses destroyed must average at least 400, and if the boats and wooden huts are added, 500 dwellings have been destroyed. The Chin-Chew men are the greatest sufferers, some of whom, according to common report, have lost property to a very large amount. The loss of life, considering the apathy of the Chinese in such dreadful calamities, was not great; two men and one woman are said to have been burnt and a boy drowned. If you think this hasty account of so serious an event deserving of insertion in your paper, it is at your service. A SPECTATOR.

At the request of some of our subscribers, we publish today a paper drawn up by the British Chamber of Commerce, setting forth the injurious consequences that must arise from the continuance, in China, of part of the East India Company's Factory, for the purpose of carrying on dealings in bills of exchange.

As it must be considered an *ex-parte* view of the subject, we deem it right to state that we shall be glad to receive and insert any communications, with which we may be favored on the other side of the question; our columns being always open to the temperate discussion of every subject of interest to the Canton community. We may, however, observe that as far as can be judged from the tone of the commercial part of our society, it is seldom so nearly unanimous as it appears to be on the present occasion.

Of the Canton Firms, whose names are not annexed to the "Statement of Objections," one, we learn, entirely concurs in it, though accidentally prevented from signing it. Another House (one of the oldest here) has written a letter, which has been sent for our inspection, stating their "opinion is at present strongly opposed to the expediency of any Company's remittance operations through China;" but as they are "aware strong grounds may be adduced in favor of the scheme," they wish it to have a fair trial, before opposing it; and they dissent widely from many of the sentiments in the statement.

Far discussion having always a tendency to do good, we repeat the offer of the columns of the Register for this purpose.

TEA DUTIES.

We are informed in a quarter upon which we can confidently rely, that the Committee now sitting upon the Tea Duties bill, will recommend one fixed duty upon all Teas, 2s. per pound instead of a rated duty; but which will not come into operation till a distant period (say sometime next year probably in June) so as to enable all whom its alteration may in any degree affect, to have full time to dispose of all stock on hand, or tea now in transit.—*Morning Herald* 21st June 1834.

ON THE RECENT DISCUSSIONS. No. 3.

(From a correspondent.)

We have read the fulminating and thundering edicts issued by Lo, in his dotage, and indulged in the hope that they would have been answered by opposing law to law, regulation to regulation, old established custom to old established custom. Whoever may be the opinion entertained as to their contents, we expect that, having passed the age of minority, we shall henceforth meet the enemy with equal weapons, and confine the struggle to a paper war, for the time being. To the man who talks about universal empire, we would advise the study of geography and recommend general history; and to the often repeated designation of barbarian and barbarian, we would wish to see the same arguments urged which proved effectual at Shang-hae and Ningpo;—to their refusal to receive a Lord from a foreign state, we would refer to the *Le-ke* or Book of Rites, where all the ceremonial on such an occasion are minutely noted down. A thorough study of former edicts and the code of laws would furnish sufficient matter to contest every point. The consequence of such an innocent warfare would be reasonable promulgations, and a dread of imposing upon foreigners, who should themselves not ignorant of old established regulations. We would hesitate to speak with such confidence of the result if we ourselves had not experienced its happy effects. — The arrogance of mandarins is very great, but when they meet their equal in combating sophisms, they soon abate their tone, and condescend to listen to such maxims as they can contradict.

We should also wish, that in our official intercourse with Chinese authorities their diplomatic language was

THE CANTON REGISTER

adopted. We despise bombast androdomontade, but a dignified style, in close imitation of Chinese documents, will always conciliate respect. If we really wish to gain any thing upon the haughty celestials, we ought to treat the government upon terms of equality, and not hesitate to bestow upon our representatives and documents the same epithets which they claim for themselves in their official correspondence. There is nothing gained by adopting humiliating expressions. Great Britain is an Empire far more powerful than the celestial, and it is no presumption to establish a diplomatic intercourse upon terms of equality. How little soever the expeditions to the north east have obtained favor with the public, yet in the paper warfare they proved victorious, nothing barbaric or bombastic was retained in the edicts, and a celebrated Admiral condescended to preface his official communication with knocking head, an expression too humiliating to please a Briton. How extraordinary it sounds at Canton, that the mandarins themselves in Chekeang tore down an edict, because it used E for barbarian, as soon as the impropriety of such language was pointed out to them. We adduce these instances merely to show that the officers of the Celestial government are not so unreasonable, but at the same time we are persuaded, that they try to overreach those who do not readily oppose their high sounding opprobrium.

We fondly flatter ourselves, that this is now the time to show, that the knowledge gained by foreigners of the Chinese language and character will be applied to some purpose. If nothing more could be obtained, than to convince the local Mandarins, that they act against *their own* laws, this would be a great point, but we indulge even in the hope of counteracting more serious evils. At all events, this mode of argument has, according to our confined knowledge, never been tried at Canton. And for the sake of our commercial interests, we would recommend a trial, which can surely do no harm. The local government at Canton has had long enough the undisputed privilege of issuing edicts at pleasure; we fully acknowledge that high officers have a right to do so, but they ought always to be reasonable, and nothing would prompt them so much to use moderate language, as a mere reference to native works, wherein they read their self condemnation.

In Europe custom has established the language of diplomacy; in China, where form and etiquette are the soul of business, this is still more the case. The least defect in a part which is unjustly deemed essential is fraught with serious consequences. As we no longer repair to China to knock head and pay tribute, we are forced to change the style of official correspondence. This may be considered as imprudent, because custom has placed the Sovereign of Great Britain in the rank of tributary kings, but let us not despair of success. We may ridicule the vanity of a weak Government, but if our real interests are concerned in counteracting arrogance, we ought to use the proper means to carry our point. Only ignorance can shelter its under the cover of celestial dignity, and thus command poor mortals to withdraw from the confines of the Empire, but if they feel the edge of their own maxims, and they will be cautious in boasting of titles and powers which are only imagery.

Your's &c. A COMMON PLACE WRITER.

To the Editor of the Canton Register.

Sir,—Will you do me the favor to insert in your next week's paper the letter I have received from Howqua and Mowqua in reply to my demand of an explanation? I trust the public will see as I do, that it is useless to continue a correspondence with individuals capable of such subtleties. I am, Sir, Your obedient Servant
Macao, 7th Nov., 1834. T. R. COLLEDGE.

Surgeon to H. M. Superintendents.

From Howqua and Mowqua, in reply to Mr. Colledge's demand of explanation: 10th moon, 1st day. (Nov. 1834.)

A respectful reply. We have lately received your letter, and have become acquainted with all its contents. You are offended at our having, when on a former day, pointing matters, pointed you out, Sir, as a private merchant and not as a physician. Considering that formerly all Company's gentlemen, including yourself, Sir, when obtaining permits to come up to Canton or go down to Macao, were

all reported as barbarian merchants; and that none were reported under the designation of (e-sze) 'medical teacher,' we now therefore have acted altogether according to the old rule. There exists no other cause whatever. We hope you will liberally excuse us. This task we impose, and for this we write in answer; at the same time presenting compliments, &c. [Signed] Woo-Shaou-yung, Loo-wan-kin,

To Mr. Colledge.

To,

JOHN F. DAVIS, ESQ.
SIR G. B. ROBINSON, BART.
J. H. ASTELL, ESQ.

Gentlemen, H. M. Superintendents in China.

His most gracious Majesty having recommended the British Trade at the Port of Canton to your protection, and this trade being likely, in our opinion, to suffer injury from the operations of a part of the East India Company's Factory left here, for the declared purpose of selling bills on India, and buying bills on London, secured by consignments of goods, under the Honorable Company's control; we venture to ask the favor of your laying before His Majesty's Government in England, and the Right Honorable the Governor General of India, the enclosed statement of our sentiments on this important subject. We are, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient Servants,

For the British Chamber of Commerce of Canton.

JAMES MATHESON, Chairman.

Canton, 24th October, 1834.

Gentlemen,

Macao, 3rd November, 1834.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter to the Superintendents of the 24th October, with its enclosure, which you request may be laid before H. M. Government in England, and the Right Honorable the Governor General of India; and in reply I beg to say that the same will be forwarded according to your wish. I am, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient Servant,

JOHN FRANCIS DAVIS, Chief Superintendent,

To the Chairman and Members of the British Chamber of Commerce of Canton.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTIONS

TO THE CONTINUANCE IN CHINA OF A PART OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY'S FACTORY,

For the purpose of selling bills on India, and purchasing bills on England, by making advances on the goods and merchandize of individuals intended for consignment to England.

THE BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF CANTON being strongly impressed with a conviction of the injurious consequences to the mercantile interests of their country, that must accrue from the East India Company continuing to maintain a part of their factory in China, for the purpose of carrying on dealings in the sale and purchase of bills of exchange, feel called on to make a public declaration of their sentiments on the subject.

It is with deference submitted that this procedure of the East India Company is an infraction of the Act, 3d and 4th William IV. cap. 85, which declares that they "consented that their right to trade for their own profit, in common with other His Majesty's subjects, be suspended," and enacts accordingly that they shall "abstain from all commercial business, which shall not be incident to the closing of their actual concerns, &c., or which shall not be carried on for the purposes of the said "government;" which concluding exception, it may be inferred, was designed to legalize their trading in those cases where it may be necessary for realizing Indian revenue, but not their applying that revenue to commercial purposes after being realized. It may, undoubtedly, be argued that the purposes of the Company are promoted by the ultimate object of their dealings here, in transferring to London their surplus revenue; yet, as ample facilities exist for the direct accomplishment of this, by the Court of Directors drawing on the Indian governments, as well as by these latter remitting bills drawn on London against shipments of Indian produce; it is presumed that the Legislature cannot have intended to sanction so wide a departure from the principle of the Act as the trafficking *without necessity*, in the sale and purchase of bills, in a foreign country; the true object of which is, not merely to remit, but to

make a profit in excess of the direct and natural rate of exchange; a latitude of action, which, if allowed, would authorize any species of trading, equally with that in exchanges, for the sake of a better remittance.

The twofold operation, carried on by the Company's factory here, of selling one description of bills in order to buy others, (which falls under the legal definition of trading,) is so opposite in its nature to the single and allowable object of drawing in London upon India, or buying bills for remittance from India to London, as to merit particular advertence.

In India, the facility of obtaining money on shipments to London, arising from the Company's extensive purchases of bills, tends to increase the demand for, and support the prices of, the productions of British territories. But a similar facility, resulting from their dealings here, by acting as a powerful incentive to improvident speculation, tends to raise the prices of Chinese produce, and thus to benefit a foreign country at the expense of the British consumer; while, in an equal degree, the productions of our Indian territories are deprived of that stimulus which they would receive from the same operation carried on there.

On the other hand, the Court of Directors' bills on India, offered for sale in London, afford a means for the employment of individual capital, in place of counteracting it by the competition of Indian revenue: and may, therefore, be considered a still more appropriate mode of transferring this revenue to England.

In throwing open the China trade to the whole British nation, the Legislature cannot surely have intended to abridge this right, by permitting the East India Company to shut out the British mercantile capital, which must necessarily be excluded from it to the extent that they may occupy the field with the revenues of India; and, should the Company's dealings here, with the immense revenues of India at their command, be sanctioned by the Legislature, there is nothing to prevent the amount being, in future, almost indefinitely increased, beyond the £600,000 which they propose employing in the present year.

But the mere circumstance of the rulers of India having any participation whatever in the supply of funds to the China trade, is, of itself, calculated to deter the British capitalist from adventuring in a competition, where his rivals are sovereigns, whose situation exempts them from subjection to those principles by which purely mercantile operations are universally guided, and which experience has shown to be so indispensable to the well-being of every trade, that wide-spread ruin is, sooner or later, the certain result whenever they are disregarded.

The rulers of India, thus deterring by their overwhelming competition, and, to the extent of their dealings here, entirely excluding the British capitalist from embarking in the trade, it is rendered in a great measure dependent on the Company; who, regulating the annual amount of their commercial business by their convenience or caprice, become, in a certain degree, the arbiters of the merchant's proceedings, at every stage, from the price he has to pay for his tea, its qualities and quantities, to the rate of exchange of the dollar, and even the rate of freight; all contingent on the amount of capital supplied by the Company; which, being previously unknown to the free trader, he is effectually precluded from any satisfactory calculation respecting his future plans.

By permitting the revenues of India to be employed in the purchase of China produce, not only are its prices enhanced, but a most serious barrier is interposed to the extension of the trade in British manufactures, which is always greatly promoted by transactions in barter; the necessities of the Chinese seller often forcing him to seek relief by taking in exchange British goods, which are otherwise unsaleable, and for which a market is thus, as it were, created. How much is the inducement to this description of business lessened, when the Chinese merchant has the means of obtaining from the Company's factory two thirds of the value of his goods, and the chance of the English market, through the East India Company as his agents!

It does not appear whether the Company's factory are authorized to make advances on consignments to the British outports; but, if not, the circumstance will form

an additional strong ground of objection to a plan which, in such case, will exclude the great majority of the British nation, who are out of the verge of the metropolis, from a due participation in the China trade.

To the merchants and agents of Great Britain it may be left to express their sentiments respecting the proposal of the Court of Directors to act as consignees in London for parties receiving their advances; a proposal, which, liberally seconded here, may, if permitted, attract to the honorable court no small portion of the agency of the China trade.

Finally, it is submitted, that in this very peculiar country, where the bulk of foreign trade is restricted to eleven hong merchants, who are also the only medium of our intercourse with the government, so large a command of capital in the hands of the Company's factory is susceptible of becoming a most powerful engine of influence, both commercial and political; in the former view, bringing with it, through an understanding with the hong, as close a monopoly of the most desirable teas as ever before existed; a monopoly less pure, because occult, and not controlled by act of Parliament; in a political view, continuing the existence of an influential body, whom the Chinese have been accustomed to regard as paramount here, and whose readier access to the hong merchants, from habit and old acquaintance, may, at any time, afford the means of counteracting His Majesty's Representative.

(Signed)

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.	R. TURNER & Co.
JA. INNES.	J. MCA. GLADSTONE.
ARTHUR SAUNDERS KEATING.	J. WATSON.
N. CROOKE.	WM. SPROTT BOYD.
JOHN TEMPLETON & Co.	ANDREW JOHNSTONE.
British Chamber of Commerce, Canton, Oct. 9th, 1834.	

Further letter from the hong merchants respecting election of a Chief or a committee of two, with an edict from the Governor. October 25th 1834.

A respectful communication. We have now received an order from his Excellency the Governor, to the effect, that the Ships of your honorable nation which come to Canton to trade being many, and the individuals numerous, a want of combination, order, and arrangement is unavoidable, and it is plain that there should be one or two trustworthy honest men selected, to hold a temporary control and direction, that thus for all things there may be a responsibility.—At the same time also, that you are immediately—with speed—to send a letter to your country, calling for the selection and appointment of a commercial man thoroughly acquainted with the great principles of dignified respectability, to come as a *taepan* to Canton, to control and direct affairs of buying and selling. But that on no account may an official Eye be again appointed to come to Canton,—causing detriment to a right course of things.

We find that having before received the great commands of his Excellency the Governor, we have already copied and made them known to you. Now, having received the above-mentioned, we as is right copy it also and send it, praying you, gentlemen, to examine and act according to the tenor of the previous and present edicts, and early to send a letter home to your country: at the same time publicly to bring forward some individual, to take temporary control and direction, informing us thereof, to enable us to report in answer to his Excellency the Governor. This task we impose; and for this purpose we write; presenting at the same time our compliments, &c.

To Mr. _____ (Subscribed by eleven merchants) and other gentlemen of his honorable nation. 9th moon 23d day (October 25th)

Further letter from the hong merchants, urging a reply on the subject of election of a Chief.

A respectful communication. We before received the commands of his Excellency the Governor,—to the effect that the ships of your honorable nation which come to Canton to trade being many, and the individuals numerous, a want of combination, order, and arrangement is unavoidable; and it is plain that there should be one or two trustworthy honest men selected, to hold a temporary control and direction, that thus for all things there may be a responsibility. At the same time, also, that you are immediately—with speed—to send a letter home to your country, calling for the selection and appointment of a commercial man, thoroughly acquainted with the great principles of dignified respectability, to come as a *taepan* to Canton, to control and direct affairs of buying and selling. But that on no account may an official Eye again be appointed to come to Canton, causing detriment to a right course of things.

We at that time copied out his Excellency's order and made it known to you; and we requested you to inform us whom you now publicly bring forward to have the temporary control and direction, in order that we might report the same in answer. Till now we have received no reply. We therefore again specially write to you, praying you, gentlemen, to examine and act accordingly,—speedily and directly informing us—whom, after consultation, you publicly bring forward to have temporary control and direction, that we may be enabled to report in answer. This is what we earnestly solicit, and for this purpose we write, &c.

To Mr. _____ (Subscribed by eleven merchants.) and other gentlemen of his hon. nation. 17th moon, 5th day (November 5th.)

Edict from the Governor.

Loo, bearing the insignia of the highest rank,—degraded from official standing but temporarily retained in the office of Governor of the provinces Kwangtung and Kwangse, hereditary *King-chay-too-wei* of the first class, &c. issues this order to the senior hong merchants, requiring them to enjoin the order on the separate merchants of the English nation, that they may make themselves fully acquainted therewith.

England and the central flowery nation, separated from each other by several myriads of miles, have traded at Canton for a hundred and several tens of years. The means by which they have long continued mutually tranquil—have been the good and careful establishment of laws, and the possession of individuals to manage the direction of affairs. The said nation's Company has hitherto appointed a *taepan* to have the management of all public affairs. In the 10th year of Taoukwang (1830) the then Governor *Le* having learned that after the 13th year the Company would terminate and be dissolved, commanded the hong merchants to enjoin orders on the said nation's merchants to send a letter home to their country, calling for the renewed appointment of a *taepan* to come to Canton, as is on record. This year the Company has been dissolved, and for a *taepan* there is no one. I the Governor was just giving orders to the hong merchants to examine and deliberate, when, in the 6th month, an English barbarian, Lord Napier, calling himself a barbarian Eye, came to Canton, to examine and manage commercial matters. Without having received a red permit from the custom-house, suddenly he rushed up into the barbarian factories outside the city, and there resided. I the Governor at that time commanded the hong merchants to enquire and investigate for what he came to Canton, and immediately to state the same clearly, for the purpose of enabling me to make a report requesting the will and mandate of the great Emperor, that the same might be obeyed and acted on. The said barbarian Eye did not at all inform them of the occasion of his mission; but afterwards repaired to the city gate, to throw in a private letter. I the Governor—because the fixed regulations of the Celestial Empire do not admit a private (or clandestine) interchange of letters with outside nations, found it inexpedient to receive it; but commanded that the particulars contained in the letter should be told to the hong merchants, that they might report the same.

It being the said barbarian Eye's first entrance into the central flowery land, so that he was yet unacquainted with the rules and prohibitions, I took the old established rules and regulations, and commanded the hong merchants to enjoin commands on him, telling him of the difficulty of opposing the fixed principles of dignity, and the propriety of keeping the old regulations,—carefully and minutely explaining to and guiding him,—twice and a third time. The said barbarian Eye would not obey the perfect laws, but perseveringly desired to have intercourse by official documents and letters with the civil and military officers of the central flowery land. But I found on examination, that the said nation has not heretofore had intercourse by official communications with the central flowery land; and that trade also is not what officers can attend to,—that the matter therefore is one which positively cannot be brought into operation. The said barbarian Eye still obstinately adhering to his own views and notions, the hong merchants, on account of his disobedience of the laws, petitioned requesting stoppage of trade. I the Governor,—considering that the said nation's king had repeatedly presented tribute, thereby manifesting reverential obedience to the Celestial Empire,—and that all the separate merchants have come from far across the seas, all purposing to fish for gain,—also that the rhubarb, tea, &c. of this inner land are what the said nation absolutely requires, could not therefore bear, on account of the fault of one man, Lord Napier, to cause all the merchants to fail of their gains, and the whole nation to be overwhelmed with sorrow; I further replied, clearly and perspicuously commanding the hong merchants again to explain to and direct him. And fearing yet that the hong merchants in enjoining orders had failed of clearness and perspicuity, I gave a special appointment to the *Chefoo*—a great officer—to proceed, accompanied by the military commandant of Kwang-chow-foo, to enquire in person. It may be said that I showed compassion in the highest degree. But the said barbarian Eye still did not tell plainly the occasion of his mission; nor would he receive the linguists as interpreters, so that the officers deputed had no means of reasoning with and instructing him:—and for all the merchants it was difficult to have commercial intercourse. It was unavoidable to close the ship's holds according to law.

At that time clear orders were issued by proclamation,—that if the said barbarian Eye would come to a knowledge of repentance of his error, and would obey and keep the old regulations, then might the trade continue as of old. Yet the said barbarian Eye did not come to a knowledge of his faults, but in the first instance called about him barbarian soldiers, carrying with them guns up to Canton, and followed up the same by calling on the cruising ships, to push in though the maritime entrance. And when the various forts opened a thundering fire to stop them, the cruising vessels had the daring presumption to let off their guns, returning resistance, and so shaking and destroying the dwelling places within the forts. And they sailed on to Whampoa in the inner river. Instance upon instance they gave of contemptuous trifling—going indeed far beyond the bounds of reason.

On examination I found, that the things in which the said cruising vessels trusted were only guns and fire; while the military bands of the Celestial Empire could gather as the clouds, and their guns and weapons be collected together as the hills. I the governor sent to assemble naval and military officers, with naval vessels to stop up the passage of the river before and behind; so that the said nation's two cruising vessels, with 300 or 400 men, having entered far into the important territory, had no way either of advancing or of going out. What difficulty would there have been in immediately sweeping them off completely. It was owing to this that—not having been immediately exterminated—the said barbarian Eye did repent of his crimes and make humble supplication, and thereupon was allowed to obtain a permit to go down to Macao, as well as (for the ships) to retire to the outer seas.

I, the Governor, am fully of opinion that this affair did not proceed from the intentions of the said nation's king, and also had no concern with the general body of the merchants. Looking upwards I have embodied the great Emperor's liberality—(expansive) as heaven and earth,—which regards all with the same benevolence, cherishes with virtue those from afar, and esteems not the array of force. The matters as detailed from first to last in the official replies and edicts were before printed and published by proclamation, being stuck up in the general thoroughfares. This is what the said separate (British) merchants have all universally known and universally seen.

Now the opening of the port of the metropolis of Canton to trade is owing to the good favor of the Celestial Empire. The few mean petty hundreds of thousands of commercial duties arising from outside realms, affect not the treasures of the revenue the value of a hair or a feather's down. And what the said nation's merchants furnish towards these gains from commerce is counted but by thousands. The said nation's king, in sending Lord Napier hither, assuredly did not command him to create trouble, or indulge in rashness, hastiness and waywardness. If now there were a person from another country to go to England, and thus occasion commotion, the said nation's king certainly would not bear with him. Were it not for the expansive benevolence and great liberality of the great Emperor,—Lord Napier having failed

in the command and disgraced the country, the merchants would have had to go back after labor in vain, with their wealth and property injured and wasted:—could they, as at this time, have been all rendered grateful by the enjoyment of pleasure and profit?

It is now reported to me that Lord Napier has died of sickness at Macao. The said separate merchants have opened their holds, buying and selling; which shows in all the merchants a profound knowledge of the great principles of dignity. It is altogether worthy of praise and esteem. But the ships are many, and the individuals numerous, rendering unavoidable a want of combination, order and arrangement. It is plain that there should be one or two trustworthy honest men selected, to have a temporary control and direction. Thus may there be for all things a responsibility. At the same time, they should immediately—with speed—send a letter to their country, stating that, although the Company is dissolved, yet as the said nation trades here, it is absolutely requisite that there be a person to have the management of all public affairs; and that a commercial man, thoroughly acquainted with the great principles of dignity, should still be appointed by the said nation, to become a *taepan*, and come to Canton to direct and control.—This is an affair of buying and selling; it is not what officers can attend to. In the inner land, the hong merchants are always held responsible. And so the said nation also positively must select and appoint a trading man. On no account may an official Eye be again appointed, to occasion, as Lord Napier did, the creation of trouble and disturbance—in vain, with the involvement of all the merchants, and with detriment to a right course of things.

Unting the circumstances this edict is issued. When the edict reaches the said (hong) merchants, let them immediately enjoin and make known the orders. Oppose not. A special edict.

14th year of Taoukwang, 9th moon, 21st day (October 23d 1834.)

Edict from the Governor and Hoppo against outside merchants in connection with hong merchants, &c. Nov. 1st, 1834:

Loo, temporarily retained in the office of governor, &c.—and PANG, commissioner of customs at Canton, &c.—issue this proclamation for the purpose of prohibition.

In the province of Kwangtung are established hong merchants to transact the commerce of barbarians. The means by which to prevent the offence of clandestine purchases between the flowery people and the barbarians—rest wholly on the implicit obedience paid by all the hong merchants to the old regulations, by which the national revenue is enriched, and the maritime government rendered imposing.

Now we, the Governor and the Hoppo, have heard it reported, that there has lately been a class of gain-seeking market-agitators, who have set up shops for foreign goods attached to and dependent on the hong, and who maintain commercial dealings with the barbarians, lowering the prices of the goods they sell, without care for the general stock. In landing and shipping goods, the weak, worn-out hong report for them, receiving the duties at a discount of 20 or 30 per cent. Further, in addition to shops legally attached to the hong, there are also other shops and warehouses established, at which are hung up lanterns, having on them the sign of such-and-such a hong's warehouse;—(the owners) making themselves supervisors and assistants of some hong, in order thus to screen themselves.

The bills of sale of goods are drawn out as on account of such-and-such a warehouse belonging to such-and-such a hong, while the goods are really bought and sold by the individuals themselves, the hong appearing in name, and receiving the duties for them. Then, when the hong—becoming deeply involved—fails and is closed, the same warehouse men return home with full coffers. Such were formerly *Low-a-hok* of Manhop's hong and *Lo-lau-kwan* of Chungqua's hong; and such are now *Le-a-tsoo* and *Suy-a-kwan* of Fatqua's hong—both of whom borrow the use of the hong merchant's name, craftily and artfully scheming for gain,—and also *Tsoy-a-mun* and others, who are guilty of monopolizing the business of the shops which sell foreign goods, and of selling the duties on goods which they report in name of the hong,—as well as of other offences.

The said hong, because their own capital is not abundant, assume this vain show of respectability, with the design of obtaining ready money to circulate,—thus causing that the duties, both fixed and contingent, of the custom-house, continue unpaid year after year. This is indeed deserving of extreme detestation.

On examination it appears, that the establishment of dependently on hong, of shops for foreign goods, to buy from and sell to barbarian merchants, is a gross infraction of the established regulations. Supervisors under the hong merchants should transact business only for the hong merchants. How can they be suffered to borrow the use of their name to trade! This class of market agitators, having no commercial name on the official books, are left at full liberty—with nothing to fear or dread. There is nothing to prevent their teaching and enticing barbarians to talk largely, and create disturbance.

Besides issuing orders to the Foo magistrate to search for and seize Chinese traitors, and bring them to trial and punishment, we also unite the circumstances and issue this proclamation. For this purpose the proclamation is addressed to the hong people, that they may make themselves fully acquainted with its contents. Hereafter in shops for foreign goods permission is given only to purchase goods from the hong merchants, to sell off; they may not secretly depend on a hong, and clandestinely maintain commercial dealings with barbarians. All goods sold to barbarians must, also, in obedience to the laws heretofore in force, be sold at an equitable price fixed by the hong merchants; the shopmen are not allowed to lower the prices and clandestinely sell them. And the hong merchants are not permitted to invite these gain-seeking market agitators to become falsely supervisors in their hong, screening themselves while scheming for private ends.

Into the barbarian factories outside the City none of any other class than the commercial men of the hong may at all clandestinely enter. Should any presume to go into the barbarian factories, or as shopmen buy from or sell to the barbarians, he shall immediately be punished as a Chinese traitor. If any falsely assume the name of a supervisor for a hong merchant, and set up warehouses, fishing for gain, and the said hong should happen to fail and cease business, the said supervisor shall be equally compelled to pay up the deficit of duties. Any individuals monopolizing the business of shops for foreign goods, or selling duties and reporting the goods in the name of a hong merchant, as soon as discovered and seized shall be tried and punished according to the law against clandestine intercourse with outside nations; and any hong merchant/conniving thereat shall be included in the same punishment. We, the Governor and the Hoppo, would repair the faults existing in the affairs of the Custom-house. When the words have issued, the law will follow. Let each tremblingly obey. Oppose not. A special proclamation.

Shilla

THE CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 7.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER TH 25, 1834.

NO. 47. PRICE 50 CENTS

TONNAGE FOR LONDON.

PER MARQUIS CAMDEN, (formerly H. C. S.) Captain T. Larkins. The remaining tonnage of the above vessel, estimated at 1300 to 1500 tons, is for sale. Tenders to be addressed on or before noon of Saturday the 29th instant to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR THE STRAITS AND BOMBAY.

THE ship HORMASJEE BOMANJEE, Captain J. Clark, to sail on or before the 5th of December. Apply to THOMAS DENT & Co.

FOR THE STRAITS AND MADRAS.

THE ship MARION, Captain Richards, to sail on or before the 10th of December. Apply to THOMAS DENT & Co.

FOR THE STRAITS AND MADRAS.

THE CARRON, Captain Wilson, to sail the middle of December. For freight apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR LONDON.

THE Teek ship BAROSSA, Captain P. J. Reeves, to sail on the 20th November. For freight apply to THOMAS DENT & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE ship GENERAL GASCOYNE, Captain J. Fisher. For freight apply to THOMAS DENT & Co.

FREIGHT FOR UNITED STATES.

THE ships TREMONT & VOLUNTEER will take freight for any port in the United States. Apply to RUSSELL, STURGIS & Co.

FOR THE STRAITS AND BOMBAY.

THE FORT WILLIAM, Captain Neish, to sail with all despatch. Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR LINTIN THE STRAITS AND BOMBAY TOUCHING AT CEYLON.

THE GLENELG, Captain Lungley, to sail with all despatch. Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE Bark THETIS Captain Clark will leave Whampoa for the above ports positively in the latter end of November. Apply to Canton, 20th October, 1834. DADABHOY & MANACKJEE RUSTOMJEE.

FOR BATAVIA DIRECT.

THE new Dutch bark SUMATRA, Captain Hermani. For freight apply to B. GERNAERT.

FOR SINGAPORE, RHIO, & BATAVIA.

THE Dutch bark "LOUISA," daily expected, will be despatched for the above ports without delay. For freight apply to Canton, September 15th, 1834. A. S. KEATING.

TENTH CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.

PARTIES intending to apply for Insurance are requested to give previous notice, in order that the vessels in which they propose to ship may be duly surveyed before commencing to receive cargo. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. General Agents.

DECIMA COMPANHIA DE SEGURO DE CANTAO.

AS pessoas que pertenderem fazer applicacoes para Seguro nesta officina sao prevenidas para darem previa noticia a fim de que os Navios sobre os quizes forem oferecidos os riscos possam ser devidamente examinados antes de comecarem a receber carga. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. General Agents.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF CANTON.

AT a meeting of the British chamber of commerce held this day, it was proposed by Mr. Keating seconded by Mr. Innes and carried unanimously, That the election of office-bearers be postponed to the 31st day of December next, till which day any merchant of Canton may become a member of the chamber by stating to the Secretary his wish to that effect, and until then the provisional Chairman and Secretary shall continue to act as heretofore.

By order of the Chairman.
W. Sprott Boyd,
Secretary.

Canton, 15th November, 1834.

FOR SALE.

BILLS drawn by the Court of Directors of the East India Company on the Governor in Council of Bombay, at 60 days sight, in sets of B. Rupees 2133, may be had on application to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR SALE.

A British ship of about 450 tons, built on the western side of India, and fit for any voyage. Intending purchasers may learn particulars from JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

TO RENT.

THE Factory No. 1. Danish Hong to rent from the 15th instant, to the 6th February 1835. For terms Apply to Canton, 1st November, 1834. R. MARKWICK & Co.

NOTICE.

CAPTAIN GUTHRIE, of the ship "Adelaide", at Whampoa, will not be answerable for any debt or debts contracted by the crew of that ship during her stay in China. Canton, 11th November, 1834.

HIBBERT'S PALE ALE.

PALE ALE in butts from HIBBERT, so well known for his extensive supplies sent to the United States, may be had on application to R. MARKWICK & Co.

WANTS A PLACE a Young Englishman with an undoubted character, who has been accustomed to act as Personal Servant. Apply to the Editor.

RICE, in quantities for ships to enter the Port free of the Cumsha and measurement dues, may be had at Lintin. Apply to A. S. KEATING.

NOTICE.

RISKS will be taken in *Vicajee Merjee's Constituents Insurance Office* of Bombay, on the same terms as heretofore. RUSSELL & Co. Agents.

TO RENT.

ONE half of one of the neatest and most convenient Factories in Canton, newly furnished. For particulars. Apply to No. 3. Imperial Hong. R. MARKWICK & Co.

NOTICE.

INDEMNITY INSURANCE OFFICE OF CALCUTTA.

RISKS for all parts of the world will be taken by J. GUDDARD, Agent for the office in China, Payable in case of loss by Messrs. GREGSON, MELVILLE & KNIGHT, Agents in London do. do. Messrs. GILMORE & Co. in Calcutta

NOTICE.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT, published weekly, may be supplied to subscribers at \$ 22 per annum, or \$ 50 cents for a single number, on application to R. MARKWICK & Co.

NOTICE.

Horsburgh's Charts are always on sale at R. MARKWICK & Co's.

NOTICE.

THE ANGLO-CHINESE KALENDAR for 1834.—Price 50 cents. Published March 31st, 1834, and for sale at the Albion Press Office, No. 6 Danish Hong.

All letters must be post paid.

CANTON.

The arrivals of the last week are LA BELLE ALLANCE, Arkcoll, HELVELLYN, Boadle, ROBERTS, —, RECOVERY, Wellbank, from Calcutta; and ISABELLA, Brown, from Bombay. We have received some numbers of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay papers, but none of late date.

H. M. Ship Melville, bearing the flag of His Excellency Vice Admiral Sir John Gore K. C. B., arrived in Madras roads on the 15th of September, from the Isle of France.

Rear Admiral the honorable Sir Thomas Bladen Capel, K. C. B. is expected to succeed Sir John Gore.

We beg attention to the long memorial of the governor of Canton and the other great officers of the province, detailing, in their own way, to the emperor their treatment of lord Napier and of the British merchants in Canton. This document is not issued as an edict, nor intended for the eyes of barbarians; and therefore the ignorant and absurd manner in which these officers, who profess to understand so well the true principles of real dignity, talk of foreigners and their commerce should not be now the subject of ridicule. But we think the memorial is worth one observation; some degree of doubt as to the propriety of his treatment of lord Napier seems to dwell on the governor's mind, and he does not excuse himself by quoting any similar case where his predecessors were concerned; and more than one, when British officers demanded interviews, must be on record; governor Loo appears to be more "stupid and unpolished" than former governors.

As to the proud stand on the highest ground, this universal sovereignty and sway, this glorious subjugation of all nations claimed by the emperor and his officers, it is time that these dignified potentates should be undeceived and taught to learn how low their very best rank when compared with the people of Europe. Low in science, arts and arms; lower in a knowledge and performance of social duties; lowest in morality.

Governor Loo, in one part of his memorial, says that lord Napier should be amply punished. We will borrow his words, applying them to his shameful treatment of that lamented nobleman, and to the notice the British people may be expected to take of his conduct.

"If not amply punished and repressed, (the Chinese,) how can the national dignity (of Great Britain) be rendered imposing, and all the sons of Han be intimidated."

WHAT DO FOREIGNERS AIM AT IN CHINA.

A pamphlet, under the following title, "*Remarks on British relations and intercourse with China. By an American merchant,*" has just come out from England, which we propose noticing at greater length in a future number.

It is written with a degree of moderation and good sense which will no doubt entitle it to attention. And for this reason it is that we are the more desirous to notice what appears to us an important misapprehension, contained in the following paragraph.

"Would any foreigner at this moment consent to be amalgamated with the native population? No! He wishes to be distinguished by favouring legislation. He knows that to ask to be placed on the same level would be to kiss the same rod of despotism, and to crave permission to share its infliction."

Now as far as we know the sentiments of foreigners in China we venture to assert they do not aim at a "favouring legislation;" and they would, on the contrary, be only too happy to find themselves possessed of equal privileges with natives.

It is impossible to suppose, even for the sake of argument, that any foreigner can ever desire to become a Chinese; that is, any civilized foreigner: to wear a badge of slavery in a plaited tail, to marry or be given in marriage amongst the sons of han are scarcely objects which can ever be within the reasonable desire of Europeans; but that they should desire and insist on an equality before the Chinese laws, and for the extension to themselves and their commerce of those general principles of government and benevolence as developed in the ancient classics and for the rights and liberties as enjoyed by the natives; for, however tyrannical the Chinese government, the situation of the Chinese who is prudent, and observes the laws and customs of the place of his residence, and who has sense and spirit to protect and defend himself in his rights as a son of han, who is determined to keep within the law, and who has no dealings with foreigners, on the whole is very independent and safe. Not so the foreigner; as to the laws of China, he is neither supposed to know nor considered capable of comprehending them; he is regarded as an intractable and stupid savage, only to be kept in awe by ill-usage and *misrule*. Under this oppressive degradation to claim the privileges of a native is simply the duty of self-protection and not demanding to be distinguished by

"favouring legislation;" foreigners require the right of free and unwatched locomotion, which alone would remove many of their grievances. It is the practice not the theory of the government; the administration of the law, not the law itself that they seek to alter.

To convey the condition and treatment of foreigners in China in a more direct and familiar manner to the English reader, let the latter suppose a fleet of barbarian ships, belonging to a nation with which trade has been carried on for two hundred years, lying at Wapping. The men who manage this foreign trade are allowed only to deal with a few bagmen. If the bagmen cheat them of their money by bankruptcy, or any other method, their brother-bags profess to pay their debts; but how have the brotherhood ever contrived to raise a fund for these payments? by a tax upon imports and exports levied *instantly*—but appropriated only at long intervals, if at all, and in *dribbles* to the professed object.

The foreigner, moreover, daily and hourly, finds that he is cheated by every rascally tidewater on the river, the king's duties being multiplied manifold, and others, under the unintelligible names of christmas boxes, easter gifts, presents, keepsakes and remembrances, constantly imposed. He is not allowed to go to a butcher's shop to buy meat, to a baker's, bread nor to a green-grocer's, vegetables; much less to leaden hall, covent garden or hungerford markets; he would be pelted even out of Billingsgate; but he must keep a villain in his house, under the name of "buyer," to purchase his provisions, and of course to cheat him to a degree which it is impossible for him to calculate. Should any dispute arise, the foreigners must go to the bagmen; they could not gain access in any case whatever even to a constable; let alone a magistrate, the lord Mayor, or the superior courts of law. If any of them dared to hire a "trim built wherry" and shoot London bridge, he would be seized, his baggage overhauled and scattered, but he would not be taken to the river Police magistrate to have his crime punished according to the law of the land, but be detained until he had paid the extortionate demands of his captors.

All this while the court of St. James' professes the tenderest concern for these wretched barbarians, and declares that they are nourished by its kindness and admitted to an open market by its liberality; while the lords of the treasury, the president of the board of trade and the commissioners of customs, unanimously assert that the duties arising from the trade and the disbursements of the ships are not of the least benefit to the port of London, much less to the united kingdom, and therefore not deserving of the slightest regard.

The government papers in the meantime describe these foreigners as the most depraved of mankind, and guilty of every crime that can disgrace humanity; yet as a proof of his unbounded tenderness and compassion the lord Mayor permits them three times a month to cross the river to Rotherhithe to see the Thames tunnel, or to visit the Surrey zoological gardens; but they must go in "droves" not exceeding ten, under the care of the customhouse tidewaiters. All the females of the neighbourhood are strictly forbidden either to talk to or even to look at these foreigners. The children are taught to throw stones at them, and to call them Yahoos.

They are not allowed to get a cast on the top of a coach even to Greenwich fair, nor enter a booth at Saint Bartholomew's to buy gingerbread nuts. In short, their thralldom is not less rigid than the penned oxen in Smithfield market, and the Lord Mayor's men would like to see them all knocked on the head the same way were it not that they would then loose the sheep they shear so closely.

LAST LETTER FROM THE HONORABLE COMPANY'S CHIEF AT MACAO TO THE VICEROY.

We copy from the Bombay Gazette the following item of rather curious intelligence.

THE GAZETTE.

Saturday, 30th August, 1834.

The following letter, from the select committee at Canton to the government here, is published by order of the Hon. the Governor in Council in the last government

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gazette. We have not the Canton paper of the date referred to; but shall endeavour to procure it, as the case appears to be of an extraordinary character.

To C. Norris, Esq. Chief Secy. to Gov. BOMBAY.

Sir,—I am directed by the president and select committee to acquaint you, that a paper calling itself the last letter from the Honorable Company's Chief at Macao, to the Viceroy, printed in the Canton Register of the 6th instant, is a forgery, no such correspondence having taken place with the Viceroy.

I have the honor to be &c.

(Signed) J. H. ASTELL, Secretary.

Macao, 10th May, 1834.

We recollect being mightily affected when we read the "Lay of the Last Minstrel"; and the letter of the last Chief again brought back the "joy of grief." There is something touching even to sorrowfulness in the word LAST; sweetly singeth Barry Cornwall, alias Molly Proctor.

Those few pale autumn flowers,
How beautiful they are!
Than all the summer store,
Than all that went before.
How lovelier far!

And why? they are the last,
The last, the last, the last!

As to the letter, we considered it at once to be *authentic*; we thought we could not be deceived in that "*fine roman hand*". Who, indeed, would dare to *forge* the signature of "the last Chief of the British factory" to such a document (by the way, the letter is not signed by that officer; and it is headed "from a correspondent;" which, we confess, are circumstances that should have awakened our suspicions), when it was recollected that "last chief" was one of the first Anglo-Chinese scholars of the time? perhaps now the first, since we have lost Dr. Morrison. The supposition is ridiculous; and were it not for the formal and official denial of the secretary to the select committee we could never be shaken in our belief, judging from the *strong internal evidence* of the document, that it was written by a gentleman who was at the same time a thorough master of the Chinese language and of the official forms of correspondence; and who was in the *habit of direct and friendly communication with the viceroy*. And a devoted, and highly trusted servant of *his masters the honorable company*, whose least affair he could not betray, but whose power, real or supposed, he would always uphold *mordicus*. But it appears we have been deceived, notwithstanding all our cat-like watchfulness! May our fault be pardoned, and for this grace we will chant as followeth in praise of "the last chief of the British factory" and all its members;

Pale flowers! pale perishing flowers!
How beautiful you are!
Than all that went before,
Than all the summer store,
How lovelier far!

And why? ye are the last!
The last! the last! the last!

EXTRACT FROM THE FUNERAL SERMON, OCCASIONED BY THE DEATH OF LORD NAPIER. PREACHED ON THE 26TH OF OCTOBER, 1834, BY THE REVEREND E. C. BRIDGMAN.

His general information was extensive. His peculiar turn of mind, like that of his illustrious ancestor, John Napier, led him to the study of mathematics and of the lively oracles of God. He took a peculiar interest in the erecting of the Edinburgh observatory; and was president of the astronomical society of that city. He was not deeply read in works of theology; but, he was *deeply read in his Bible*. His views respecting divine subjects were clear, simple, and scriptural. In matters of religion, as well as in regard to all other subjects, he thought and acted for himself, unbiassed by the opinions of other men. His ancestors were all pious and devoted royalists; and in their religious worship they followed the episcopal order, for which he ever had a high respect: but in his own he adopted the forms of the Presbyterian church. He had an humble opinion of himself, and a charitable one of all mankind. The prevailing features of his character were remarkable benevolence and liberality united with great decision and energy of mind. He was exceedingly careful in the discharge of all his duties; and in a degree, not less eminent than pleasing, seemed ever the most anxious to discharge those moral and religious obligations which he owed to his fellow-men and to his God. Under the influence of such opinions and views, it was not strange that the intellectual and moral improvement of mankind was a subject that often occupied his thoughts. Accordingly, on his appointment to China,—than which, perhaps, none in the world could involve more important interests; and on which he at once centered all his ambition,—we find him immediately, after giving the special objects of his mission the first place in his thoughts, looking forward to the gradual extension of commerce

and a free and well regulated intercourse with China, and, though such means, to the gradual diffusion of knowledge, the removal of prejudice, the overthrow of idolatry, and the complete triumph of pure Christianity.

Document containing copy of a memorial from the Canton government to the emperor, forwarded September 8th 1834.

For the purpose of requiring obedience.—On the 18th day of the 8th moon in the 14th year of Taoukwang (September 20th,) the following official document was received from the governor of the provinces Kwang-tung and Kwang-se, Loo.

"(On the 6th day of the 8th moon, in the 14th year of Taoukwang (September 8th,) I, the governor, in conjunction with Ke, lieutenant governor of the province Kwang-tung,—Ha, general commandant of the city of Canton)—Lun, lieutenant general in command of the mautchou garrison,—Tso, lieutenant general in command of the Chinese Tartar garrison,—and Chung, commissioner of customs at Canton,—reported, on the subject of the English barbarian Eye, Lord Napier's disobedience to the laws, and the consequent stoppage of trade according to law. Besides awaiting the receipt of the vermilion-colored reply (i. e. a reply in the imperial hand-writing), which on arrival will be reverently copied and made known, the report also is now copied and made known to you the Poochingze, and you are required, in conjunction with the Anchasse, to act accordingly; oppose not. Appended is a copy of a 'supplementary memorial.'"

[Copy of Memorial.]

Further,—on the subject of the English nation's trade with Kwang-tung, The said nation has hitherto had an establishment called *Kung-pan-ya* (office for public management,—or company, from Portuguese *Companhia*), for directing the buying and selling of the whole country,—which was also named *Kung-sze* (public managing body.) The said company (*Kung-sze*) appointed Chief, Second, Third, and Fourth Supracargoes, to come to Canton, for the general direction of commercial affairs, and for a restraining control over the barbarian merchants. In the 10th year of Taoukwang (1830,) the hong merchants reported, that in the 13th year the period of the said nation's company (*Kung-sze*) would be accomplished, and the said nation's barbarians would each trade for himself.—Fearing that affairs would be under no general control, the former governor, your Majesty's minister Le, commanded the hong merchants to enjoin orders on the *taepan* (Chief Supracargo), requiring him to send a letter home to his country, (to the effect) that if the company were indeed dissolved, it was directed that a *taepan* acquainted with affairs should still be appointed to come to Canton, to control and direct the trade.

This year I, your majesty's minister Loo, with the Superintendent of customs Chung, having ascertained that the said nation's company was dissolved, commanded the (hong) merchants to deliberate well on the subject, as it was imperative that affairs should be made subject to some undivided responsibility, in order that they might not be totally without combination, order and arrangement.

In the 6th moon, an English ship of war brought to Canton a barbarian Eye, Lord Napier, one individual,—who said that he came to Canton for the purpose of examining into and directing commercial affairs. He brought with him a family—females and young children—five in all, whom he settled at Macao. The Ship of war, which was ascertained to have a crew of 190 persons, anchored in the outer sea; and the said barbarian Eye changed his vessel, and came up to reside in the barbarian factories outside the City. I, your Majesty's Minister Loo, having received reports hereof from the civil and military district officers, immediately addressed a communication to the naval commander-in-chief, for him to station cruisers about and keep guard at the Bogue and other places; I gave order also to the men and officers in the forts, to keep up a strict and close preventive guard, not to permit the said ship of war to enter the port, or the foreign females to come up to Canton. I also commanded the hong merchant, *Woo-tun-yuen* (Howqua)—to investigate why the said barbarian Eye had come to Canton, that if it were because it was requisite—the Company being dissolved and at an end—to establish fresh regulations of trade, he should immediately inform the said hong merchants, that they might present a report, and so enable me to make a complete memorial, reverently awaiting the receipt of the mandate and pleasure (of your Majesty,) to which obedience should then be directed.

The said barbarian Eye would not receive the hong merchants, but afterwards repaired to the outside of the city to present a letter, to me your majesty's minister, Loo. On the face of the envelope, the forms and style of equality were used, and there were absurdly written the characters *Ta ying kuo*, 'great English nation' (for 'great Britain.') Examining, at that time, it appeared, that, in keeping apart the central and the outside (people,) what is of the highest importance is a maintenance of dignity and sovereignty. Whether the said barbarian Eye has or has not official rank, there are no means of thoroughly ascertaining. But, though he be really an officer of the said nation, he yet cannot write letters on equality with the frontier officers of the celestial empire. As the thing concerned the national dignity, it was inexpedient in the least to allow a tendency to any approach or advance, by which lightness of esteem might be occasioned. Accordingly, orders were given to HAN-SHAOH-KING, the *Foo-tseung* in command of the military forces of Kwang-chow-foo, to tell him authoritatively, that, by the statutes and enactments of the celestial empire, there has never been intercourse by letters with outside barbarians, that commercial matters should be petitioned respectfully through the medium of the hong merchants, and that it is not permitted to offer or present letters.

Again, considering that he was stupid and unpolished, having come from without the bounds of civilization, and that, it being his first entrance into the central flowery land, he was yet unacquainted with the rules and prohibitions, it appeared undoubtedly right first to explain to him and guide him, to enable him to know what he was to obey and act in compliance with. (I, Loo,) selected and made an arrangement of the rules and orders established by reports at various periods (to the throne,) for the regulation of the trade of the barbarians,—and commanded the hong merchants to enjoin the same, pointing out, and guiding him in the way, and also to inform him, that the outside barbarians possess an open market at Canton, only because of the good favor of the sacred emperor towards the dwellers on the seacoasts; but that in no way are the mean, paltry, commercial duties regarded as of importance; that the said nation has traded here for beyond a hundred and some tens of years, and for all affairs there are old regulations; and that, since the said barbarian Eye has come for commercial purposes he should at once obey

* Important papers are often made *supplementary*, when it is required to keep them, with more than usual strictness, from the knowledge of the people.

and keep the regulations; but if he do not so, he shall then not be permitted to trade at Canton. First and last, on four several occasions were clear orders given.

Afterwards the said merchants reported in answer, that the said barbarian Eye would not obey the orders enjoined by them, but averred, 'that he is an officer and superintendent of the barbarians, and not one with whom *teapans* can be compared; and that hereafter all affairs ought to be conducted by official communications to and fro with the various public officers, for that orders cannot, as formerly, be enjoined through the medium of the hong merchants, nor can he offer petitions, but can only write official letters, and deliver them to officers to transmit.' The said merchants replied, that heretofore there has been no such mode of conducting affairs. But the said barbarian Eye continuing obstinate and perverse, without altering,—they requested that an embargo should be put on the said nation's buying and selling. The said barbarian Eye, Lord Napier, has repeatedly been perverse and stubborn and indeed extremely obstinate, but having considered that the said nation's king has heretofore been always reverently submissive, and that the said nation's several merchants are all still quiet and peaceful,—that if, for the error of one man, Lord Napier, all the ships' holds should be closed, they cannot but be overwhelmed with grief,—I, your majesty's minister Loo, therefore looked upward to embody my August Sovereign's liberality,—(extensive) as heaven and earth, which beholds with the same benevolence the central and the outside people, and stoops to treat with compassion. I accordingly replied clearly and perspicuously to the said merchants, that the commercial affairs of outside barbarians have hitherto been under the management of hong merchants, and there has never been an officer to direct and control;—that England has heretofore had no interchange of official communications with the central flowery land, and therefore what the said barbarian says cannot be permitted to be brought into operation. Also, that the ships' holds should properly indeed be closed, but that temporary indulgence and delay are given, from tender compassion towards all the separate merchants. With these particulars they were also commanded to make clearly known (to Lord Napier), that if he repented, aroused, and became reverentially submissive, trade should continue as usual, but that if he again offered opposition, and continued perverse, the ships' holds should be immediately closed.—It was hoped that, by the truth and sincerity of reason, his brute-like fierceness and overbearing might be reformed; so that, if only the great principles of dignity were not hurt, it would be unnecessary to make any severe requisition. But the said barbarian Eye, when the merchants enjoined orders on him, remained as if he heard not; and when the said merchants copied out the words of my official reply, and gave the reply to him, he laid it down and would not peruse it.

Further, the naval *Trantseng*, KAOU-E-YUNG, reported, that another English ship of war had come and anchored with the ship of war that had come before, in Macao roads. It was ascertained that the number of seamen in her was also 190; and, on being questioned, it was averred, that she would not at all enter the port, but was awaiting a favorable wind to sail out. Again did I address an official communication to the naval commander-in-Chief, and to the officer in command on the *Heang-shan* station, that in every place a preventive guard should be maintained with increased diligence. Directions also were sent to the magistrates of all the sea board districts, that they should strictly prohibit the trading and fishing boats from approaching the ships of war to engage in barter or afford supplies.

At the same time I again and a third time consulted with your majesty's minister Ke; (and we came to the conclusion) that the common disposition of the English barbarians is ferocious and what they trust in are the strength of their ships and the effectiveness of their guns,—but that the inner seas having but shallow water, with very many sands and rocks, the said barbarian ships, though they should discharge their guns cannot do it with full effect; also, that the said barbarian Eye having placed his person in the central, flowery land, distant from his own country several myriads of miles, we are in the state relatively of host and guest;—if he should madly think to steal over bounds, our troops may peaceably wait to work with him,—or, that he will be powerless is manifest and easy to be seen. But the matter concerns those out of the bounds of civilization, and it is necessary that investigation should be made and care taken, beyond what is ordinary, in order to break the mind down to submission.

What the merchants had reported being but the assertions of one party, it was not right to give hasty credence to them. We accordingly commanded the assistant *foo* magistrate, PWAN-SHANG-YIH, to proceed, accompanied by the *Kuangchowhee*, to the barbarian factories, personally to investigate, and at the same time to command that the ships of war should immediately get under weigh and return to their country.—The said barbarian Eye still did not tell clearly the particulars of what he had come to Canton to do, nor did he plainly and definitely answer for what the ships of war had come, and when they would return. Because the said barbarian Eye directed a barbarian acquainted with the Chinese language to interpret, we apprehended that, in transmitting information, there might have been a want of truth; and therefore commanded them to take linguists with them. The said barbarian Eye would not receive the linguists to interpret, so that the officers deputed had no means of giving clear orders. And, after having repeatedly commanded the hong merchants to enquire and investigate, the origin and occasion of his mission still could not be at all ascertained.

On humble examination, (it appears),—that the commerce of the English barbarians has hitherto been managed by the hong merchants and *teapans*; there has never been a barbarian Eye, to form a precedent. Now, it is suddenly desired to appoint an officer—a Superintendent,—which is not in accordance with old regulations. Besides, if the said nation have formed this decision, it still should have stated the affairs which, and the way how, such Superintendent is to manage; making petition, so that a memorial might be presented, requesting your majesty's mandate and pleasure, as to what should be refused, in order that obedience might be paid thereto, and the same be acted on accordingly. But the said barbarian Eye, Lord Napier, without having made any plain report, suddenly came to the barbarian factories outside the city, to reside there, and presumed to desire intercourse to and fro, by official documents and letters, with the officers of the central flowery land;—this was indeed far out of the bounds of reason. Repeatedly have the hong merchants enjoined orders, and the deputed officers enquired

and interrogated; there has been no want of bending and stooping to investigate clearly, nor has he been forcibly troubled with any difficulty. Yet the said barbarian Eye has not at all told plainly what are the matters he has come to attend to, and what the occasion of his mission; but has imperatively desired to have intercourse by official communications and letters with the officers of the inner land. And he has presumed to publish a notice, telling all the separate merchants not to regard the entire cutting off of trade as a matter for concern; thus showing that he has a disposition to excite agitation and disobedience of the laws and statutes. If not amply punished and repressed, how can the national dignity be rendered imposing, and the barbarians be intimidated?

Hitherto it has been the rule, that when the barbarians are lawless their ships' holds should be closed. We, your majesty's ministers, have, in conjunction with the Superintendent of customs of Canton, your majesty's minister CHUNG, consulted, and have also maturely consulted with the General commandant, the Lieutenant-Generals, and the *Sze* and *Tao* officers (heads of the territorial and financial, judicial, gabel, and commissariat departments) in the city; (and have agreed), that it only remains to close the ships' holds according to law, and temporarily put a stop to the English nation's buying and selling. Should the said barbarian Eye, with awe and fear, pay reverential submission, and obey and act according to the enactments and statutes of the celestial empire, we will then again report, requesting your majesty graciously to permit the opening of the ships' holds, for traffic; thus may a warning punishment be clearly manifested.

Commerce is originally the business of the separate merchants; but since the said nation has not yet appointed another *teapen*, and the said barbarian Eye, after having first said he was to examine and direct, has on a second occasion styled himself a Superintendent, so that we cannot find on enquiry what things he is to attend to; and since, besides, such obstinate adherence to error, and refusal of restraint and control, leave affairs without any responsibility, it is difficult even to hope for the trade of the separate merchants being securely and properly conducted.

Of late the commercial barbarians have gradually assumed a great degree of daring; at this time of commencing a new order of things, it is requisite, that they should with severity be brought to order and directed. At present we have issued a proclamation and plain order regarding Lord Napier's repeated opposition and perverseness, wherein we consequently close the ships' holds according to law, at the same time explaining that this has no relation to the several separate merchants and that all nations besides may buy and sell as usual. As to whether this be right or not, we, looking upwards, pray for (your majestys) sacred and luminous instructions, that the same may be obeyed and acted on.

Further, of late years the Hoppos' receipts of commercial duties from barbarian ships have been from England about 5 or 600,000 taels. In itself this affects not the treasures of the revenue to the value of a hair or a feather's down. Yet the national resources being of importance, we dare not neglect to calculate thoroughly in devising a course of action. But the barbarians are, by nature, insatiably avaricious; and the more forbearance and indulgence are shown to them, the more do they become proud and overbearing. At present the barbarian ships which clandestinely sell opium in the outer seas are daily increasing. Just when the laws were being established to bring them to order, there further came this mad, mistaken, barbarian Eye. If at this time indulgence be at once shown to them, they will then advance step by step, begetting other foolish expectations. It is unavoidable that a slight display should be made of reducing and repressing them.

The said country exists by commerce, and all its merchants, coming in crowds with their goods, are in haste to dispose of them, and to take advantage of the northerly winds of the autumn and winter, for returning with goods to their country. They assuredly will not lightly cast away their goods and capital, waiting till a wrong season. The several separate merchants, seeing that lord Napier has repeatedly resisted and caused agitation, have all in their hearts become in a great degree unsubmitive; and it is now authenticated that they have presented a petition at the hoppo's office, requesting that the ship's holds be opened; to which it has been replied by proclamation, that if lord Napier change and repent, and obediently keep the old regulations, they may then be permitted to report and request that the ships' holds be opened. The said merchants certainly will not bear to have their livelihood injured by much obstinacy.

Besides, the rhubarb, tea, China ware, and raw silk of the inner land are things absolutely necessary to the said country. On investigation it appears, that, in the 13th year of *Kea-king* (1808,) in the 9th year of *Taoukwang* (1829,) the ships' holds were closed in consequence of the said barbarians creating disturbance; and afterwards they humbly supplicated, and requested their re-opening. This is a clear proof that the said nation cannot be without a traffic with the central, flowery land.

The said barbarians, except in guns and fire-arms, have not one single peculiar talent. We have now, on consultation with the general Ha and others, posted military within and without the city, at the various guard stations, directing them to patrol about with increased vigilance. At Macao and all about, officers have also been secretly appointed, to spread themselves about at various posts, on land and water, to maintain quietness and keep a preventive guard, in order that no evils of remissness may arise. There decidedly must not be the least tendency towards what will occasion the commencement of a bloody quarrel and disturbance. In addition, orders are given to the *foo* and *keen* magistrates, to search after Chinese traitors, and with severity to seize and bring them to trial and punishment.

As to the commerce of the outside barbarians, the undivided responsibility lies on the hong merchants. Now, since, on the barbarian Eye, lord Napier's coming to Canton, they neither at first reported it before hand, nor, when repeatedly commanded to enjoin orders, were they able to do a single thing, showing a great degree of contemptuous negligence, orders have also been given to enquire if they have or have not been in fault, that they may be proceeded against with severity.

Of the particulars of all that is done, we, your Majestys ministers (Loo and Ke), in conjunction with the superintendent of the customs at Canton, Your majesty's minister CHUNG, the General, your majesty's minister, Ha,—the general of the left, your majesty's minister LUN, of the imperial kindred, and the general of the right, your majesty's minister Tao,—respectfully prepare this memorial, secretly reporting, and prostrate imploring a sacred glance thereon.—Respectfully reported.

‡ Literally—"dog like, goat-like"

THE CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 7.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 2ND, 1834.

NO. 48. PRICE 50 CENTS.

FOR BATAVIA.

THE Dutch Bark "CHARLES", Captain Tocola, will sail for the above Port from Macao Roads on the 5th Proximo. Apply to THOMAS DENT & Co.

Canton, 25th November, 1834.

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THE ships TREMONT & VOLUNTEER will take freight for any port in the United States. Apply to RUSSELL, STURGIS & Co.

FOR THE STRAITS AND BOMBAY.

THE FORT WILLIAM, Captain Neish, to sail with all despatch. Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR LINTIN THE STRAITS AND BOMBAY TOUCHING AT CEYLON.

THE GLENELG, Captain Lungley, to sail with all despatch. Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE Bark THETIS Captain Clark will leave Whampoa for the above ports positively in the latter end of November. Apply to DADABHOY & MANACKJEE RUSTOMJEE.

FOR SINGAPORE, RHIO, & BATAVIA.

THE Dutch bark "LOUISA," daily expected, will be despatched for the above ports without delay. For freight apply to A. S. KEATING.

EXCHANGE ON BENGAL AND LONDON.

BILLS of the East India Company on Bengal at 60 day sight, in sets of Sa. Rupees 10. 12. 16. & 18,000. and BILLS of the United States Bank on London at 6 mos. sight for £2000. £1250 & £750. Stg. For sale by OLYPHANT & Co. Canton, November 23rd, 1834.

TENTH CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.

PARTIES intending to apply for Insurance are requested to give previous notice, in order that the vessels in which they propose to ship may be duly surveyed before commencing to receive cargo.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. General Agents.

DECIMA COMPANHIA DE SEGURO DE CANTAO.

AS pessoas que pretendem fazer applicacoes para Seguro nesta officina sao prevenidas para darem previa noticia a fim de que os Navios sobre os quaes forem oferecidos os riscos possam ser devidamente examinados antes de comecarem a receber cargo. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. General Agents.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF CANTON.

AT a meeting of the British chamber of commerce held this day, It was proposed by Mr. Keating seconded by Mr. Innes and carried unanimously, That the election of office-bearers be postponed to the 31st day of December next, till which day any merchant of Canton may become a member of the chamber by stating to the Secretary his wish to that effect, and until then the provisional Chairman and Secretary shall continue to act as heretofore.

By order of the Chairman.

W. Sprott Boyd,

Canton, 15th November, 1834.

FOR SALE.

BILLS drawn by the Court of Directors of the East India Company on the Governor in Council of Bombay, at 60 days sight, in sets of B. Rupees 2133, may be had on application to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR SALE.

A British ship of about 450 tons, built on the western side of India, and fit for any voyage. Intending purchasers may learn particulars from JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

NOTICE.

CAPTAIN GUTHRIE, of the ship "Adelaide", at Whampoa, will not be answerable for any debt or debts contracted by the crew of that ship during her stay in China. Canton, 11th November, 1834.

HIBBERT'S PALE ALE.

PALE ALE in butts from HIBBERT, so well known for his extensive supplies sent to the United States, may be had on application to R. MARKWICK & Co.

WANTS A PLACE a Young Englishman with an undoubted character, who has been accustomed to act as Personal Servant. Apply to the Editor.

MACAO GOVERNMENT LOTTERY.

THE first Lottery sanctioned by the Macao Government for the benefit of the poor, according to H. M. F. Majesty's permission, shall be drawn publicly at the premises of the late Baron de S. Joze de Porto Allegre, with every precaution and formality, which may be necessary.

The Capital of this Lottery will be \$12,000 by the weight of the Senate (7 mace 2 candarin per dollar) formed into 2,000 tickets at \$6 each; from this 12 per cent will be deducted for the object of this Lottery, and the remaining be divided into the following prizes.

1	Prize of \$ 3000.	\$ 3000.	1.	Prize of \$ 1000.	\$ 1000.
1	" " 500.	500.	1.	" " 100.	100.
20	" " 20.	400.	40.	" " 14.	560.
600	" " 8.	4,800.			
1	" to be the 1st drawn blank,	100.			
1	" to the last drawn blank,	100.			
624	" " " " " " " "	8,900.	42.		1660.
42	" " " " " " " "	1,660.			
666	Prizes, " " " " " " " "	\$ 10,560.			
1334	Blanks. 12 pr. ct. on 12,000.	1440.			
2000	Tickets at \$ 6 each.	\$ 12,000.			

Tickets for the above Lottery for sale at Senhor Bernardo Duarte dos Santos's No. 4 Dutch Hong, and at Senhor Azevedo's, No. 1 French Hong. Canton, November 24th, 1834.

SURVEYOR FOR LLOYD'S.

HAVING appointed Mr. WILLIAM MACKENZIE, (late commander of the ship Hormasjee Bomanjee,) as Surveyor of shipping on our behalf, public notice thereof is hereby given for the information of parties requiring the services of such officer; settling with him for the same.

JOHN TEMPLETON & Co. Agents for Lloyd's.

RICE, in quantities for ships to enter the Port free of the Cumsha and measurement dues, may be had at Lintin. Apply to A. S. KEATING.

NOTICE.

RISKS will be taken in *Viccajee Merjee's Constituents Insurance Office* of Bombay, on the same terms as heretofore. RUSSELL & Co. Agents.

TO RENT.

ONE half of one of the neatest and most convenient Factories in Canton, newly furnished. For particulars. Apply to No. 3. Imperial Hong. R. MARKWICK & Co.

NOTICE.

INDEMNITY INSURANCE OFFICE OF CALCUTTA. RISKS for all parts of the world will be taken by J. GODDARD, Agent for the office in China, Payable in case of loss by Messrs. GREGSON, MELVILLE & KNIGHT, Agents in London do. do. Messrs. GILMORE & Co. " in Calcutta

NOTICE.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT, published weekly, may be supplied to subscribers at \$22 per annum, or \$50 cents for a single number, on application to R. MARKWICK & Co.

NOTICE.

Horsburgh's Charts are always on sale at R. MARKWICK & Co's.

NOTICE.

THE ANGLO-CHINESE KALENDAR for 1834.—Price 50 cents. Published March 31st, 1834, and for sale at the Albion Press Office, No. 6 Danish Hong.

All letters must be post paid.

CANTON.

The JOHN BANNERMAN, Watt, from Calcutta, and the WOODLARK, Tozer, from Singapore, are the only arrivals reported in the last week. Several other vessels may be daily expected.

WHAT DO FOREIGNERS AIM AT IN CHINA?

It is so important that distant readers should be truly informed on this momentous question that we again recur to it's consideration.

When the Canton press has argued this case it has said "give us foreigners the benefit of air and water, the public market for provisions; and the society of our families, all of which the Chinese have." The Canton press has never said, "alter your laws for our benefit; but where a special law does not exist on the subject let us be placed on the level of a native."

It is only when a Chinese comes into contact with foreigners that he becomes liable to oppression and tyranny, and that foreigners should be considered of a quality so base and nature so unhealthy as to degrade and contaminate all they come in contact with is to them a just ground of complaint; the natives they trade with, the servants they pay, are all suspected, and considered as polluted; and this not by the universal prejudice of a whole people, but by the arbitrary and unwritten dicta of a few venal and interested public officers.

Yet foreigners would be satisfied with the privileges of a native on all those points which the government itself must admit to be reasonable, if it acts up to its oft-repeated professions, and if its public proclamations are not to be considered as so much waste paper. Why should we not contend for the right of loco-motion and to be permitted to travel under passports, in the province or empire, either for the pursuits of business, health or pleasure? Why should we submit to our trade being arbitrarily shackled by the Hong merchants, the men with whom we deal? Why does the government place us beyond the pale of its direct influence, thereby keeping itself in utter ignorance of our characters, dispositions, and real and warrantable wishes, denying us the benefit of its laws and its protection from the machinations of its own subjects? Is it to ask for "favouring legislation," when it is required to remove these barbarous restrictions and to be *enimous: equal in our transactions with natives before the laws*? We do not seek the privileges of naturalization; we do not ask their women in marriage, nor claim the right of holding office, of becoming landholders and members of the government; neither do we desire any exemption from their written laws, when correctly interpreted and justly administered; it is from their *misrule*, as by themselves confessed, that we would protect ourselves; from the exercise of illegal, despotic, arbitrary and capricious power.

Moreover, foreigners who have been connected with China for two hundred years may fairly be supposed to be improved by the transforming influence of celestial contact. How can the Chinese apply the epithet "barbarian" to that people whom they have taught, guided and civilised so long? Is it not at once to confess the worthlessness of their discipline and example? To raise a doubt whether China herself is not without the bounds of civilised humanity? This startling question is well worth the most serious attention of the government and the *gowned people*. We leave them to ponder deeply on it.

It is a favorite fashion of the bolsters up of old abuses in Canton, both here and in England, to say, "how would you treat a Chinese did he behave so in England?" Now we can see no honesty in this sneer.

If Howqua went to England, we do not know one act that an English gentleman could do which the said Howqua could not do; and if he was pulled up for illegality of conduct, a special act would be put into his interpreter's hand to show the chapter and verse by which he was controlled; and the special jury of his peers would consist of half of his own countrymen, if they could be summoned. Could not Howqua get into his own carriage, and drive from London to Inverness unchecked and without being asked a single question as to himself, his pursuits or intentions? would they deny him entrance at convent-garden theatre or market? would the London tavern be shut against him? or if he had a wellfounded complaint against a customhouse officer, would he be told his complaint must pass through some *malster or grocer*, entirely under the official grasp of the

officer accused? No! However, *tout est convention*, and consequently to be changed: the Chinese will change, and so may we.

REMARKS

ON BRITISH RELATIONS AND INTERCOURSE WITH CHINA

BY AN AMERICAN MERCHANT.

The above named pamphlet, which was published in London about the time of Lord Napier's departure from England to enter upon the performance of his duties as the chief superintendent of the British trade in China, is the production of an American gentleman who resided a long time in Canton. It, therefore, possesses those claims to attention which are always due to observation and experience, for we think a residence in Canton, long experience, and keen observation are indispensable requisites in a writer on the affairs of foreigners as connected with China; although with even all these advantages we do not consider much can be known on which very sound opinions or sure speculations can be founded as to the best and most unexceptionable mode of the future procedure of the British towards the Chinese empire.

Speaking of former recollections connected with the intercourse of Europe with China, the writer justly observes; "At the same time we find these recollections of little use, and we turn as from a closing volume to that new one which is now opening, and in which are soon to be recorded events deeply affecting the unconscious inhabitants of Eastern Asia. Unfortunately, the lapse of time, which has carried with it opportunities and advantages, has left the objectionable parts of Chinese national policy and character unaltered. In the nineteenth century, after two hundred years of intercourse, the British nation find their relations with China unintelligible and intolerable. They have extended themselves over vast regions in America, Africa and Asia; peopling some, civilizing others, drawing benefits from all. On China only have they failed to make any impression. Nor is this failure one of minor importance. The country it respects is the controlling nation in Asia beyond the Ganges. Its own territories embrace the rich dominions of many dynasties, the patrimonial possessions of the reigning family, and those successive acquisitions by conquest which have earned its supremacy almost to the shores of the Caspian sea and the borders of British India. Whatever concerns so great a community cannot be unimportant. Nor, in the present case, looking forward to a permanent and honorable intercourse, do we believe success to be beyond expectation. It is undoubtedly, within the ability of the British people to change the harsh, absurd customs of China into laws such as should regulate the intercourse of Christian nations."

That Great Britain can make her own terms of future intercourse with China is undoubtedly true, the opposition will be in the government only, not in the people; and as the emperor is the government, to impress him and his immediate advisers with the *beneficence* of altering their selfish customs and restrictive policy, to prove to them the *policy* of making a friendly ally of England, and to show the *necessity* of being at least on terms of civil and equal communication with her, are the questions for the consideration of the British government.

The writer observes that while the social condition of China opposes obstacles to foreign intercourse with independent nations, it likewise evilly affects the natives in a greater degree in all their relations of life; He asks,

"Is the one under restriction and without appeal? The other, poor and oppressed, may beg for subsistence but dare not ask for justice. Is the property of the former attacked by unauthorised exactions? the latter, in acquiring money, has parted with peace. His own imprudence or false information, make him an offender, and his only alternative from suffering is to commute his punishment."

As to the difficulties likely to arise to foreign communications from the social condition of the people, they will probably be much less in effect than in appearance. The greatest is the degradation, thralldom and mutilation of the females. But as there is no powerful body of the priesthood to warp and deceive the public mind—as that mind is guided in all its operations by the will of the son of heaven, and as *ce n'est que le premier pas qui coute*, the ready obedience of the people may be expected to follow the wishes and orders of the court of Peking.

The following remarks deserve attentive consideration. To do on, as hitherto, is to do nothing; for as yet, nothing has been done. In giving the opinion, that, notwithstanding all this, "the British people could, undoubtedly, change the harsh, absurd customs of China, into laws such as should regulate the intercourse of Christian nations," we regarded, as their instrument, and the only possible instrument, the diffusion of useful knowledge and Christian truth.

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We have not, for this reason, called on the government by name, because justice and protection are its department and not active benevolence.

We do not now appeal particularly to the merchant and the manufacturer, because the sense of personal interest has, in some degree, been awakened. We address our closing remarks, rather to the British public, because it yet remains to awaken the sense of common interest and Christian duty.

We say, then, let the British public contrast the opposition they have against them, with the means they are able to employ, and answer, if they cannot and ought not, for so great an object, to enter on the contest.

Who, then, are the antagonists in this contest? A suspicious or arrogant few among the higher Mandarins of China. The lower Mandarins cannot be included at all in the number. They know nothing of the general policy of the country, and are looking to grasp a share of the gains of commerce, now placed beyond their predial authority.

Even among the higher Mandarins—among those who fill the elevated platform around the foot of the "Dragon's Throne,"—there are causes operating, if not to awaken friendship, at least to lessen enmity. Many of them are the enslaved, enfeebled votaries of opium smoking. (Gutzlaff's Journal.) Men who would as soon forego their order, as the means of intoxication. Here are weak enemies.

Again, if there be any among the rulers of China, who ever felt the benevolence pretended to by the government, and inculcated in the writings of the sages, they cannot be the instruments of a very hearty opposition. Could we separate from the whole body the number of these two classes, along with those who "fear to show the least partiality to foreigners," because it is "the direct road to degradation," we should wonder at the miserable remnant of conservatism. Perhaps we may add, for our encouragement and his extenuation, that the monarch, in the seclusion of his palace or his harem, may be, in part, only ignorant; though some of those around him have the means of knowledge, and cannot share his exculpation.

What, then, are the means of overcoming this degree of opposition, on which we may depend in assurance of success? We answer, the dissemination of truth—political, social, religious truth—among the people of China. Does any one smile at the employment of such means of influence on an unprincipled and severe government? Let him turn back to the time in the history of northern Europe, when its barbarous tribes, in the language of a distinguished infidel writer, first "learned justice from the law, and mercy from the Gospel."

We are afraid that the "conservative resistance" of the Chinese government, to the dissemination of social, moral, political and religious truth, will be much stronger and more virulent than the writer seems to expect. The teacher or learner of "depraved ethics," for such all systems which would sap the foundations of their sacred classics are termed, is immediately marked by the government, seized and imprisoned, tortured until he recants, or strangled or banished as irrecoverably contumacious. That the people of England, as being immediately connected with China by their extensive trade, have a duty before them which they can easier discharge than other Christian nations is true; but until the government of China, either by persuasion, by listening to the force of reason and moral right, or from a fear of the physical force of foreigners, shall descend from its high grounds of pretension, and open freely the way to a more extended intercourse, all efforts to sow either moral or religious truth must be left to the silent un-obtrusive pursuits of individuals. Yet the American merchant has done well in giving the opinion that "the British people could, undoubtedly, change the harsh, absurd customs of China, into laws such as should regulate Christian nations," and in regarding "as their instrument, and as their only possible instrument, the diffusion of knowledge, and Christian truth;" (page 43) but he would have done better had he told us how to employ that instrument, and pointed out the ways and means by which truth and knowledge can be diffused through all the ranks of society from the palace to the cottage, and from the 'one man' to the 360,000,000 which make up the population of his vast dominions. He has done well in saying that justice and protection are the proper department of government; and he has done well, too, in trying "to awaken the sense of common interest and Christian duty;" but surely he would have done better had he shown (in such an untried or rather anomalous case) how 'justice' and 'protection' can be secured, and how the 'interest' and the 'duty' of the British public can be so directed as to benefit the officers and the people of the celestial empire. It is well certainly to talk of justice and protection in China, and to connect these duties with the British interests—shall we say the British free trader? Or with the British navy? But justice cannot be administered, nor protection guaranteed, were there is no power. Yet what power has the free trader? And what has not the British navy? If justice and protection are to be brought into the account—as they certainly should—then let the American merchant, or rather the British government—whose duty it is to see to this matter—point out the

way and afford the means by which they may be secured. It should be remembered, however, that the "LAW" was a political as well as religious institution at its establishment; and that the "LAW AND THE GOSPEL" became the religion of Europe through political patronage and power. And also that at the present day in all Christian countries, America not excepted, government guards and teaches religion by its authority; unless the new separation of church and state in France be pleaded as an exception. A knowledge of the language by foreigners, sufficient to translate into it and compose in it, is one of the most desirable acquirements that will tend to forward the philanthropic views of this benevolent writer. The distribution of books in the Chinese language in the immediate neighbourhood of Europeans is easy; the real difficulty is in printing them; and here we would draw the attention of the public to the efforts of Mr. Dyer at Penang, and solicit their assistance and encouragement to his punch-cutting and casting of the Chinese characters. The 3rd Article in the Chinese repository for October, on the proportionate expense of block, stone and type printing, as applied to Chinese printing, is deserving the attentive consideration of all who are interested in the diffusion of the various branches of European knowledge amongst the millions who read the language of the central and flowery land.

FREE TRADE TO ALL THE PORTS OF THE CHINESE EMPIRE.

The frequent recurrence of the stoppage of the Canton trade, which, in the absence of fixed regulations equally binding on both parties, will often happen, must at least have stimulated our desire of obtaining access to other ports under better conditions and less liable to interruption. Instead of that hankering of the local government to shackle the trade, the fear of losing it would rather urge the higher officers to remove every obstacle, and thus our commercial relations at Canton would be greatly improved. Notwithstanding, however, the favorable opinion the British residents at Canton entertain upon the subject, there lurks still much doubt whether the plan is practicable, and whether it will not be thwarted by the fears and narrow policy of the Peking court. Though we are fully aware that our ministry is strongly in favor of this measure, the great question will always be by what means the trade is to be opened? The Chinese government, refusing once for all to enter into negotiation, will never listen to proposals which would link the empire indissolubly with other nations.

By putting forth this argument, which is the great bugbear to enterprize, we have not yet proved that a change of our political relations with this empire may not also work a change in the policy of its government. When Great Britain is once acknowledged as an independent state, equal in power, she fairly can expect that her proposals will meet with due consideration, but not before. This is the most important desideratum, the preparatory step, the sine qua non of a commercial treaty and extension of trade. Let it, however, not be thought that we urge a signature with blood, the horrors of war to extend a peaceful trade, for we shudder at the policy which establishes its interest upon the ruin of other states. All we can desire is a fair understanding between two great empires upon the broad basis of mutual advantage. As we have reason on our side, we may as well use this powerful weapon, and employ also the means which a superiority in understanding and civilisation so readily furnish. But by speaking thus we do not recommend the same measures which, in times of yore, have utterly failed; nor do we wish to intimate that we have not to encounter formidable obstacles. All we can urge is that every measure may be adopted to existing circumstances, and not be founded on theory. With the more impartiality we survey the field upon which we have to act; the more intimately we become acquainted with the Chinese government, its resources, power, policy, the better we shall be enabled to draw satisfactory results for directing our operations. But let us beware lest we form our opinion from Canton, which will surely lead to fallacies. The expeditions to the N. E. coast have

sufficiently proved that the Canton policy, contempt and aversion, are peculiar to the place, where we have undergone the greatest degradations. We would adduce the report which the Foo-yuen of Fuh-keen and the viceroy of Keang-nan and Keang-se have sent up to the emperor on the subject of an extension of trade to their respective provinces. Was it not two years ago confidentially believed that we would urge the matter? and could the Keang-nan government be dissuaded that the Sylph did not carry the commercial treaty? Could there be a stronger proof that the grantees principally concerned in the opening of the trade were not themselves anxious to settle the matter, when the foo-yuen of Che-keang sent his aid-de-camp, formerly a minion in the imperial palace and a man deeply versed in the arts of the court and very intelligent, to acquaint himself fully on all subjects concerning a free trade, and to report faithfully every thing to the emperor. Still it is to be deeply regretted that these desultory enterprises were not followed by more vigorous measures on the part of our government. The objection that the Chinese government will not treat with any foreign power falls entirely to the ground; in all the emporia where the Amherst and Sylph went frequent interviews with the government officers took place, and the officers of those vessels had more of their company than they possibly could have wished. How far different was this treatment from that which a British functionary experienced at Canton? Did not the officers at Shang-hae and Cha-po themselves tear down offensive edicts, when the impropriety was pointed out to them?

We mention these things as an eye witness, and not on any other account but to counteract the impression which the arrogance of a local government has made to paralyze all efforts beyond Canton. Let us no longer use Canton as a synonyme for China; but let us generalize our ideas to render our commercial relations firm and respectable, and to extend them to the utmost limits.

Dear Mr. Editor,

Canton, 1st December, 1834.

I being the correspondent who forwarded to you a *quiz* called, "the last letter from the last British chief" am amused to find it assume in your number of the 25th ulto. the shape of a *forgery*. I have hitherto been led by Johnson's dictionary, and a few other useless, obsolete, books to consider the "*forgery*" one who imitates the King's stamp on a coin, or the signature of some other name than his own for the sake of *un-lawful* gain. Do you think the attorney-general would advise a capital indictment on the *said last letter*? Or that the treasurer to the Bengal government would have cashed a bill drawn with that signature? If not, I am afraid H. M. 3rd superintendent does not quite understand the true meaning of the word he uses.

It may be in your recollection that a clever *quiz* appeared in London, called "*Anticipation*," averring to be the speeches of Fox, Pitt, and the worthies of that day. But Fox, instead of calling his "*a forgery*" got up and read what was put down for him in the house of commons.

If what the last chief should have said was so nearly imitated as to be considered a *forgery*, I am afraid we must arrive at the conclusion that it contained *offensive* truth; that is, *truths which should have been spoken out*, but were, for selfish reasons, withheld.

DELTA.

In answer to the question of *Delta* we do not think that H. M. attorney general would advise a capital indictment against him for his most palpable *quiz*; but we do think that an action at common law would lie against the writers of the official and public letter to the secretary of the Bombay government, quoted in our last number, for a malicious attempt to injure the character and sale of the Canton Register, by the contents of that letter.

On Saturday last the sons of St. Andrew celebrated the anniversary of the patron saint of Scotland by a splendid subscription dinner, which was given at Not Danish Hong.

About sixty gentlemen, Caledonians and their guests, assembled at St. Andrew's board, Mr. Jardine being in the chair.

Who knows not the joyous hilarity of all Scotch festive meetings? and who is ignorant of the pious zeal with which St. Andrew is worshipped by his faithful sons? To describe, then, the joy of the evening would be to repeat an oft-told tale; we, therefore, only record the toasts given from the chair, with the usual honors.

The pious memory of St. Andrew; *In the garb of old gaul.*

The king ————— *National Anthem.*

The Queen and Royal family — *Hail star of Brunswick.*

The Army and Navy. *Duke of York's march.*

The memory of Lord Napier, in solemn silence. *Land o'the leal.*

Mr. Davis and H.M servants in China; *Here's a health to them that 'sawa.*

The memory of the Scottish worthies; *Lochaber.*

The President of the United States of America; *Yan-key doodle.*

Lady Napier and family; *Of a the airts the wind can blow.*

Our fair countrywomen; *Here's a health to all good lasses.*

In the temporary absence of the chairman, his health was proposed by Mr. P. F. Robertson, one of the stewards, and drank with acclamation. The "*one cheer more*," in honor of that gentleman, was deafening.

The dinner and dessert were got up in the first style, much to the credit of Mr. Charles Markwick, the purveyor.

Document containing imperial answers to the Canton government respecting British intercourse, &c.

Communication from the Governor (to the Foo-yuen), for the purpose of announcing that a vermilion-colored reply (i.e. a reply in the imperial hand-writing) has been received, in answer to a duly prepared report of the English ships of war having sailed into, and anchored in, the inner river; for precautionary measures having been taken both by sea and land, and of those who had guarded (the port) with such remissness, with the officers who had neglected their guard, having been severally degraded.

I, the Governor, on the 13th day of the 8th moon, in the 14th year of Taoukwang (September 15th), united with Tsang the Commander-in-chief of the land forces, your excellency the Foo-yuen, and Chung the Hoppo, in forwarding by post conveyance a duly prepared report of the English ships of war having sailed into, and anchored in, the inner river, of precautionary measures having been taken against them, and of those who had guarded (the port) with such remissness, with the officers who had neglected their guard, having been severally degraded and subjected to enquiry. Now, on the 17th day of the 9th moon (October 19th), the following reply in vermilion has arrived:

"It seems that all the forts are erected in vain; they cannot beat back two barbarian ships; it is ridiculous, detestable. The military preparations being reduced to such a state as this, it is not surprising that the outside barbarians regard them slightly. My further pleasure shall be given. 'Respect this.'"

On the same day was received an express from the tribunal of war, forwarding the following supreme mandate, received by the cabinet on the 3d day of the 9th moon, in the 14th year of Taoukwang (October 25th).

"This day it is authenticated that Loo and his colleagues have sent a report, by post, of the English ships of war having broken into the inner river, and of their having despatched forces to drive them out.

"On this occasion the English barbarian Eye, lord Napier, having come to Canton to trade, did not obey the laws. The said barbarian ships of war, two in number, with 30 and some tens of men, having anchored in the outer seas, the said governor did, during the 6th moon, address a communication to the naval commander-in-chief Le, for the appointment of a *Thantseang*, Kaou-e-yung, to proceed to the maritime entrance and maintain a preventive guard; and for directions to be given to the officers of the admiral's own division, to command and to maintain a strict and close look-out in the forts. And, after the said governor and colleagues had, according to law, closed the ships' holds, he again addressed a communication for a preventive guard to be maintained, that the barbarian ships might not be permitted to enter the port. But, after all, they were so remiss in keeping up guard, that the said ships of war, on the 5th day of the 8th moon (September 7th) taking advantage of the flood tide, broke in through the maritime entrance; and when the military of the several forts opened a thundering fire on them, the said barbarian ships discharged their guns, attacking them in return, and passed on. On the 9th they arrived at Whampoa reach, at a distance of sixty *le* from the City, and there anchored. The said governor and colleagues have now appointed a naval force, with severity to drive them out.

"Kaou-e-yung, *Thantseang* of the Admiral of Kwangtung's own division, having been sent, in the 6th moon, to maintain a preventive guard at the maritime entrance, his presuming to suffer the said barbarian force to sail into the inner river was extremely negligent. As to his further assertion, that the said barbarian ships took advantage of the tide, and sailed in with the wind, so that they could not be hindered, it is difficult to insure that it has not been his purpose to embellish and gloss over the thing. Let Kaou-e-yung be first degraded from his rank, and made to bear the cangue, before all men, at the maritime entrance. And further, let the said governor ascertain clearly if he be guilty of the offence of having, with contemptuous waywardness, glossed the matter over, and if so, let him immediately and with severity forward accusations against him, awaiting the further expression of my pleasure. Let all the officers who kept the forts with such carelessness and neglect, since there were other men appointed to aid in keeping them, be all, in the first instance, subjected to wear the cangue, in all the forts, publicly, as a warning. At the same time let inquiry be made respecting the circumstances of their neglect and wayward indulgence, and let accusation be also preferred against them.

[To be concluded next week.]

THE CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a new press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 7. TUESDAY, DECEMBER 9TH, 1834. NO. 49. PRICE 10 CENTS.

FREIGHT FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA.
THE well known ship EDMONSTONE, Captain M. McDougall, will leave Whampoa on or about the 20th instant. For freight apply to FRAMJEE MUNCHERJEE, No. 2 French Hong.

FOR BATAVIA.
THE Dutch Bark "CHARLES", Captain Toole, will sail for the above Port from Macao Roads on the 5th Proximo. Apply to THOMAS DENT & Co. Canton, 25th November, 1834.

FOR THE STRAITS AND BOMBAY.
THE ship HORMASJEE BOMANJEE, Captain J. Clark, to sail on or before the 5th of December. Apply to THOMAS DENT & Co.

FOR THE STRAITS, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.
THE ship MARION, Captain Richards, to sail on or before the 10th of December. Apply to THOMAS DENT & Co.

FOR THE STRAITS AND MADRAS.
THE CARRON, Captain Wilson, to sail the middle of December. For freight apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FREIGHT FOR UNITED STATES.
THE ship TREMONT will take freight for any port in the United States. Apply to RUSSELL, STURGIS & Co.

FOR THE STRAITS AND BOMBAY.
THE FORT WILLIAM, Captain Neish, to sail with all despatch. Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR LINTIN THE STRAITS AND BOMBAY TOUCHING AT CEYLON.
THE GLENELG, Captain Langley, to sail with all despatch. Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE, RHIO, & BATAVIA.
THE Dutch bark "LOUISA," daily expected, will be despatched for the above ports without delay. For freight apply to A. S. KEATINGE, Canton, September 15th, 1834.

EXCHANGE ON BENGAL AND LONDON.
BILLS of the East India Company on Bengal at 60 day sight, in sets of Rs. Rupees 3700, 3500, 4000, 4500, 5000, 6000, & 9000. and BILLS of the United States Bank on London at 6 mos. sight for £2000, £1250 & £750. Stg. For sale by OLYPHANT & Co. Canton, November 23rd, 1834.

TENTH CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.
PARTIES intending to apply for Insurance are requested to give previous notice, in order that the vessels in which they propose to ship may be duly surveyed before commencing to receive cargo. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. General Agents.

DECIMA COMPANHIA DE SEGURO DE CANTAO.
As pessoas que pertencem fazer applicacoes para Seguro nesta officina sao prevenidas para darem previa noticia a fim de que os Navios sobre os quos forem oferecidos os riscos possam ser devidamente examinados antes de comecarem a receber carga. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. General Agents.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF CANTON.
At a meeting of the British chamber of commerce held this day, It was proposed by Mr. Keating seconded by Mr. Innes and carried unanimously, That the election of office-bearers be postponed to the 31st day of December next, till which day any merchant of Canton may become a member of the chamber by stating to the Secretary his wish to that effect, and until then the provisional Chairman and Secretary shall continue to act as heretofore.

By order of the Chairman.
W. Sprott Boyd, Secretary.

Canton, 15th November, 1834.
SOUTH American Copper, 2,300 piculs, on board the ship "Porcia" at Lintin, for sale by F. S. HATHAWAY, No. 4 Old English Factory.

FOR SALE.
A British ship of about 450 tons, built on the western side of India, and fit for any voyage. Intending purchasers may learn particulars from JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

NOTICE.
CAPTAIN GUTHRIE, of the ship "Adelaide," at Whampoa, will not be answerable for any debt or debts contracted by the crew of that ship during her stay in China. Canton, 11th November, 1834.

HIBBERT'S PALE ALE.
PALE ALE in butts from HIBBERT, so well known for his extensive supplies sent to the United States, may be had on application to R. MARKWICK & Co.

SURVEYOR FOR LLOYD'S.
HAVING appointed Mr. WILLIAM MACKENZIE, (late commander of the ship Hormajee Bomanjee,) as Surveyor of shipping on our behalf, public notice thereof is hereby given for the information of parties requiring the services of such an officer; settling with him for the same. JOHN TEMPLETON & Co. Agents for Lloyd's.

STATEMENT OF THE BRITISH TRADE.
FOR the year ending March, 1834. Price 25 cents. Apply at the Canton Register office, No. 4 Danish Hong.

THE CHINESE COMMERCIAL GUIDE.
WILL be published on Saturday next, the 13th instant, and sold at the Canton Register office, No. 4 Danish Hong. Price \$1.50 Cents.

FOR SALE.
BILLS on Bombay, at 30 days sight, drawn by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. Canton, 8th December, 1834.

WANTS A PLACE a Young Englishman with an undoubted character, who has been accustomed to act as Personal-Servant. Apply to the Editor.

MACAO GOVERNMENT LOTTERY.
THE first Lottery sanctioned by the Macao Government for the benefit of the poor, according to H. M. F. Majesty's permission, shall be drawn publicly at the premises of the late Baron de S. Joze de Porto Allegre, with every precaution and formality, which may be necessary. The Capital of this Lottery will be \$12,000 by the weight of the Senate (7 mace 2 candarin per dollar) formed into 2,000 tickets, at \$6 each; from this 12 per cent will be deducted for the object of this Lottery, and the remaining be divided into the following prizes.

1	Prize of \$ 3000.	\$ 3000.	1	Prize of \$ 1000.	\$ 1000.
1	" " 500.	500.	1	" " 100.	100.
20	" " 20.	400.	40	" " 10.	560.
600	" " 8.	4,800.			
1	" to be the 1st drawn blank, 100.				
1	" to the last drawn blank, 100.				
624		8,900.	42		1660.
42		1,000.			
666	Prizes,	\$ 10,560.			
2334	Blanks. 12 pr. ct. on 12,000.	1440.			
2000	Tickets at \$ 6 each.	\$ 12,000.			

Tickets for the above Lottery for sale at Senhor Bernado Duarte dos Santos's No. 4 Dutch Hong, and at Senhor Azevedo's, No. 1 French Hong. Canton, November 24th, 1834.

RICE, in quantities for ships to enter the Port free of the Cumshu and measurement dues, may be had at Lintin. Apply to A. S. KEATINGE.

NOTICE.
RISKS will be taken in *Viccojee Merjee's Consignments Insurance Office* of Bombay, on the same terms as heretofore. RUSSELL & Co. Agents.

TO RENT.
ONE half of one of the neatest and most convenient Factories in Canton, newly furnished. For particulars Apply to R. MARKWICK & Co. No. 3. Imperial Hong.

NOTICE.
INDEMNITY INSURANCE OFFICE OF CALCUTTA.
RISKS for all parts of the world will be taken by J. GODDARD, Agent for the office in China, Payable in case of loss by Messrs. GREGSON, MELVILLE & KNIGHT, Agents in London do. Messrs. GILMORE & Co. " in Calcutta

NOTICE.
THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT, published weekly, may be supplied to subscribers at \$ 22 per annum, or \$ 50 cents for a single number, on application to R. MARKWICK & Co.

NOTICE.
Horsburgh's Charts are always on sale at R. MARKWICK & Co's.

NOTICE.
THE ANGLO-CHINESE KALENDAR for 1834.—Price 50 cents. Published March 31st, 1834, and for sale at the Albion Press Office, No. 6 Danish Hong.

All letters must be post paid.

CANTON.

The British Ships ORWELL, Captain Dalrymple, and ANNA ROBERTSON, Captain Nairne, the former from Calcutta and the latter from Bombay arrived on the 2nd inst. The American vessel GIRARD, Captain Martin, has also arrived from Manila and South America.

The reply of the chief superintendent to the letter of the British merchants of Canton, which will be found in another column, should have appeared in number 47 of the Register, dated the 25th of November.

We have heard that a youth, named Owen, who was lately turned out of the Agnes, Captain Holmes, for stealing sycee silver &c, has been exercising his craft in robbing the Syrang, of the passage boat Sylph, of fifteen dollars, two pieces of handkerchiefs and a red cap. We are told H. M. superintendents were appealed to on the occasion, and that they confessed their inability to interfere, either for the purpose of obtaining redress or adjudging punishment.

LAST LETTER OF THE LAST CHIEF OF THE COMPANY'S FACTORY TO THE VICEROY.

The ship *Mermaid* has brought us the missing numbers of the *Canton Register*, from which we have copied the letter designated by the Committee of Supercargoes, in a public despatch to this Government, as a forgery. It is so evidently a newspaper squib, that we are surprised that so formal a notice should have been taken of a mere *plaisanterie*. We also insert the pretended answer of the Viceroy.—(Supplement to the *Calcutta Courier*, August 23, 1834.)

We publish in a foregoing part of our paper the LAST LETTER OF THE LAST CHIEF OF THE COMPANY'S FACTORY to the Chinese government, which was denounced as a forgery in a late No. of the Government Gazette.—We have also inserted Governor Loo's reply thereto. We suppose the two documents are equally apocryphal.—They are, however, both very characteristic.—(Bombay Gazette, September 13, 1834.)

CHARACTER OF THE CHINESE; WEAKNESS OF THE GOVERNMENT; NOT ABLE TO SUBDUCE THE MOUNTAINEERS. DANGERS FROM THE TRIBES ON THE BORDERS.

(From a correspondent.)

In all the pursuits of active and speculative life the emulation of states and individuals is the most powerful spring of the efforts and improvements of mankind. China alone in the universe, with self-satisfied pride, undisturbed by the comparison of foreign merit, is slow in the career of improvement, having neither competitors to urge its speed, nor judges to crown its victory. The subject is degraded to a languid torpor without ambition beyond the ball of examination or the amassing of wealth. The rulers are content with their rank and emoluments, thinking themselves superior to all other earthly beings, whilst the great mass of the people live in a state of want and apathy. These are the natural effects of their solitary and insulated state, which by many is considered the dome of happiness. The language and peculiar manners of this great people constitute them a separate nation, less accessible than many savage tribes in the heart of Africa. Every thing that tends to rouse them from this state of lethargy is as unwelcome to them as the summons to a sluggard to bestir himself. The government certainly participates largely in this state of absolute indifference; if the people were to awaken from their slumbers, their rulers must either suppress the latent embers of national spirit or yield to its influence by becoming its champions. But there is little apprehension that such an event will take place, unless the almighty hand of providence raises up extraordinary men from amongst the nation: a merciful dispensation which has often taken place when the mental powers of a nation lay prostrate. We shall either sympathize with or exult in the rapid intelligence of so many millions, according to the idea we form of human happiness; yet impartiality will direct us neither to admire the stagnant pool, nor the boisterous sea, but to dwell with delight on the running stream and the bubbling fountain. If man's destination were to spend a life of insensibility, the nearest approach to torpor or annihilation (as the Buddhists have it), would be the height of human bliss; and we should surely have to bewail our lot, and envy the oyster or rock of the sea.

The absence of mental engagement, so congenial to man's immortal spirit, cannot be conducive to human happiness; nor is the engaged and fettered mind in an envious condition, because nature's god gave to it wings that it might dart in ethereal flight and traverse the immense field of improvement, until approaching a state of perfection. Few

thanks are due to the Chinese and our scribes of the middle ages, with Aristotle at their head, for having enthralled the human spirit, which is originally born to liberty. But the comparatively tranquil state of the celestial empire may be decidedly preferable to the constant fermentation which agitates more civilized nations. But mankind labour under the same imperfections as nature, whose destructive tempests and terrible earthquakes and floods are necessary evils; for during a long space of sultry calm the atmosphere becomes pestiferous and proves more fatal than the fiercest storm. A little acquaintance with Chinese history proves that after a long peace, when the body was effeminate and enervated and the mind debilitated, the horrors of war, plunder and rapine and carnage were dreadful and far exceeded the fiercest contest in Europe.

There is much in China which tends to lull the mind to slumber. The relation between a man and his creator, the source of the sublimest ideas and noblest emotions, is either lost in the bottomless pit of atheism or in the farrago of motley idolatry. Whenever the view is bounded by ephemeral existence and a diminutive spot, the human spirit cannot expand. If the machinery of the universe, as established by the orthodox creed of the state religion of China, is always revolving, independent of the skill of a great mover, we have nothing to fear nor to expect; our lot of being swallowed up in the elements of which we are compounded is inevitable; and with the greater indifference we view all changes and the more strictly we confine all our thoughts to mother earth, the greater will be our happiness. If on the contrary, the reveries of the Tao sect have any foundation, if immortality waits the misanthropic recluse who spends his life in dens and jungles, few individuals can interest themselves in striving after hope beyond the grave. Nor can the tenets of Buddhism hold out objects worthy of research, for they are too absurd or too childish to claim one moment's serious attention. If, therefore, irreligion, a state of morbid indifference takes hold of the mind it is by no means to be wondered. The institutions of the country co-operate in rendering the spirit extinct. There is a constant sameness, all ceremony and form, without any external excitement; pinching want paralyzes the faculties of the majority, and those who have time to think prefer the ancients to their own thoughts. This state of things is, however, not congenial to Chinese nature, for the people possess a great fund of natural understanding and mother-wit, which once for all is doomed to spend itself in trifles. Mindful to check the spirit of innovation, the government watches carefully the first sparks of native genius, which, if not soon extinguished, might throw its whole machinery into combustion. Confident that no such thing can happen as long as the government officers are the guardians of the public spirit, they tremble at that barbarian craftiness which assumes the name of science, improvement, and march of intellect, and is so powerful as to sap the foundation of old established custom. Though not yet fully apprized of their real intention, they conclude, once for all, that a crafty and lying barbarian can only meditate mischief. Their fierceness is proverbial, their eagerness to conquer is upon record, and it is dangerous to permit the least encroachment.

That these are no idle dreams is too well proved by past experience; and that the Chinese government acquainted with its internal strength has reason to tremble, is a matter of fact.

In the western and southern provinces tribes of hardy mountaineers, the aborigines of these countries, have often disturbed the peace. Neither the martial ardour of Keen-lung, nor the profuse bribes of Taan-kwang have tamed their restless spirit. Irritated either by want or oppression they sally forth from their fastnesses, and are always successful in a desultory warfare, which thins the ranks of their enemies, enriches themselves with spoil, and nourishes their refractory spirit against their celestial lords. The numerous fastnesses in Kwei-chow, Sze-chuen and Ynn-nan, could never effectually check their depredations; they remain the scourge of the country around them, and without experiencing the transforming influence of the celestial empire

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will continue its enemies. Kokonor is inhabited by various tribes, distinguished by language and custom from each other; they have hitherto proved obedient to their liege lord, because the great Lamas in Thibet, their spiritual guides, acknowledged fealty to the emperor of China. Humanly speaking it may be said that China has nothing to fear from that quarter; the Thibetians are a too submissive people; and unless the Ghorkas, a desperate race of warriors, push forth their conquests, the Chinese may slumber in security. With equal indifference they may look upon their Birman, Cochinchinese and Laos neighbours, of which the former alone disdain to acknowledge the supremacy of the celestial monarch. But in the N. W. the prospect is darkened by the hostile aspect of the Afghans, the kindred free tribes of Turkomans, who have to revenge the death of many thousands of their brethren inhumanly slaughtered by the Chinese. There are the roving Khirgis or Kossacks, the Calmucks, whose fidelity is doubtful, and the Uzhecks, who view every idolater as their enemy. The frontier possesses here no external fortifications, and those hardy sons of the desert, inured to all hardships, may penetrate to the heart of Shense- or Kan-suh provinces before the Chinese are able to oppose their inroad. If such an event had never happened it would be weak to entertain an apprehension of imaginary objects of fear; but China has paid too dearly for the insults offered to the neighbouring tribes, and has had often to encounter their well paid barbarian auxiliaries on the field of battle. How much soever the national spirit of the Turkomans may have been crushed, the injuries they have suffered from the Chinese government rankle in the breast of the few survivors, and will recoil with redoubled fury upon the heads of their tyrants.

But there is a more formidable enemy in the north; the innumerable swarms of Mongols, without permanent possessions, the lords of an ungrateful soil, who are alternately subject to murrain and starvation which drives them to the brink of despair; who have nothing to lose but their lives, which they have often sold dear instead of waiting the approach of gnawing hunger. Such a horde of voracious Scythians is really formidable; they have more than once inundated the northern provinces of China, though under different names; and once subjected the whole empire to their sway. Under as intrepid leaders as Zingis and Timur, the valorous Turks, the brave Persians, the hardy Russians, and the steel-clad knights of Germany, could only oppose a feeble resistance to their impetuosity. Though Europe, perhaps, has forever put a barrier to their invasions by superior tactics, China remains in the same state in which they found it when constituting themselves lords over the celestials. It is true, many of their princes are joined by ties of blood to the interests of the Mantchoo dynasty; many of the tribes have lost their nationality; but the deserts of Asia are fertile in extraordinary and sudden revolutions. A nation emerges to power and pushes its conquests with surprising rapidity. Witness the history of the Huns, Turks, Mongols, Kitans, Mantchoos, Kalmuks, and other tribes. The Chinese have always been jealous of the Mongol power and have watched them until this moment with a jealous eye of distrust. (To be concluded next week.)

Macao, 16th November, 1834.

Gentlemen,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th Instant enclosing a copy of your very accurate and judicious reply to the long merchants, which I trust will prevent your being again troubled with any fruitless applications on the same subject.

I remain, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed) J. F. DAVIS,

Chief Superintendent.

To the British Merchants of Canton.

MACAO.

Mr. Editor,

Having lately been a sojourner in that health restoring

spot, Macao—where the new constitution of Portugal has diffused a universal joy, and the gallant new flag of Donna Maria flutters its true blue and pure white, the two supporters of the crown, gaily in the breeze (the true blue—borrowed, perhaps, from our own—being, I presume, an emblem of the courage and staunchness of the Portuguese people—and the white of the purity and truth of the constitutional administration); I am a little surprised that the liberal and extended views of the home government have not, as yet, had that improving effect upon some of the authorities of that city which might be expected. The new judge, lately arrived in the Novo Viajante, ably and eloquently expressed himself on the late happy alterations in the speech he made when he took the oaths of office at the Senate house; and, as the harbinger of free institutions, his own course of proceeding was expected to be consonant with the sentiments he seemed to cherish; but we have reason to conclude, from some measures connected with his office as judge of the customs which he has lately adopted, that his mind has not kept pace with the *mind of Portugal*. His inexperience in the customs of the port of Macao,—assisted as he is by the knowledge and advice of his predecessor, with whom, it is said, he is in constant communication,—can hardly be pleaded as an excuse for occasioning unnecessary trouble and difficulties in business connected with the duties of his office in this department; which office, by the-by, now rests upon a much better foundation and juster principles, by the new rules respecting the custom regulation of Portugal, than before. It is to be hoped the affair which has occasioned these remarks may be satisfactorily and speedily settled, and that his excellency may justly deserve the good-will and opinion enjoyed by his predecessor.

I may also notice, Mr. Editor, a most inconsistent law or proclamation issued by the Senate, which but ill accords with the liberal views and measures of the present governor. I mean the intended charge of godown rent on gruff goods from the 1st of January, 1835, at rates I dare hardly name—40 50—and 70 Taels per 1600 Peculs per month, or something near this, or about double what is now paid to the private proprietors of godowns. Be that as it may, it is a measure at variance with anything like the establishment of an entrepôt, and instead of leading to an increase of imports into Macao will assuredly prevent the landing of British property there.

I remain, Mr. Editor, yours,
MERCATOR.

SOCIETY FOR THE

DIFFUSION OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE IN CHINA.

At an adjourned meeting of foreign gentlemen in Canton, held on the 3rd of December, 1834, for the purpose of establishing a Society under the above designation, it was moved, and carried unanimously:

"That a copy of the objects and regulations of the Society, as now formed, be sent for publication to the Editor of the Canton Register, with the signatures of the chairman and secretary."

The subjoined is a copy of the documents referred to.

OBJECTS OF THE SOCIETY FOR THE DIFFUSION OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE IN CHINA.

Recent events have greatly contributed towards raising in us the hope that our intercourse with China will henceforth not only be mercantile but intellectual. Amongst the Hindoos, a nation far inferior to the Chinese, and more bigotted, the attempts of spreading useful knowledge have been crowned with success, and greatly encourage us to tread in the same steps. Though from the nature of this undertaking it is very evident that the progress can be but slow (for how many years elapsed in Europe before the savage tribes, who established themselves upon the ruins of the Roman Empire, were rescued from barbarism?), yet we flatter ourselves with the hope that by judicious measures we may greatly hasten the desirable end. China possesses a well cultivated language, at once copious and well adapted to become the vehicle of science. Its literature is more extensive than that of any other uncivilised nation on earth, and excels in bulk both the Roman and Grecian. Education is here pretty general, and millions of readers are able to avail themselves of the boon we tender to them.

The prime object of this association, therefore, will be to publish such books as may enlighten the minds of the Chinese, and communicate to them the arts and sciences of the west. Such measures must be taken as will ensure a ready circulation, not solely in Canton but throughout the empire. It will be the duty of every member of this association to cooperate to this end, whilst those members who are conversant with the Chinese language ought to endeavour to furnish the publications, which

before being printed, must be submitted to the approval of the committee. There are two booksellers in this city who offer their services in sending the books to their correspondents in the principal cities of the empire, provided the books interest the general readers. A small attempt with the Chinese magazine has answered the end, but the matter is still difficult at the commencement, yet, when once fairly arranged, promises the greatest results. Our intercourse with China has lately been extended and will, under the auspices of a free trade, expand until it embraces all the maritime provinces of the empire, and considers the Yang-tze-keang as a fair field for mercantile enterprise. There will be thus a wide door open for the dissemination of truth. The writer himself has seen his most sanguine hopes far exceeded, and he can bear ample testimony to the eagerness with which foreign publications, of which an enormous number have been circulated, were hailed by the people and perused universally.

The writer at the present moment submits to the committee, whether they will encourage the publication of a general History and Geography, the latter accompanied by an Atlas. He requests them to point out at the same time a series of publications which they think the best adapted for the promotion of their object, and he pledges himself to aid whatever is in his power, in their composition.

The great attention which is now directed towards China, the interest which England, North America, Germany, and even Holland, take in the regeneration of this great nation, ensure cooperation from all those quarters. The correspondence proposed with kindred institutions in every quarter of the globe having met with universal approbation, it only now remains to keep up that interest by unwearied efforts in this good work. It would, perhaps, also be desirable that the Society printed a work or works in English, which making our fellow laborers at home acquainted with the intellectual state of this country, might thus create an universal interest in behalf of this nation. This subject is likewise submitted to the consideration of the committee.

To enhance the value of our works, it is very desirable to make the Chinese pay. At the first outset our publications will give small returns, but whenever curiosity is awakened the expenses of the association will be less.

This society might gradually embrace many other objects, which equally tend to the diffusion of useful knowledge; but this will be a proper subject of discussion whenever its funds permit it, and its resources are adequate to the demand.

(Signed) CHARLES GUTZLAFF.

REGULATIONS.

1. This association, formed for the purpose of extending to the Chinese such knowledge as is calculated to improve their intellectual and moral condition, is designated, *The Society for the diffusion of useful knowledge in China.*

2. The object of the Society is, by all means in its power, to prepare and publish, in a cheap form, plain and easy treatises in the Chinese language, on such branches of useful knowledge as are suited to the existing state and condition of the Chinese empire.

3. Members of the Society shall be either resident, corresponding, or honorary.

4. The resident members shall include native and foreign gentlemen in China. Those who, approving of the regulations, express their desire to become members, and to aid in promoting the objects of the Society, previous to the 31st day of December current, shall be considered original members. And after that date every individual, wishing to cooperate in the grand object of the Society, and conforming to its regulations, may, upon addressing the secretary, and being approved of by a majority of the committee, be constituted a member of the Society.

5. Individuals, not resident in China, who, from their knowledge of the language, may be supposed able and willing to forward the objects of the Society, by original works or translations, may be corresponding members. And any individuals, unacquainted with the Chinese language, who may be willing to aid the Society, by their influence, or otherwise, may be elected honorary members. Both corresponding and honorary members shall be elected in the same manner as resident members.

6. Every member, not a corresponding or honorary member, shall pay an annual subscription of not less than ten dollars. The Society will also thankfully receive any donations.

7. The Society shall print an annual report of its proceedings, and each member shall be entitled to one of copy of it.

8. Every donor to the amount of \$25 shall be entitled to a copy of the annual report of the Society, and to a set of its publications for one year.

9. Individuals resident in other countries, who are friendly to the objects of this society shall be invited to form auxiliary associations, in aid of its funds. Such associations, forwarding to the amount of \$50 annually, shall be entitled to ten copies of the annual reports, and a copy of each of the Society's publications.

10. The business of the Society shall be conducted by a Committee consisting of a president, three other members, a treasurer, three secretaries, two Chinese and one English; who shall be chosen annually out of the resident members at a general meeting. Vacancies occurring in the course of the year shall, when necessary, be filled up by direction of the committee. Three members of the committee shall constitute a Quorum.

11. The Society shall hold an Annual General meeting, on the third Monday in October. Special general meetings shall be convened at any time, by notice from the committee, or from any ten of the members of the Society.

12. The committee shall hold regular meetings on the first Wednesday in every month, such meetings to be deferred, and special ones convened, when necessary, by order of the president, or, in his absence, by desire of any two of the members.

13. It shall be the duty of the Committee to take into consideration, and decide respecting, all business that may be brought before it, by the treasurer or the secretaries.

14. It shall be the duty of the Treasurer to propose measures for raising money necessary to defray the expenses of the Society, and to take account of the same.

15. It shall be the duty of the Chinese Secretaries to examine all works offered to the Society for publication, and to report respecting them to the committee. Also, when approved of by the committee, to superintend their publication, sale, and circulation.

16. It shall be the duty of the English Secretary to keep a record of the proceedings of the Society and of the committee, and, either alone, or with the assistance of any member or members who may be appointed by the committee, to conduct the correspondence.

17. It shall further be the duty of the Chinese Secretaries to propose works; and the committee shall take measures for procuring such works as it approves of.

18. The committee shall have the power, when necessary, of purchasing for publication M. S. S. of which it has previously approved; also of holding out rewards for the best treatises on any specified subjects.

(Signed) Wm S. WETMORE.—Chairman.
True copy " J. R. MORRISON.—Secretary.

Document containing imperial answers to the Canton government respecting British intercourse, &c.

[Conclude from No. 48 page 192.]

"With regard to Le, the naval commander-in-chief, the maritime guard is under his special care; but the said barbarian ships broke in through the entrance, and all the forts, and the military in charge thereof, could not beat back two barbarian vessels. It is indeed deserving of most bitter detestation. It seems that all the forts are erected in vain. If the preparations are reduced to such a state as this, what is it that the said commander-in-chief is daily attending to? Le has at present, on account of illness, preferred a request for relaxation. He is certainly unworthy of employment. Let him be, in the first instance, degraded from his rank, and after the affair is settled, my further pleasure and decree shall be delivered.

"The Governor of the two Kwang province, Loo, having stated that, in the 6th moon, he addressed communications, and held consultations respecting the adoption of preventive measures, the affair is not to be compared with one unanticipated, to which the hand cannot be at once applied; he ought certainly to have selected and appointed active individuals to make preparations and maintain a strict guard. How comes it that the said barbarian ships were suffered to enter the inner river, and could not be hindered or kept back! It arises from the said governor's want of plans and lack of valour. The blame he cannot cast off. He has injured the majesty of the nation, and has greatly failed of the duties of his ministry. Let Loo be deprived of the title 'guardian of the heir-apparent,' let his two-eyed peacock's feather be plucked out; and let him, in the first instance, be degraded from his official standing, but temporarily retained in the office of governor of the two Kwang provinces, that bearing his offences upon him he may direct the management (of the affair). Should he, truly arrange it speedily, and end it with perfect security, he may yet receive some little indulgence, and slight diminution of his sentence. If he continue to involve himself in errors, and cause future misfortunes, he must be dealt with according to martial law, without admission of any indulgence. Tremble with fear hereat. Be attentive hereto. Respect this."

On the same day was also received a letter from the great ministers of the council, addressed to H.A. general commandant of the city garrison, Loo, governor of the two Kwang provinces, and Ke, lieutenant-governor, announcing the issue, on the 3rd day of the 9th moon, in the 14th year of Taoukwang, of the following supreme mandate:

"Loo and his colleagues have sent a report, by a speedy post conveyance, of the English barbarian ships having broken into the inner river, and of forces having been despatched to drive them out. My decree and pleasure have already been plainly delivered, directing severally the punishments of the said governor and others.

"On this occasion the English ships of war having anchored in the outer seas, during the 6th moon of the present year, Loo did address communications to the naval commander-in-chief Le, calling for a strict and close preventive guard. Had indeed a preventive guard been kept with fidelity and vigor, how could the inner river have been broken into? But on the 5th day of the 8th moon (September 7th), the said barbarian ships of war, taking advantage of the flood tide, broke in through the maritime entrance; and when all the military opened a thundering fire upon them, they had the presumption to discharge their guns, returning resistance. And after the passage of the forts at the Hogue and on Hoactang had been forced, they further, on the 7th, passed straight on by the Tiger island fort, and on the 9th arrived at Whampoa reach, sixty le distant from the city, and there anchored. It seems that all the forts have been erected in vain. They cannot beat back two barbarian ships. It is ridiculous, deplorable! If the military operations be reduced to such a state as this, it is not surprising that the barbarians regard them slightly.

"Now, the said governor and colleagues report, that they have set apart twelve large vessels, and filling each of them with a thousand peculs of large stones, have sunk them crosswise; that in the water they have had large cables stretched across; and that they have further had wooden spars laid on the surface of the water, to stop up the passage by water to the city. Also, that they have appointed 2 large war vessels of the Admiral's division, 6 large vessels of the main squadron, and 22 river cruising vessels from the various stations of the districts Sin-houy and Shunth, with men and military munitions, to keep up a close and strict cruising guard. They have further appointed 300 troops from the governor's own regiments, 300 from the lieutenant-governor's own regiments, 700 from the commander-in-chief's division, and 300 able men of the district militia, to prepare guns and musketry on either shore, in order to guard the land passage. To the Tu-huang-hau branch of the river, they have sent the tsantsang Loo-pei-yuen, with above 20 cruising boats, to obstruct the passage there; and wooden spars are

(See Supplement.)

Shi Mah

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CANTON REGISTER. CANTON, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 9th, 1834.

also used to stop up the river. Likewise, on the river opposite, wooden palisades have been set up, and the *Tosze*, HUNG-FA-KO has been sent, at the head of 500 veteran troops of the governor's own, and with a naval force of 103 men to move hither portable guns, and also large guns, calculated to rend even hills, causing alarm far and wide of these men. 150 have been placed in charge of the fort (Macao passage fort), and 350 have been encamped without, ready to come up to their aid.

"Loo, fearing that the Macao barbarians, the Portuguese, might be enticed over by the English barbarians, despatched the *tsentsang* TSING-YU-CHANG, with a civil officer, to issue plain commands to them, and to spread themselves about; and also to keep watch over all things, that no evils of themselves might arise. The said Portuguese barbarians manifested in a remissness might arise. The said Portuguese barbarians manifested in a high degree reverential submission, and were roused to express their willingness to keep guard themselves. These arrangements were exceedingly proper.

"Further, in a supplementary report it is stated, that at this time the passage before (the ships of war) has been completely stopped up in two places, and behind them also, at *Chang-chou kang* (near second Bar), large stones have been quarried and made ready, and 300 troops of the 'brave and pure' regiment have been sent under the command of the *Yen-keith*, WANGLUH, to maintain guard, that as soon as the war vessels from *Kee-shih* and other places have entered the river, the stones may be immediately used to block up the river within. The said barbarian vessels will then have no passage for going out. They have further prepared a hundred and some tons of vessels, large and small, in which have been secretly concealed salt-petre, sulphur, firewood, straw, and other combustibles, for the purpose of an attack by fire.

"The English barbarians are of a violent and overbearing disposition, and they cherish plans great and deep. This has long been the case. On this occasion the barbarian vessels are only two in number, and the foreign sailors do not exceed 300 or 400 men. If, indeed, the passages for advancing and retreating be both cut off, 'the beast will then be taken, the fish caught,' what difficulty can there be in making a clear sweep in a moment? The said barbarian Eye, lord Napier, having stated that he came to Canton to trade, why, when the ship's holds had been closed, did he craftily think to carry a purpose, and go to the daring extreme of having the inner river broken into, and of having guns fired off, returning resistance?—He went indeed far out of the bounds of reason. It is to be apprehended that there are yet other ships, staying at a distance ready to bring in aid to him. It is very requisite to enquire fully, with sincerity and earnestness, taking into view the whole field (of action.) When the said governor and his colleagues receive this my pleasure, they are required immediately, and with full purpose of heart, to meet for consultation, and arrange the business, securely and speedily. When once the said barbarian Eye is brought under, his schemes exhausted, his strength isolated, so that he bows his head and confesses his fault, a light, trifling indulgence may then be extended to him.

Immediately direct the hong merchants to explain to him the evil consequences (of his conduct),—to prove his presuming to bring in the ships of war, and their proceeding, in the guns and fire, and also to demand of him the cause of his coming to Canton. If he still continue obstinately blinded, and do not arouse, but remain perverse as before, let the said governor and his colleagues arrange and direct the military operations, and set in motion the machinery of expulsion and destruction. It is absolutely requisite to make the said barbarian Eye tremble and quake before the celestial majesty, and penitentially arouse to reverential submission. Should the said governor and his colleagues continue their former negligence, and stir up great misfortune, I, the emperor, will know only how to maintain the laws. If disturbance be occasioned, there decidedly shall be no chance left of indulgent favor. Tremble heretofore. Be attentive heretofore. Let this be forwarded by a despatch travelling 500 li (daily), and let all the commands herein contained be made known. Respect this. In obedience to the supreme pleasure, we (the ministers of the council) forward the same.

All the above having come before me, the governor, I have examined and find, that the barbarian eye, lord Napier, has already been driven out under guard, that the ships of war also retired on the same day to the outer seas, as we have already jointly reported; of which reports copies have been forwarded to your excellency.

With regard to the careless guard officers, the acting *tsentsang* of the admiral's central division, TSAOU-PEI-YANG, has already brought up to Canton the *Tsentsung*, LE-HEUNG-TAE and other officers, ten in number; and they have been sent to the *Anchase* (chief judge) of *Kwangtung*, that, in conjunction with the *Poonchingze* (head of the territorial and financial department), he may try them by torture, to ascertain if they were guilty of illicit connection (with foreigners), and of purposed connivance, in order that they may be severely dealt with. This is on record.

Now, having respectfully received the above, I send a communication requesting that KAOU-Z-YUNG may be brought to Canton, to be tried and dealt with; and I also send directions to the *Poonchingze* and *Anchase*, that they, in conjunction with the *Yenyunsze* (chief officer of the gabel department), may pay respectful obedience and act accordingly. I also direct them to bring up the *tsentsung*, LE-HEUNG-TAE, and the others, for immediate trial, that decisions may be passed severally on them, in order that they may be dealt with accordingly, without the least degree either of precipitancy or delay. Besides so doing, I address also, as is right, a communication to you; for this purpose I unite the circumstances, and hereby address a communication to your excellency, that you may enquire the supreme pleasure, in order respectfully to obey it, act according to it, and put it in operation.

Imperial edict in reply to the Government report of Lord Napier's having left Canton; and of the frigates having retired without the Bogue. October 7th, 1834.

On the 5th day of the 9th moon was received the following supreme mandate:

A report has this day been received, by a speedy post conveyance, from HAFING-AN (the general-commandant of Canton) and his colleagues, announcing that the English Ships of war and barbarian Eye had all been conducted, under guard, out of the port.

On this occasion the English barbarian Eye, lord Napier, having come to Canton for trade, did not pay obedience to the laws and statutes, and the said governor, according to law, closed the ships' holds; after which the said barbarian Eye still did not request a permit, but presumed to order two ships of war to push in through the maritime entrance, and to proceed straight up to Whampoa in the inner river: The said governor appointed civil and military officers with troops, and addressed communications, requesting the

appointment of naval vessels from the Tartar force, and from those under the admiral's command, as well as cruising vessels from Sin-hwy and other districts; which he stationed severally along the passage before the ships of war, and at narrow and important places on either shore. The people of the said barbarian ships of war saw before them wooden spars, ranged across and all around on the surface of the river, with guns and muskets (in number) as the trees of a forest, and large and small naval vessels stationed over a space of several miles in length, while on shore military officers and men were encamped, presenting a compact and united force, and a military array imposing and alarming. The said barbarian Eye and others remained therefore secluded in their boats, there being no interchange of intelligence between those within and those without, and no way either to advance or to go out. With dread and fear they repented of their offences, and supplicated earnestly for a permit to go down to Macao.

The said governor, considered, that as the said barbarian Eye and others had transgressed the prohibitions with daring contempt, if they were at once permitted to leave Canton, thus coming and going at their own pleasure, there would not be the power sufficient to intimidate and bring under the barbarians' tempers; and therefore he commanded the hong merchants, *Wootunguen* and others, to question them sternly as to what the said barbarian Eye wished to do; why he came to Canton without having obtained a permit, and presumed to bring the ships of war suddenly into the inner river; also why, when the soldiers opened a thundering fire upon them, did they presumptuously dare to discharge their guns and return resistance; requiring from them plain and explicit answers, before permitting them to leave Canton.

Afterwards, a merchant of the said barbarians, *Colledge, answered, saying, "that lord Napier is indeed a barbarian Eye, not the same as a *taepan*; that he was unacquainted with matters of dignity; that the cause of the cruizers "coming into the port was really for the protection of goods, in consequence of the holds of merchant ships having been closed; and that, in consequence of the military of the maritime entrance having opened a thundering fire upon them, the barbarian force also discharged its guns in self-defence; but that they have deeply repented of their fault." Also, the said nation's merchants and seamen, several thousand in number, all considered the said barbarian Eye's disobedience of the laws and statutes to be wrong, and there was not a single person who joined in harmony with him.

The said governor considered, that, as the said barbarian Eye, lord Napier, had confessed his fault and besought favor, and as all the merchants had repeatedly made earnest supplications, it doubtless behooved him to extend a slight, trifling indulgence, and to drive him out of the port; and he therefore permitted the said hong merchants to proceed to the superintendent of customs, to request and obtain a red permit. The said governor immediately appointed trusty civil and military officers, who, on the 19th day of the 8th moon, took lord Napier, under guard, outside of the port. Both the said barbarian ships of war, also, started on the same day, and were conducted, under guard, outside of the maritime entrance of the Bogue. All the naval and military officers and men who had been stationed at various places were every one recalled, and returned severally to their stations.

At the time when it was equally impossible for the said barbarians to advance or to recede, what difficulty would there have been in immediately exterminating them? But these outside barbarians are in search of gain; to intimidate them on points whereon they are altogether unacquainted with the laws and prohibitions, and to refuse altogether arguing with them, is, what I, the emperor, am extremely unwilling to do. If contumelious, they should then be chastised; if brought under subjection, they should then be tolerated. The said governor and colleagues, in conducting this affair, have yet acted skillfully and correctly. Before, on account of the said governor and colleagues not having been able to take due preventive measures before the business, thereby admitting the said ships of war to push into the inner river, causing to the military the labor of driving them out, my pleasure was therefore made known, that they should be severely degraded from their rank and openly punished. Now, having driven the said barbarian Eye and others out of the port, the said governor and others, although at the beginning they failed in a preventive guard, have in the end been able to settle the thing well and securely, without loss of the national dignity, and without incurring any bloody strife. I, the emperor, am exceedingly well pleased.

Let Loo have favor shown him, by restoring to him the title 'guardian of the heir apparent'; and let also the double-eyed peacock's feather be given back to him. The neglect of guard on the previous occasion rendered it difficult for him to free himself wholly from blame; let him therefore still continue degraded from official rank, though retained in office. With regard to all the maritime guard officers, and the naval commander-in-chief: the special responsibility rested on the late commander-in-chief LE, who has been already degraded. Now, as the matter has been brought to an end, let further enquiry be dispensed with, and let him be directed immediately to return to his native place. Let KAOU-Z-YUNG, the degraded *tsentsang* of the admiral's own squadron, wait till after the month of wearing the cangue be accomplished, and then be released. Let all the officers who guarded the forts with so much carelessness be made to wear the cangue, and after the expiration of the time let them be released.

In this I, the emperor, show favor beyond the measure of the laws. The said governor and others ought but to feel shame, and arouse to diligence, strenuously exerting themselves to stimulate a reform in the affairs of the camp and of the maritime guard, from time to time instructing and admonishing with sincerity. It is peremptory, that they take their former accumulated habits, and, with contrition, eradicate them singly, in order to cause the military to become all strong and powerful, so that the martial name and dignity may be strengthened, and the appointed duties may be performed. Respect this.

* The flagrant deception of suppressing the fact of lord Napier's illness, and terming Dr. Colledge a merchant, have already been pointed out in the Register.

† The emperor here draws an argument in his own favor from the opposition shown to lord Napier's measures by some of the British merchants. But it is false to say there was not a single person who joined in harmony with him. On the contrary, the majority were staunch in supporting our country's representative.

§ Here is another direct falsehood in an imperial rescript. To the petition to the hoppo for re-opening the trade were the names of only two English firms. The emperor and his officers, in this and other documents, profess to be well-informed as to the commands of our king and the wishes of his people; from whence did such traitorous and false communications emanate? What British subjects in Canton betrayed the diplomacy of their country, and imposed on the hong merchants false representations, striving to contravene the efforts of lord Napier in the execution of his duty for the honor of his king and the interests of the British empire, and co-operating with the chinese in the causes of his illness and death?

Thillalee

THE CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 7.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 16TH, 1834.

NO. 50. PRICE 50 CENTS.

FREIGHT TO HAMBURG OR HOLLAND.

IN the well known teak built and fast sailing vessel SYDEN, of 800 Tons; Jonh Burd, Commander. Tenders will be received by CAPTAIN BURD OF JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FREIGHT FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA.

THE well known ship EDMONSTONE, Captain M. McDougall, will leave Whampoa on or about the 20th instant. For freight apply to FRAMJEE MUNCHERJEE, No. 2 French Hong, Canton, 6th December, 1834.

FOR THE STRAITS AND BOMBAY.

THE ship HORMASJEE BOMANJEE, Captain J. Clark, to sail on or before the 20th of December. Apply to THOMAS DENT & Co.

FOR THE STRAITS, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA

THE ship MARION, Captain Richards, to sail on or before the 20th of December. Apply to THOMAS DENT & Co.

FOR THE STRAITS AND MADRAS.

THE CARRON, Captain Wilson, to sail the middle of December. For freight apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FREIGHT FOR UNITED STATES.

THE ship TREMONT will take freight for any port in the United States. Apply to RUSSELL, STURGIS & Co.

FOR LINTIN THE STRAITS AND BOMBAY TOUCHING AT CEYLON.

THE GLENELG, Captain Lungley, to sail with all despatch. Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

EXCHANGE ON BENGAL AND LONDON.

BILLS of the East India Company, on Bengal at 60 day sight, in sets of Sa. Rupees 3000. 3500. 4000. 4500. 5000. 6000. & 9000. and BILLS of the United States Bank on London at 6 mos. sight for £2000. £1250 & £750. Sig. For sale by OLYPHANT & Co. Canton, November 23rd, 1834.

TENTH CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.

PARTIES intending to apply for Insurance are requested to give previous notice, in order that the vessels in which they propose to ship may be duly surveyed before commencing to receive cargo. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. General Agents.

DECIMA COMPANHIA DE SEGURO DE CANTAO.

AS pessoas que pertenderem fazer applicacoes para Seguro desta officina sao prevenidas para darem previa noticia a fim de que os Navios sobre os quacs forem oferecidos os riscos possam ser devidamente examinados antes de commecarem a receber carga, JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. General Agents.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF CANTON.

AT a meeting of the British chamber of commerce held this day, It was proposed by Mr. Keating seconded by Mr. Innes and carried unanimously, That the election of office-bearers be postponed to the 31st day of December next, till which day any merchant of Canton may become a member of the chamber by stating to the Secretary his wish to that effect, and until then the provisional Chairman and Secretary shall continue to act as heretofore By order of the Chairman. W. Sprott Boyd, Secretary.

Canton, 15th November, 1834.

SOUTH American Copper, 2,300 piculs, on board the ship "Porcia" at Lintin, for sale by F. S. HATHAWAY. No. 4 Old English Factory. Canton, December 2nd, 1834.

FOR SALE.

A British ship of about 450 tons, built on the western side of India, and fit for any voyage. Intending purchasers may learn particulars from JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

HIBBERT'S PALE ALE.

PALE ALE in butts from HIBBERT, so well known for his extensive supplies sent to the United States, may be had on application to R. MARKWICK & Co.

SURVEYOR FOR LLOYD'S.

HAVING appointed Mr. WILLIAM MACKENZIE, (late commander of the ship Hormajee Bomanjee,) as Surveyor of shipping on our behalf, public notice thereof is hereby given for the information of parties requiring the services of such an officer; settling with him for the same. JOHN TEMPLETON & Co. Agents for Lloyd's.

STATEMENT OF THE BRITISH TRADE.

FOR the year ending March, 1834. Price 25 cents. Apply at the Canton Register office, No. 4 Danish Hong.

THE CHINESE COMMERCIAL GUIDE.

Sold at the Canton Register office, No. 4 Danish Hong. Price \$1.50 Cents.

FOR SALE, two Factories; for particulars apply to R. EDWARDS. Canton, 11th December, 1834.
WANTS a situation as Clerk, a Young Gentleman who can be well recommended, and has been for some time in a London Counting House. Enquire of the Editor.

FOR SALE.

BILLS on Bombay, at 30 days sight, drawn by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. Canton, 8th December, 1834.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Agents for the Macao Government Lottery beg leave to inform the Public in general, that the 3d. day of January, 1835, will be the first on which the drawing will commence, to be continued daily till closed. Canton, 12th December, 1834

RICE, in quantities for ships to enter the Port free of the Cumsha and measurement dues, may be had at Lintin. Apply to A. S. KEATING.

NOTICE.

RISKS for all parts of the world will be taken by J. GODDARD, Agent for the office in China, Payable in case of loss by Messrs. GREGSON, MELVILLE & KNIGHT, Agents in London do. Messrs. GILMORE & Co. „ in Calcutta

All letters must be post paid.

CANTON.

The EMILY JANE, Boothby, from Calcutta, has arrived since our last; but we have not yet received any Singapore or Calcutta papers by her.

We beg to call the particular attention of our readers to the correspondence which appears in our columns of to day, under the head of, "BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF CANTON." Moved by the same spirit of conciliation, which H. M. superintendents so strongly advocate, we abstain from commenting on these letters, further than to remark that the whole are deserving of attentive perusal and serious reflection.

PETITION TO THE KING IN COUNCIL.

A petition to His Most Excellent Majesty in Council, signed by the British subjects resident in Canton, has been forwarded to England by the Charles Grant.

In this document are detailed at some length the wrongs and insults which our king and country have suffered from the emperor of China and his officers; and the utterly powerless state of H. M. superintendents, as not being acknowledged by the chinese government; the impolicy of submission to the arrogance of the chinese officers; the absolute necessity of the presence in China of a British plenipotentiary, accompanied by an efficient naval force, to raise the British commerce from it's long-suffered degradation; and that that plenipotentiary should be a personage of suitable rank, utterly unknown to the chinese from any former transactions or employment. A general view of the mode of dealing hereafter with the emperor of China and his six government boards, is also a part of the subject-matter of the petition, the whole of which we hope to be able to lay before our readers in an early number.

LADY NAPIER.

The ship CHARLES GRANT, Captain Hyde, conveys from the celestial empire lady Napier and her amiable family,

the first British peeress, we believe, who has honored its shores with her presence.

Would that in our few lines of respectful farewell we had only to express the regret of the community for the deprivation they will experience by her ladyship's departure; but circumstances of unexpected calamity have called forth such high traits of character in lady Napier, that they should not pass unnoticed in our last adieu.

On the arrival of her ladyship at Macao, in July last, her influence, as the head of English society there, was immediately felt; and preserved and extended by manners the most conciliatory. During the trying period from the departure of lord Napier from Macao, to commence his difficult duties as superintendent of the British trade in China, until his lordship's return to the bosom of his family: a period full of the most exciting interest to all, and during it's latter part of the most painful solicitude to her ladyship; when the communication between Canton and Macao was much interrupted; herself insulted in her own house by the petty and intrusive annoyances of the Chinese officers; when fears, not only for the success of lord Napier's mission, but even for the safety of his person, must have disturbed her mind; left alone in a strange settlement, that settlement being threatened by an imposing Chinese military force—under all these privations, anxieties and difficulties lady Napier never lost a high tone of self-possession and moral courage, which excited the admiration of all. But her ladyship's severest trial was yet to come. We cannot allow ourselves to recall an event, felt most painfully and sincerely by every British subject in China; nor renew, by our allusions, that grief which time alone can soothe. Yet it must be some consolation to her ladyship to know the universal sympathy for her great and irreparable loss. What remains to us is to express our ardent wishes for her ladyship's safe passage home, and a happy re-union with her family, where alone her affliction may find the most certain relief.

Her ladyship embarked from Macao at 2 P. M. on the 10th instant under the salute due to her rank, and proceeded to the ship Hercules at Lintin, there to await the Charles Grant; which vessel received her on board on Saturday the 13th, under a salute from the Hercules.

REVEREND CHARLES GUTZLAFF.

The public will learn with satisfaction that MR. DAVIS, chief superintendent, has secured to His Majesty's government the able services of MR. GUTZLAFF, as additional Chinese secretary to the commission, at a salary of £800 a year; and as the superfluous office of master attendant, which was first established, chiefly in order to superintend the collection of the obnoxious duty intended to have been levied on the British trade, is now abolished, no fresh expense is incurred by Mr. Davis' very judicious arrangement, which it is earnestly to be hoped may be confirmed at home.

It is rumoured that Mr. Davis intends proceeding to England in the ship Asia, when, we believe, Sir George Best Robinson, Bart. will succeed to the office of chief, Captain Elliot, R. N. to that of third superintendent, and Mr. A. R. Johnston (lately of the Mauritius civil service, and son of the enlightened and liberal Sir A. Johnston, formerly chief justice of Ceylon) to that of secretary.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF CANTON.

Sir, Macao, November, 23d 1834.

I am desired by the superintendents to forward to you the copy of a letter addressed to them by certain firms and parties at Canton, dated on the 15th November.

As it would seem from that communication that the British commercial community of Canton is not unanimous as to the constitution of the Chamber of commerce recently

formed, it may appear desirable to take some steps towards its reconstruction.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,
(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT,
Wm. Sprott Boyd Esq. Secretary.
&c. &c. &c. Canton,

Copy.

To, J. F. Davis, Esq. }
Sir G. B. Robinson, Bart. } H. M. superintendents &c. &c.
J. H. Astell, Esq. }

Gentlemen, Canton, November 15th, 1834.

Having noticed in the Canton Register the publication of a letter, dated on the 24th of October, 1834, addressed to your board by the Chairman of an association styling itself, "the British Chamber of Commerce of Canton;" and also the board's reply, dated the 3rd of November, 1834; We beg to state that we do not recognise any such body as yet constituted in Canton as a British Chamber of Commerce; the signatures and opinions, therefore, of the few gentlemen who have assumed that title can only be received as those of the individuals and not as emanating from the general mercantile community of British subjects resident in this city.

We have to request that this letter and the signatures may be communicated to His Majesty's government and the governor general of India. We have the honor to be,
(Signed) Gentlemen, Your most obedient servants,

Thomas Dent & Co.	Muncherjee Jemsetjee.
Dadabhoj & M. Rustomjee.	Whiteman & Co.
Daniell & Co.	Bapoojee Viccajee.
J. S. Mendes.	Bomanjee Maneckjee.
Framjee Muncherjee.	Burjorjee Furdoonjee.
Nanabhoj Framjee.	

True copy. (Signed) Charles Elliot, Secretary.

To British Chamber of Commerce,
Captain Elliot, R. N. Canton, 1st December, 1834.
Sec'y to H. M. superintendents,
Macao.

Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of the 23d November; forwarding to me, by desire of H. M. superintendents, copy of a communication, addressed to them by certain firms and parties at Canton, stating, that they "do not recognise any such body, as yet constituted in Canton, as a British chamber of commerce," and that "the signatures and opinions, therefore, of the few gentlemen who have assumed that title can only be received as those of the individuals, and not as emanating from the general mercantile community of British subjects resident in this city."—They conclude by requesting that their letter, and the signatures may be communicated to His Majesty's government and the governor general of India. From that communication H. M. superintendents infer, "that the British commercial community of Canton is not unanimous as to the constitution of the Chamber of Commerce, and, therefore, suggest that some steps should be taken towards its reconstruction."

In reply, I am directed to request that you will be so good as to call the attention of H. M. superintendents to the fact, that, to all proceedings of the Chamber of commerce the members approving them respectively have given the weight of their several signatures; so that there can be no mistake as to the parties from whom the "opinions," adopted by a majority of the chamber, actually emanate; and no room for such misapprehension as to unanimity as that against which the parties, who have addressed H. M. superintendents, seem anxious to guard the British government in England and in India. A similar reference to the names in the annexed lists will also serve to show with what propriety the subscribers of the letter under consideration characterise that of the chamber as proceeding from only a few gentlemen; leaving it to

THE CANTON REGISTER.

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be inferred that they themselves form the bulk of the British commercial community of Canton; whereas, in fact, there are but three of those signatures that, according to the construction put by courts of law on the term, British subjects, belong properly to that class. It is, however, satisfactory to the Chamber, in the present instance, to observe that no objection has been urged to the substance of its representations in the letter which has called forth the denial of its existence as a constituted body; because they think it may be fairly thence inferred that the opinions and reasonings therein advanced are not, in fact, dissented from by any portion of the commercial community of Canton.

It is only necessary further to remark that many of the parties, whose signatures are attached to your enclosure, were amongst those who originally concurred in the expediency of forming a Chamber of commerce; that some of them were members of the committee appointed to consider the provisions under which it should be constituted, and only withdrew their names after the majority had decided on the adoption or modification of the provisions suggested by that committee.

Thus far only does it seem necessary to remark in reference to the enclosure of your letter. To H. M. superintendents it may be satisfactory to know, that all the proceedings, relative to the constitution of the Chamber, were, from time to time, submitted by myself to H. M. late chief superintendent, Lord Napier, and that, after consideration of every circumstance, the whole were honored with his lordship's approbation.

In regard to the want of unanimity, which has elicited from H. M. superintendents the suggestion of the expediency of reconstructing the Chamber, I am directed to submit that amongst no society or class of men can perfect unanimity be rationally expected. All that can be hoped for, or perhaps desired, is that, in cases of a difference in opinion, the minority will defer to the opinions of the majority. In the present case it is still open to all parties, who concur in considering the institution of a Chamber of commerce as expedient, to become members, by a mere intimation to myself, as secretary, of their wish to that effect; and H. M. superintendents will, it is hoped, admit that it is more reasonable that those parties, who desire any alteration in the existing constitution of the Chamber of commerce, should seek to effect such change by their arguments and votes, as members; than that the actual members of the Chamber, already recognised by H. M. superintendents as such, should depart from those rules which, after discussion, they have judged it expedient to adopt, solely in deference to parties who, though invited, hold themselves aloof from taking any part in its proceedings.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,
By order of the chairman,
William Sprott Boyd, Secretary.

List of

Members of the Chamber of commerce	Opposers of the chamber.
Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Thomas Dent & Co.
R. Turner & Co.	D. & M. Rustomjee,
J. McAdam Gladstone.	Daniell & Co.
James Innes.	J. S. Mendes.
A. S. Keating.	Framjee Muncherjee.
N. Crooke.	Nanabhoj Framjee.
J. Templeton & Co.	Muncherjee Jemsetjee.
J. Watson.	Whiteman & Co.
W. S. Boyd, representing the firm of Douglas, Mackenzie & Co.	Bapoorjee Viccajee.
T. Fox, firm of Fox, Rawson & Co.	Bomanjee Maneckjee.
John Slade.	Burjorjee Furdoonjee.

P. S. It may be worthy of remark that of the seven Parsee gentlemen who have signed the address to the superintendents, three, namely, Muncherjee Jemsetjee, Bapoorjee Viccajee, and Burjorjee Furdoonjee, declined being members on grounds totally unconnected with its construction. Other three, Framjee Muncherjee, Nanabhoj Fram-

jee, and Bomanjee Maneckjee, seceded without assigning any reason, or subscribing to that of Dadabhoj Rustomjee, the only one of the seven who has assigned as his reason for withdrawing a modification of the 11th clause, passed at the meeting on the 11th September.

Copy of Minutes made by the Parsee members retiring from the Chamber of commerce, subsequent to 11th Sept. 1834.

Should the meeting of yesterday be considered as a public one, and the alteration in clause 11 be carried into effect as to non-election and non-voting of our countrymen for the president and vice-presidents, then I object to join the intended establishment of the Chamber of commerce; nor do I presume that under such confused circumstances a Chamber is not requisite to be established here.

[Signed] Dadabhoj Rustomjee.

As my stay here is but very short, therefore I decline to be a member of the Chamber about to be formed.

[Signed] Muncherjee Jemsetjee.

I decline to be a member of the Chamber of commerce which is about to be formed. [Signed] Framjee Muncherjee.

Situated as I am here in charge of my affairs, I must decline the honor of being a member of the Chamber of commerce.

[Signed] Burjorjee Furdoonjee.

I decline the honor of being a member of the Chamber of commerce.

[Signed] Bomanjee Maneckjee.

I decline the honor of remaining a member of the Chamber.

[Signed] Nanabhoj Framjee.

Reflecting to my affairs here I must withdraw to join the Chamber.

[Signed] Bapoorjee Viccajee.

Macao, December 3d, 1834.

Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st instant, which has been laid before the superintendents.

In their instructions they are directed to use their utmost influence "to adjust by arbitration or persuasion all disputes in which any of our subjects may be there (in "China) engaged with each other;" and when the superintendents found, by a letter of the 15th ultimo from certain firms and parties at Canton, that there were dissentients from the Chamber of commerce upon points connected with its formation, it appeared to them that the most desirable mode of meeting the difficulty would be to suggest that some steps should be taken towards its reconstruction.

Under present circumstances the superintendents think that the objections which have been made are obviated by your observation that "it is still open to all parties, who concur in considering the institution of a Chamber of commerce as expedient, to become members, by a mere intimation to myself, as secretary, of their wish to that effect." It will be a source of gratification to the superintendents if the Chamber of commerce prove beneficial to the interests of British trade at Canton, and of much regret if any circumstances intervene to impair its usefulness. In any event, however, they must decline to proceed beyond the present extent in this matter, for they are very sensible that the institution is purely commercial, and therefore they can have no pretension to insist upon any further interference, either upon the subject of its constitution or with respect to any regulations which may be established for its governance.

I have the honor to remain, Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,

To [Signed] CHARLES ELLIOT,
Wm. Sprott Boyd, Esq. Secretary.
&c. &c. Canton.

FOREIGN LADIES IN CHINA.

It is remarkable that the objection of the Chinese to the admission of foreign ladies appears to be neither a local

prohibition confined to this province, nor is it of recent origin. Our countryman, Bell of Antermomy, who accompanied an embassy from the czar, PETER THE GREAT, to the emperor KANG-HE, in the year 1721, relates, in his amusing volumes, that on entering the Chinese territory they were compelled to leave the females of the party at the frontier town of Saratzyn. We give his own words, from which it may be inferred that the females alluded to were of inferior rank, probably wives of the soldiers composing the escort. Had the ambassadors' own lady been of the party we suspect he would not have been so obedient to the capricious dictation of the Chinese frontier officers. This un-becoming concession, acquiesced in by the ambassador of Peter the Great, was successfully resisted by a private individual, MR. BAYNES, the spirited chief of the British factory, who, in the year 1830, acquired and maintained the privilege of foreign ladies residing in Canton. And but for the fatal impolicy of the East India directors in superseding this able functionary, we should not now be subject to the humiliating deprivation of female society, and the monkish restraint actually imposed on foreign residents.

Extract from Bell's travels.

"I cannot omit an inconsiderable circumstance that happened at this place, as it strongly represents the caution and prudence of the Chinese. Our conductor, having seen some women walking in the fields, asked the ambassador who they were, and whither they were going? He was told they belonged to the retinue, and were going along with it to China.

"He replied, they had women enough in Peking already; and as there never had been an European woman in China, he could not be answerable for introducing the first without a special order from the emperor. But if his excellency would wait for an answer, he would dispatch a courier to court for that purpose. The return of this messenger could not be sooner than six weeks; it was therefore thought more expedient to send back the women to Selingsky with the waggons that brought our baggage to this place.

CHARACTER OF THE CHINESE; WEAKNESS OF THE GOVERNMENT; NOT ABLE TO SUBDUCE THE MOUNTAINEERS. DANGERS FROM THE TRIBES ON THE BORDERS.

(From a correspondent.)

[Concluded from No. 49, Page 195.]

Of all the frontier parts of the empire the coast is, perhaps, in the most defenceless state. An inefficient navy with dismantled forts can afford little protection. From the Choo-keang (Pearl river) of Canton to the frontiers of Manchouria there are numerous navigable rivers which lead to the most flourishing cities of the empire; spacious harbours to contain whole fleets, and water communication by means of canals to the most distant parts of the empire. They cannot be ignorant that six provinces are assailable, and that the most important parts of the empire lie open to the grasp of a superior maritime power. If the government officers therefore tremble at the sole thought of irritating a foreign power, which has the means of punishing their arrogance, we must not consider their fear unfounded. They may have recourse to haughty edicts and a show of power; but when all stratagems and expedients are exhausted they will sue for peace as humbly from, as they formerly, in the height of pride, announced their decrees to, the barbarians.* It is true, they have stopped the trade, but if the matter were now reversed, and the power or people which they wish to injure stopped their trade—an easy thing—how dreadful would be the consequences in the maritime provinces! The thousands of junks employed for carrying the necessaries of life from one part of the coast to the other, if detained in the bar-

hours, would give rise to incalculable mischief. How can Fuh-keen subsist without Formosa? how Pe-che-le without the southern provinces. The imperial government ought really to recoil with horror from every act of aggression which might involve the most valuable provinces in ruin. As lovers of peace we should urge the local government at Canton and the imperial at Peking to hasten the adjustment of matters, which have nearly come to a crisis. Often has the experiment of the stoppage of trade been tried with great success and with impunity; but maritime China is now too well known, and a renewal of the old system will entail the heaviest losses upon those who adopt it. It is headstrong ignorance which has compromised the Chinese government, so helpless, so unprincipled. Whilst radical associations in the country undermine the security of the throne, and a secret hatred against their Mantchoo rulers still lurks in the breasts of many, they venture to irritate and provoke hostilities! Though their reasons for excluding all foreign intercourse may be weighty enough for themselves, but they ought never to have given a just cause of complaint. If they could rely upon the patriotic spirit of the natives, which ought not to be mistaken for the hostile feelings the inhabitants of Kwang-chow-foo (Canton) have often shown towards foreigners, they might have a firm support. But a nation oppressed and ground down cannot feel much interest in the welfare of their governors; nor can they suddenly rise from that dejection engendered by slavery, and rouse themselves to that nobility of the soul which sacrifices every thing for the country.

Gloomy fears pervade our breast if we think of the inevitable ruin into which the Chinese government is hurrying itself if it perseveres in the antiquated system of national exclusion. What can stem the torrent of improvement, which earlier or later will reach China? Can it be believed for a moment that the western nations, in the progression of power, will respect its repulsive spirit and yield to weak rodomontade. The lessons given the Chinese government officers by the Tatars seem to have been lost on those incorrigible magnates. Instead of accommodating themselves to circumstances, they brag and hector, and show unwittingly their weakness. But enough of this; if their announcement of stopping the trade had been answered by, "We will stop yours also," they would have hesitated to make good their threat, and matters might have been carried on with the same ease as before.

We do not envy the emperor upon his throne when the innumerable prostrate crowd of officers adores him in the dust as a superior being. In the height of his glory he may fancy himself the autocrat of the whole earth, and feel himself entitled to prescribe laws to all nations; but when the phantom has vanished, and he has to learn that the barbarians, even in his presence, still deem themselves men, and demand human treatment, he will be greatly puzzled. Our fancy may be bewildered when we hear about the numerous standards of valiant soldiers who obey his nod; but what are they in point of actual service? are they not similar to the thousand men-of-war which guard the coast? Wretchedly equipped, and taken from the dregs of the people, and long accustomed to a life of effeminacy, without discipline or any sense of honor, they have to conquer and to subdue. An exhausted treasury, a deranged state of finances, a number of presumptuous and ignorant officers to boot, enhance the difficulties with which the Chinese monarch, in contending with a powerful foreign nation, has to struggle. If the Meao-tsze and Formosan rebels could not be subdued, except by large bribes, how will the imperialists be able to deal with a people who are bold and valiant to the verge of temerity; whose dauntless spirit is supported by the contempt of danger and death.

For the sake of harmony and mutual friendly understanding, we should address our celestial friends to lower their tone, and to be rational. They may have played their game well at Canton, may boast of their destructive fire and of the wounds inflicted on British commerce; and even add a threat to repeat the same, if we yield not implicit obedience to their orders; but tell them, in plain language, that their

(See Supplement)

* This paper was written during the stoppage of the trade last summer, but reached us only some days ago.

St. Charles

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CANTON REGISTER. CANTON, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 16TH, 1884.

own trade, will be stopped as long as ours continues to be so; that the government will have to make good the losses incurred by these prohibitions; and we are sure that there will be a wonderful change in politics. We praise the forbearance of the British nation, for there has never, in any quarter of the globe, been shown so much forbearance as in China; and are really astonished with our celestial friends that injury was suffered quietly without having recourse to those measures which, without effusion of blood, might have settled the matter once for all, and made the local government at Canton tremble to commit blunders wantonly. Yet we trust that this will be the last time of similar occurrences.

For the sake of our friends, the officers of government, we will point out the dangers to which they expose themselves, if they ever again indulge in the fancy of rendering their edicts efficacious by stopping the trade.

Formosa is the granary of Fuh-keen and occasionally of Che-keang. Two sloops of war would be quite sufficient to blockade the four harbours of the island from which the grain is exported. The most numerous part of the population of Fuh-keen subsists by trade; if three sloops of war cruise on the coast—and it is seldom Chinese vessels go out of sight of land—they would prevent all vessels from proceeding to the northward, for they are all dull sailing craft, and their crews too timorous to encounter unknown dangers. The commerce of Shih-po, Ning-po, and Hang-choo, might be intercepted by an equal number of vessels; one man of war is quite sufficient to blockade the most important part of Shang-hai, from the opening of which the lives of millions depend. What should hinder us from commanding the great canal, the navigation of which is indispensably necessary to the existence of the court. One vessel off the Pe-ho can command the navigation of the river. There are, perhaps, one thousand junks which repair annually to the emporium of the capital, Teen-tsin; one man-of-war would completely put a stop to the trade of Leaou-tung, so valuable and necessary to Keang-soo and Shan-tung provinces. At Kaou choo and Ting-choo, in Shan-tung, two cruisers would cut off all communications. What would be the feelings of other provinces, if they had to expiate the quarrels of Canton? what would the emperor say if the customary tribute of grain, amounting to 4,365,382 shih (each shih is 130 catties) was withheld? Really, these things are to be considered by the Canton government, and duly weighed by the emperor before he takes any measures to endanger the safety of his realm.

All we wish and desire is peace until the two respective governments have settled their own affairs. Let the trade be continued without interruption. But if after the most serious remonstrances these fair proposals should be rejected with disdain, let the officers who are responsible for acts of aggression become also responsible for the losses suffered on their account. Do they act according to instructions received from the imperial cabinet? Be it so: the emperor will be the responsible person. A clear statement of the matter will inform them of the difficulties to which they have exposed themselves, and nobody will have to complain for having suffered unjustly, after being fully warned.

It is strange that a government which professes to be only actuated by principles of virtue should, nevertheless, aim at mischief; and, after all, adopt a hypocritical cant of tenderness and compassion. Such sentences will call forth on our side expressions of forbearance. This we ought to show, especially towards the people, who are by no means concerned in the contest. Let the government, and the government alone, reimburse those sums which have been lost on its account, and thereby receive a lasting lesson for the future.

Action between an Imperial Squadron and a trading Chin-Chew Junk.

A long-continued and desperate action was fought about the 6th instant in the Ly-moon passage between four vessels

of the imperial fleet and a trading junk belonging to Chin-chew, that is, the neighbouring province of Fuh-keen. The imperial force consisted of four large boats, disguised as fishing vessels, each carrying six great guns, and about fifty men. The engagement began at 8 and continued until 12 A. M., when the junk struck, having had nine killed, and many others were lost in attempting to swim on shore. We have not received a return of the killed and wounded on board the imperial squadron, but there can be no doubt it must have suffered severely; the commander in chief, we have heard, was wounded in the breast.

In this hard fought battle the imperialists used two barrels of powder, and their ammunition was expended when the junk lowered her colours.

This sea-engagement of four hours between Chinese and Chinese is deserving of some notice: "When Greek meets Greek then comes the tug of war." The defence of the junk against four vessels, which were enabled to choose their position by the use of their sculls, is highly creditable to the skill and courage of her officers and crew. It is true, they were fighting for their lives with the desperation of smugglers; yet the force that captured them must have been very superior; twenty-four heavy guns and 200 men, distributed at different points of attack, are fearful odds against any trading junk that sails out of China. Two hundred and sixty chests of opium—the hard won prize—were seized by the victors. We have heard that *palm oil* the panacea for all quarrels, public and private, in China, has been liberally used on this occasion; and that the valour and success of the imperial squadron will, only to a very partial extent, be officially reported to the governor of the province.

In instances like the one we are treating of a deception of this cruel government is scarcely blameable, for if the high public officers were to know either of the capture of the junk or the seizure of the opium, heads would fall and money be extorted.

~~~~~ extrema per illos

Justitia excedens terris vestigia fecit.

Cannot, surely, be said of the Chinese. What, indeed, must be that government which connives at such proceedings? How weak, how contemptible do the awful, sacred names of law and justice sound in China!

## METEOROLOGICAL DIARY FOR NOVEMBER.

| THERM. |       | BAR.  |              |                   |                                   |
|--------|-------|-------|--------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|
| night. |       | noon. |              | WINDS.            |                                   |
| 1      | 60 70 | 30:10 | N a N by W.  | fine weather      | light breeze.                     |
| 2      | 59 70 | 30:20 | N. a N by W. | do.               | do.                               |
| 3      | 60 70 | 30:20 | N. a N by W. | do.               | mod. breeze.                      |
| 4      | 60 70 | 30:30 | N. a N by W. | do.               | mostly light br.                  |
| 5      | 55 68 | 30:30 | N. a N by W. | do.               | mod. breeze.                      |
| 6      | 52 66 | 30:30 | N. a N by W. | do.               | at times a fresh br.              |
| 7      | 50 64 | 30:20 | N. a N by W. | do.               | fresh breeze.                     |
| 8      | 55 66 | 30:25 | N. a N by W. | do.               | mod. breeze.                      |
| 9      | 54 66 | 30:15 | N. a N by W. | do.               | light breeze.                     |
| 10     | 60 68 | 30:20 | N a E.       | do.               | do.                               |
| 11     | 64 70 | 30:05 | E a SE.      | do.               | cloudy first part, light br.      |
| 12     | 67 72 | 30:00 | SE. a W.     | do.               | light variable br.                |
| 13     | 66 72 | 30:15 | N.           | do.               | do.                               |
| 14     | 62 70 | 30:25 | E.           | do.               | at times a mod. br.               |
| 15     | 64 70 | 30:25 | E. a SE.     | most part cloudy. | light breeze.                     |
| 16     | 64 73 | 30:20 | SE.          | fine weather,     | light breeze.                     |
| 17     | 65 74 | 30:15 | SE.          | do.               | do.                               |
| 18     | 64 74 | 30:20 | N. a SE.     | do.               | variable.                         |
| 19     | 67 75 | 30:25 | N. a SE.     | do.               | do.                               |
| 20     | 65 74 | 30:20 | E. a SE.     | do.               | rain latter part, vble.           |
| 21     | 61 65 | 30:30 | N. a N by W. | do.               | fresh breeze.                     |
| 22     | 54 65 | 30:30 | N. a N by W. | do.               | mod. breeze.                      |
| 23     | 55 68 | 30:20 | N. a SE.     | do.               | light variable breeze.            |
| 24     | 58 68 | 30:20 | E a SE.      | 1st part rain     | mid. & latter fine, lt. br.       |
| 25     | 62 70 | 30:20 | N a SE.      | fine weather,     | light breeze.                     |
| 26     | 67 74 | 30:15 | N a SE.      | do.               | 1st & mid. lat. rn. vble. lt. br. |
| 27     | 60 65 | 30:15 | N.           | most part rain,   | mod. breeze.                      |
| 28     | 52 65 | 30:20 | N. a NE.     | fine weather,     | fresh breeze.                     |
| 29     | 51 64 | 30:20 | N. a N by W. | do.               | moderate breeze.                  |
| 30     | 54 66 | 30:20 | N.           | do.               | 1st & mid. lat. cloudy, lt. br.   |

Shillal

# THE CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 7.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 23<sup>RD</sup>, 1834.

NO. 51. PRICE 50 CENTS.

**FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.**  
**T**HE fine teak-built ship, ANNA ROBERTSON, Captain Alexander Nairne; Register tonnage 447 Tons. Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. or to D. Mc. Culloch, Esq.

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**P**ARTIES intending to apply for Insurance are requested to give previous notice, in order that the vessels in which they propose to ship may be duly surveyed before commencing to receive cargo.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. General Agents.  
**DECIMA COMPANHIA DE SEGURO DE CANTAO.**  
**A**S pessoas que portenderem fazer applicacoes para Seguro nesta officina sao prevenidas para darem previa noticia a fim de que os Navios sobre os quaes forem oferecidos os riscos possam ser devidamente examinados antes de comecarem a receber carga.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. General Agents.  
**BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF CANTON.**  
**A**T a meeting of the British chamber of commerce held this day, It was proposed by Mr. Keating seconded by Mr. Innes and carried unanimously, That the election of office-bearers be postponed to the 31st day of December next, till which day any merchant of Canton may become a member of the chamber, and the Secretary his wish to that effect, and until then the President and Secretary shall continue to act as heretofore.

W. Scott Boyd, Secretary.  
Canton, 15th November 1834.  
J. S. Hayward, Esq., No. 4 Old English Factory.

**FOR SALE.**  
**A** British ship of about 450 tons, built on the western side of India, and fit for any voyage. Intending purchasers may learn particulars from JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

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**P**ALE ALE in butts from HIBBERT, so well known for his extensive supplies sent to the United States, may be had on application to R. MARKWICK & Co.

**FOR SALE, two Factories; for particulars apply to R. EDWARDS.**  
Canton, 11th December, 1834. 3 American Hong

**WANTS a situation as Clerk, a Young Gentleman who can be well recommended, and has been for some time in a London Counting House.**  
Enquire of the Editor.

**SURVEYOR FOR LLOYD'S.**  
**H**AVING appointed Mr. WILLIAM MACKENZIE, (late commander of the ship Hormajee Bomanjee) as Surveyor of shipping on our behalf, public notice thereof is hereby given for the information of parties requiring the services of such an officer; settling with him for the same.  
JOHN TEMPLETON & Co. Agents for Lloyd's.

**STATEMENT OF THE BRITISH TRADE,**  
**F**OR the year ending March, 1834. Price 25 cents. Apply at the Canton Register office, No. 4 Danish Hong.

**THE CHINESE COMMERCIAL GUIDE,**  
**S**old at the Canton Register office, No. 4 Danish Hong. Price \$1.50 Cents.

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**B**ILLS on Bombay, at 30 days sight, drawn by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. Canton, 8th December, 1834.

**R**ICE, in quantities for ships to enter the Port free of the Cumsha and measurement dues, may be had at Lintin. Apply to A. S. KEATING.

**NOTICE.**  
**R**ISKS for all parts of the world will be taken by J. GODDARD, Agent for the office in China, Payable in case of loss by Messrs. GREGSON, MELVILLE & KNIGHT, Agents in London do. Messrs. GILMORE & Co. in Calcutta

**WANTS A PLACE** a Young Englishman with an undoubted character, who has been accustomed to act as Personal Servant. Apply to the Editor.

**NOTICE.**  
**R**ISKS will be taken in *Vicajee Merjee's Constituents Insurance Office* of Bombay, on the same terms as heretofore. RUSSELL & Co. Agents

**TO RENT.**  
**O**NE half of one of the neatest and most convenient Factories in Canton, newly furnished. For particulars apply to No. 3. Imperial Hong. R. MARKWICK & Co.

**PUBLIC NOTICE.**  
**T**HE Agents for the Macao Government Lottery beg leave to inform the Public in general, that the 3d. day of January, 1835, will be the first on which the drawing will commence, to be continued daily till closed. Canton, 12th December, 1834

**MACAO GOVERNMENT LOTTERY.**  
**T**HE first Lottery sanctioned by the Macao Government for the benefit of the poor, according to H. M. F. Majesty's permission, shall be drawn publicly at the premises of the late Baron de S. Joze de Porto Allegre, with every precaution and formality, which may be necessary. The Capital of this Lottery will be \$12:000 by the weight of the Senate (7 mace 2 candarin per dollar) formed into 2,000 tickets at \$6 each; from this 12 per cent will be deducted for the object of this Lottery, and the remaining be divided into the following prizes.

|      |                               |           |     |                  |         |
|------|-------------------------------|-----------|-----|------------------|---------|
| 1    | Prize of \$3000.              | \$3000.   | 1   | Prize of \$1000. | \$1000. |
| 1    | " " 500.                      | 500.      | 1   | " " 100.         | 100.    |
| 20   | " " 20.                       | 400.      | 40  | " " 14.          | 560.    |
| 600  | " " 8.                        | 4,800.    |     |                  |         |
| 1    | " to be the 1st drawn blank,  | 100.      |     |                  |         |
| 1    | " to the last drawn blank,    | 100.      |     |                  |         |
| 624  | - - - - -                     | 8,900.    | 42. | - - - - -        | 1660.   |
| 42   | - - - - -                     | 1,660.    |     |                  |         |
| 666  | Prizes,                       | \$10,560. |     |                  |         |
| 1334 | Blanks. 12 pr. ct. on 12,000. | 1440.     |     |                  |         |
| 2000 | Tickets at \$6 each.          | \$12,000. |     |                  |         |

Tickets for the above Lottery for sale at *Senhor Bernardo Duarte dos Santos* No. 1 Dutch Hong, and at *Sehor Azevedo's*, No. 1 French Hong. Canton, November 21th, 1834.

**NOTICE.**  
**T**HE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT, published weekly, may be supplied to subscribers at \$22 per annum, or \$50 cents for a single number, on application to R. MARKWICK & Co.

**NOTICE.**  
**H**orsburgh's Charts are always on sale at R. MARKWICK & Co's.

All letters must be post paid.

## CANTON.

The arrivals of this week are the *LADY OF THE LAKE*, Pearson, from Port Jackson; the Dutch vessel *LOUISA*, from Manila; and the British bark, *BRITANNIA*, Short, from Bahia, on the 21st of August. On board the *Britannia* are two American seamen, part of the crew of the American ship *MENTOR*, received from off lord North's island.

Yesterday, the 22nd, was the *Tung-che, 冬至*, (Winter solstice) term; which is one of the periodical days for the settlement of outstanding accounts amongst the chinese of Canton.

## THE CANTON REGISTER.

## LORD NAPIER.

In that very interesting and praise-worthy periodical, the Chinese Repository, for november, is an article respecting the recent negotiations between the chinese and English, which we recommend to the particular attention of our readers, as a clear exposition of the proceedings in question; and which, as the production of a foreigner, may claim more credit for impartiality than any opinions proceeding from an English pen.

The following quotation in regard to lord Napier's communications with the English minister is important, as proving that his sagacity foresaw the difficulties likely to ensue from the imperfect manner in which he was accredited.

In January, 1831, the governor of Canton declared it incumbent on the British government to appoint a chief to come to Canton, for the general management of commerce. Accordingly, with 'reverential obedience,' a superintendent was appointed to take up his residence in this port, within the Bogue, and not elsewhere. Foreseeing the difficulties that might arise from not being recognized by the local authorities, the chief superintendent, before leaving England, requested that, in case of necessity, he might have authority to treat with the government at Peking; this request being denied, he desired that his appointment to Canton might be announced at the capital: this not being granted, he wished that a communication from the home authorities might be addressed to the governor of Canton: but this was deemed inexpedient; and he was directed to come to Canton, and to report himself by letter. To Canton, therefore, he came, and forthwith dispatched a letter, acting in strict accordance with the letter and spirit of his instructions, and with the wishes of the Chinese government, as hitherto expressed. And how was he received? As a king's officer? As a friend? A barbarian eye and an English devil was the courteous language in which he was reported by the police; and by his excellency, the governor, his letter was rejected and himself denounced in the harshest terms. From the fact that the superintendents reached Canton about midnight, the Chinese authorities have averred 'that such coming was manifestly a clandestine stealing into Canton,' hinting at the same time that it was done at the instigation of the hong merchants and linguists: which is false.

Chinese Repository Vol. 3. No. 7.

## NAPOLEON.

We hail it as a striking circumstance of the improved liberality of the age that a saying of the emperor Napoleon should be quoted by the prime minister of England, in his place in the house of lords, as authority for a philosophical opinion, which cannot be too strongly impressed on all rulers. The passage is so remarkable that we cannot forbear quoting it.

Desirous as I am to uphold the character of this house, I am bound to say that its safety, honour, and usefulness depend on its acting, not in contradiction to, but in conformity with, the spirit of the age. When Napoleon was in captivity at St. Helena, he said to his attendants, "I have fallen, not in consequence of the combination which was against me, but because I opposed the spirit of the age. The Bourbons will for a time act in accordance with that spirit, but they will soon fall back into their old habits, and then their irresistible power of the age will destroy them; and this too, will be the fate of all the old governments of Europe, if they do not adopt their policy to the necessities of the times." (Hear.)—*Sum.*

## Visit of the Viceroy of Canton to

## MACAO

(From the Macao Chronicle of the 8th instant.)

On the 23rd of November, the day named by the chinese officers of the district on which Loo, viceroy of Kwang-tung and Kwang-se, should land at Macao, from the review of the imperial troops at Heang-shan, the authorities of this city prepared for his reception; the governor ordered troops to the Porta Cerco, as being the boundary of Macao, to receive him. His excellency arrived at the new pagoda at 2 P. M. attended by the troops marching close behind his chair; and his excellency graciously ordered 200 taels of sycee silver to be distributed amongst them but the commandant was unwilling that they should be received. The Procurador, after learning that H. E. was to return at 4 o'clock the next morning, and would not enter the city; thus making it difficult for the Portuguese authorities to visit him; and fearing that this was occasioned by the district officers, in order that he might not make certain complaints against them; to evade the intended intrigue he ordered two interpreters, with chops, on various subjects of the greatest interest to the city. The chinese officers raised obstacles as to when the interpreters should meet his excellency; but the interpreter,

Joao Rodriguez Gonçalves, was mindful, whilst passing his excellency, to address him, and then, while complimenting him on the part of the Portuguese authorities, delivered the chops, which his excellency graciously received after he had stopped his chair. About 7 o'clock in the morning his excellency left for Casa-branca, and the interpreters returned to the city.

## SPIRIT OF THE CHINESE LAWS.

(From a correspondent.)

The code, pandects and institutes of Justinian are justly valued throughout civilized Europe, and form, in several countries, the basis of jurisprudence. The first emperor of the present dynasty was not behind his roman brother; his laws, remodelled under his auspices, though widely differing, are binding on greater numbers of subjects than the Justinian code could ever count under its control. Both are founded upon the authority of antiquity; they abridge, add and remodel, but present the substance of regulations which had been valid for ages. Both were compiled by the greatest lawyers of the time, and carefully revised ere they were promulgated. If the roman law is more voluminous the chinese is more minute. According to the tenor of the chinese law only a small number of privileged persons enjoys exemption from certain punishments, whilst the roman extends, with equal favor, to every freeman, and leaves only the slave to the caprice of his master. In conferring on a father the full authority over the life and death of his child, they maintain the same language. In ancient pagan Rome a wife might be defined by thing; but with the progress of civilisation woman also was raised to and maintained the due rank of equality, which afterwards the laws secured to her. Yet chinese law does not view the wife otherwise than as a disposable commodity, and, by winking at polygamy, lowers female worth considerably.

The punishment of guilt falls much heavier upon the weaker sex, whilst men act as the uncontrolled umpires of their partners. It is extraordinary that both laws should mention infanticide, but the roman is severe in the prohibition, whilst the chinese leaves public opinion and parental feelings, judges. In prohibiting intermarriages between relations, the chinese law extends even to the same clan, and the roman is lax in a point which nature reprobates and custom disproves.

We have never been able to meet with a full explanation of the law of inheritance in China; a subject upon which the Justinian code so justly expatiates. Property is here less secure than under the roman administration, for it can be confiscated under so many various pretexts that the actual possessor is changed into a tenant according to the will of the magistrate. We consider this as a great flaw in chinese legislation, which greatly diminishes public confidence, and paralyzes industry and enterprise. Shall we ascribe to this insecurity the high interest on money? is this attributable to its scarcity and the bad faith of the debtor? Every lawyer has endeavoured to counteract usury, but it appears to elude the best regulations. High treason is punished by both with equal severity, but the definition, given by each separately, is far different; nor does the roman law involve the relations of the guilty person. The crime of perjury, the injustice or venality of a judge meet with no mercy amongst the romans; in these instances the chinese are more lenient; but they agree in inflicting the most ignominious death upon the parricide. Other crimes, punished with the utmost rigor according to the letter of the Justinian code, are either overlooked by the chinese, or slightly mentioned. Homicide and manslaughter are spun out to a nicety; but the chinese seem to confound them.

Leaving the proverbial morality of chinese judges quite out of the question, the chinese laws are less effective than other codes. As the emperor has set the example that his will is law, the guardians of the law often supersede the authority of the code by imitating their master. It may share the blame with many other human regulations, the execution of which is impracticable; but this circumstance ought not



to invalidate its power. Peculiar occurrences may call forth new laws in the form of imperial edicts, of which there is likewise a large appendix to the Justinian code, under the name of novels; or a magistrate may often be obliged to pass a decision without having an antecedent or special law to refer to: but this freedom ought never to degenerate into arbitrary proceedings. If the laws are too minute, or too ill-adapted to the present state of things, they ought either to be remodelled or changed; whilst there must be no scope given to render every judge an independent legislator. In a despotic country, however, like China, this becomes a matter of necessity; for if the law was to rule the nation, where would be the influence and power of the government officers? The regular and illegal fines are numerous; so numerous as to render the code a mere dead letter. China is, perhaps, the only country where a man may buy another to die in his stead. These are, however, abuses which detract only so far from the excellency of the established law, as the latter gives rise to them. In speaking, however, about laws and regulations, a theme so often dwelt upon, let us never forget that the autocrat or his representative may multiply them ad infinitum; and revive or neglect them as it suits their own convenience. Unless there is something definite and apposite it is in vain to contend for their due observance. The present system is such as to leave always a handle at the option of the judge to involve the guilty and innocent indiscriminately, and to absolve or punish the transgressor. Duplicity is conspicuous in the Chinese character, and reappears to greater disadvantage in their pandects, or rather in the construction which the magistrate puts upon them. It is a singular trait, that a *foreigner* is nearly synonymous with *enemy* in a legal view: how this is to be reconciled with the tenderness shown towards distant foreigners, is a question which we cannot solve. Be it for guarding public manners that a legal dread is instilled into the Chinese breast to beware of coming in contact with barbarians; or be it the language of contempt and abhorrence, it is a speaking proof of the bigotry of the legislator. The Roman, who knew the name of barbarian as well as the Chinese, and was still more conscious of his own superiority, abstained from staining his liberality with so indelible a blot.

Considering the Chinese institutes in themselves, we cannot but praise them; and it is a common-place remark that they largely participate in the general excellency of Chinese theories. This originality often strikes us; and we admire them without examining nearer into the subject. They are, doubtless, the best specimen of legislation which eastern Asia ever produced; and if we observe so many coincidences between the Roman and Chinese laws, we must allow that the state of society, in various climes and under various forms of government, requires naturally the same restraints, which are not imposed by the legislator but by the common voice of nature.

In China, every thing is determined and circumscribed by law; in fact, the freedom of the subject is annihilated by the many legal clauses. As man, however, is a free agent in every country, he must either transgress or invalidate the law: there is no medium. This state of things is the most propitious to the rulers, who, besides taking advantage by entangling people in the net of the law, can always show that they have acted in strict obedience to the established regulations. Thus it is possible that the public proclamations and sentences can always be graced with a quotation from the code to cover crying injustice, and represent the most unwarrantable proceedings as lawful. In Europe, where only the theory of Chinese legislature is known, a general assent will always be given to its strictness and excellency. Instead of the wanton opposition of foreigners, who reside at the frontiers and live under their shelter, a strict conformance to them might ensure their happiness. Their often attempted interference to alter them and dictate new ones deserves the reprobation of every honest man. But if the fact is once fairly established that the country is ruled by the will of the government, and that the law is only so far applied as it tallies with its sovereign will, and glosses over its tyrannical acts; the argument, either used by the

government officers or by the friends of Chinese jurisprudence, falls to the ground. The Chinese rulers are even aware that this is the case; and they give a crying proof, by urging the refractory barbarians either to obey implicitly or to leave the country: an argument *ad hominem*, which will only be valid when our relations with the Chinese have ceased to be dictated by mutual interest and consent.

So long as there are no laws for the protection of foreigners, both the old and new regulations regarding them will remain imperfect. But if the Chinese government is either disinclined to legislate in their behalf, or acknowledges that it has no right to impose laws upon, or for, subjects of foreign states, all legal claims must either cease, or there must be laws constructed by foreign and Chinese commissioners, which are sanctioned by the authority of both governments. It is in vain to refer always to old regulations; experience has shown that they never were used, never could be kept; and that they, therefore, must be shaped according to existing circumstances, and obtain the consent of those upon whom they are imposed. We recommend this subject to the mature consideration of all those who are interested in it, and especially to the Chinese government, in order to dissuade them from a repetition of their old regulations, or from framing new ones, which will be equally useless. A government which issues impracticable laws abridges its executive authority, and shows to the world that it has the power to legislate, but wants either strength or firmness to maintain its laws: a dangerous position, and a sure proof of either weakness or want of political prudence.

A pitiful smile may be our reward when the hopelessness of the case to transact such important matters with a government, long accustomed to lawless proceedings, is considered. Yet we would never give up the attainment of an object so long as we have not had a fair trial; the more so, as our relative position is at present so materially changed. But whosoever agitates the question, must be well versed in the Chinese law, to encounter the sophisms of the Chinese officers; and if he cannot come to an adjustment, he may as well wield the force of argument so dexterously as to make them confess that they disdain to treat foreigners according to established laws, and therefore, can naturally expect no obedience on their part. From this they will surely recoil with disgust, and prefer a reasonable agreement to a lawless latitude.

The benefits accruing from procuring a legal foundation to our commercial interests are incalculable. But others may think differently upon the subject; and we should wish to see their sentiments recorded in the same paper, that the matter may gain in perspicuity and interest, and not remain a mere object of newspaper discussion, but lead to permanent advantages.

#### JOODPORE—RUSSIA.

The latest papers from Bombay state that preparations, on an extended scale, are making against the Rajah of Joodpore, who has, by a long course of contumacious behaviour, given causes of suspicion as to the reality and continuance of his good faith and peaceable intentions towards the British. A secret correspondence with Russia is suspected; and there are various other grave complaints preferred against him. Letters from the Mediterranean, it is said, also convey the information of a strong naval squadron having left Malta, as well as another being ready to sail from England. These measures point to Russia, whose gradually increasing power has been greatly strengthened by the late disasters of Turkey. Persia will be the next victim to the arms and gold of Russia; and then the disaffected native princes in the north of India may count on having a sure and powerful ally. Russia is in that progressive stage of nations, between semi-barbarism and increasing civilization, which is peculiarly favorable to her ambitious designs. War is a state almost necessary for her; her numerous population, European and Asiatic, quitting the peaceful pursuits of shepherds will follow, with eagerness, what is called the path of glory. Russia should be narrowly watched and carefully guarded against. We have no doubt but that we shall feel her hostile influence in China. It is well for the freedom of the world that there is a British navy.

FREE TRADE TO ALL THE PORTS OF THE  
CHINESE EMPIRE.

In the discussion which naturally must arise from our present relation with China, we expect at least an unanimous voice in favor of improvement. Waving the question, whether we have to wage war, in order to revenge our national honor, or to continue upholding the old system, we wish simply to represent a series of practical remarks, which though trite may be useful. We commence with the subject of a free trade to all the emporia of the Chinese empire.

There is, perhaps, no foreign merchant at Canton, who will not coincide with us, that the attainment of this desirable object is deserving of and will require all our exertions. Individual interest, however, which constantly varies, may abhor changes, and counteract the desire of innovation. With cool indifference the calculating man may weigh the difficulty, and pronounce all labour lost, whilst he utters his warning voice to abstain from all vain efforts. Hundreds of objections may be made to damp the ardour in pursuit of the end, yet we approach not one step nearer the accomplishment of our wishes. Others, again, will advise caution, patience, forbearance, and to leave to time and circumstances the issue of our dilatory measures, and thus hope to succeed to admiration. But, whilst still deliberating, a voice is raised in favor of the Chinese, who have a right, *a priori*, to prescribe to foreigners the terms upon which they will trade with them. As the government, however, refuses to grant a general trade, it would be highly unjust to insist upon it.

In England we meet with obstacles still more formidable. The localities and advantages accruing from a free trade to all ports are little known and still less valued. Whatever involves the loss of advantages at once sure and permanent, and only leads to the pursuit of visionary objects, is, once for all, of a suspicious character; and such would be the endeavour to find access to other parts, whilst the Canton trade might be lost. Considering the enormous revenue that arises from the tea trade, would it be wise to put this into jeopardy by wild measures? Or should so large a commerce as the British to Canton be put at stake merely to solve the problem whether our trade can be extended or not? Moreover, the capital which flows to Canton; the articles of trade, which are constantly brought to the Canton market; all the preparations made to facilitate the loading of our ships; render the concentration of our commerce to one place highly desirable. Even if we might obtain our wishes, it would be found out, that the other emporia could not supply our demands, and that bare necessity would drive us back to Canton.

In the execution of every great design, however, although we ought to foresee obstacles, enterprize would immediately cease, if we were always to be daunted by difficulties. The trade to the east might be still in the hands of the Venetians, if the imaginary fire streams at the approach to the equator had kept the Portuguese from circumnavigating the Cape of Good Hope. China would have remained the terra incognita of Marco Polo's time, America still a wilderness; and all through excess of caution, indecision and mistrust. Again, we might expect to see the formidable array of difficulties marched up with threatening aspect to strike terror into the bold intruder who wishes to extend the field for British enterprize; yet the free trade counts them not, and overcomes them with its gigantic power. From the moment the British trade to China was declared free, the opening of the other ports became a matter of urgent necessity; and the barrier of antinational rights, maintained by the Chinese government was annihilated by one blast. It is no longer a question whether to carry the point or not; but both the British and Chinese governments, if they be prudent, will anticipate a crisis, which, by the remissness of the former and the obstinacy of the latter, will surely be brought on. Can we still, for one moment, suppose that the free trader will not find his way beyond Canton, and force a market? Or can we ever be weak enough to believe, that the Chinese government is able to repel them, and to cut

off all intercourse? Such suppositions militate against facts. If China does not legalise the trade it will be forced, to the great injury of its revenue and the dignity of its government.

Whosoever has investigated the commercial system, cannot fail to have noticed how the different branches of human activity are gradually developed. Could it have been foreseen, a century ago, that the British trade to China would increase to its present magnitude? And who is, at the present moment, enabled to foretell what it will be when all the harbours are open to foreign enterprise? We do not enter into any wild and inadmissible speculation, but fairly conclude that, since the trade is on one side free, the persevering activity of both the English and Chinese will, sooner or later, accomplish a total revolution in the present commercial relations of the two empires. We need not adduce proofs of British or American enterprise; nor will any body who has been, for some time, in China, doubt the stirring industry of the Chinese themselves. Our manufacturers, merchants and sailors will hail the moment when they can extend the field of their operations; and the Chinese merchants will rejoice to see the foreign traders crowding into their markets. What was originally only a spirit of adventure will be reduced to systematic and lawful trade, in spite of being checked by a narrow policy.

If the interests of China were consulted, the government would no longer hesitate to throw the ports open at once, and thus anticipate and prevent a forced trade. But it is quite in vain to expect such prudent measures from rulers who take scarcely any trouble to trace probable wants. They slumber under the conviction that the world is still the same as it was many centuries ago; and that barbarians will remain barbarians until they have put themselves under the influence of celestial transformation. We might wait long enough until the court of Peking made proposals for a general trade. To expect concessions from their good will would still be more utopian; and, on the other hand, to dictate a commercial treaty, embracing all the advantages of a free trade to all the ports, by the bayonet, instead of using so sharp a weapon as the pen, would be unjustifiable. Yet as recent events, which cannot and must not, on any account, be overlooked, demand at least, such a clear explanation as will lead to a thorough understanding on both sides, it may be hoped that so important a point as the opening of all the ports will not only be included in the negotiation, but be made the *sine qua non* of a peaceable and friendly arrangement. May this favorable moment not be lost; and, whilst the British people vindicate their national honor, may they secure to themselves some lasting advantages, and remove, for ever, the evils so long suffered in China. Let it not be thought that matters can quietly take their own course, or that the trade can fight its own way, unprotected by the British government; nor that by deferring or abandoning our just demands we shall, in any degree, benefit the people or the government of China; for that country will be the greatest sufferer from a forced or a contraband trade. Yet many will doubt whether we can prefer a claim so just as to render it incumbent on the court of Peking to listen favorably to our representations. Here we, however, differ. Since the Chinese have long carried on, under the express permission of Yung-ching, trade to the Indian archipelago, and have also visited our own colonies in great numbers; and as all the ports of India are open to them, so would be the ports of the United Kingdom, if Chinese navigators could find their way to them. That they do not drive a flourishing trade with us on our own ground is owing to their antisocial ignorance on all points connected with the common welfare of mankind. Yet the trade to Singapore and Penang is in a flourishing condition. All that we demand as an equivalent is that the same privileges may be granted to British commerce, on the basis of international rights. The futile evasion, that Chinese subjects are not allowed by law to visit foreign countries, may be answered by the imperial sanction on record; and the pretended ignorance of the government officers, as to such voyages being made, may be exposed by referring to the tariff, which imposes additional taxes on the traders to those parts.

(To be continued)



Still open

# THE CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 7.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 30<sup>TH</sup>, 1834.

NO. 52. PRICE 50 CENTS.

All letters must be post paid.

## CANTON.

The **TORVILLE**, (French) Pigaux, from Havre and Batavia, the **PLEIADES**, (Dutch) Ross, and **MARMARA**, (Am.) Pearce, both from Samarang, the **JOHN GILPIN**, (Am.) Walsh, **GASPAR**, (Am.) Whitney, both from Manila, and **FANNY**, (Am.) Lowry, have arrived since our last. The American vessel **CLEMATIS**, from New York the beginning of June, is also reported in.

The only certain intelligence that has reached us, by the arrival of the **Tourville**, is the resignation of lord Grey and the acceptance, pro tempore, of the office of premier by the marquess of Lansdowne, which is also confirmed by private letters.

The imperial edict, against the extortions of the hong merchants, which will be found in another column, contains some important admissions which may be considered favorable to foreigners. But these admissions are the effect of fear, not of a love of justice, or of *tender compassion*. The emperor, Taou-kiang, appears to be at last persuaded that lord Napier was ill-treated, and that the *barbarians* have just causes of complaint against the Canton authorities, of which the hong merchants ~~are~~ a part, in cases concerning the foreign trade. The debts of the hong merchants to foreigners are not a new cause of complaint. We question if they have ever been clear of debts since their first establishment. The emperor, however, assumes these debts as the cause of lord Napier's presence in Canton and of **H. M.** ships stationing themselves in the inner waters of China; and by this assumption he thinks he has an indirect proof of the avarice of the foreigners; and he shifts the effects of his laws from himself and his ministers to the shoulders of the hong merchants, instead of granting kindly redress to the *guests from afar*! This is chinese all over! The hong may see in this edict the *first and deserved consequence* for presuming to *stop the trade themselves*; their advice to the governor to *continue the suspension* will not be forgotten. However, we trust the foreign merchants of Canton will not omit to use this edict against the *consofund* and the *hong*; nor to claim from the governor the *true tariff duties*, and the *plain regulations* which the emperor has ordered him to establish.

We publish to day the petition to our most Gracious Sovereign from British subjects in China, which we formerly mentioned had been sent home in original by the ship Charles Grant; the duplicate not having yet gone. Of the 91 signatures attached to it, 35 are those of British residents in China, chiefly merchants or belonging to mercantile establishments; 29, commanders of British ships, including *all those now here who formerly commanded in the company's regular service*; 25 are transient British merchants, supercargoes and pursers of ships, and two are merchants of Singapore, who are now here.

We enter into this enumeration that readers at a distance may have some idea who the parties are who have thus stepped forward to give advice to their sovereign.

The following signatures have been added at Macao to the duplicate of the petition, but the list arrived too late for publication in the proper place; it is, therefore, now inserted. **THOMAS CRAWFORD**, **THOMAS BEALE**, **A. ROBERTSON**, **C. FEARN**, **R. MARKWICK**, **W. ALLEN**; (ship Austen).

**FOR MANILA.**  
**T**HE French vessel, **TOURVILLE**, Captain Pigaux. For Freight or Passage apply to B. GERNAERT.

**FOR SINGAPORE, RIHO, AND BATAVIA.**  
**T**HE Dutch bark **LOUISA**. To sail immediately, with or without freight. Apply to A. S. KEATING.

**FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.**  
**T**HE fine bark, **HELVELLYN**, Captain, Boodle, 320 Tons burden, for LIVERPOOL or LONDON. Apply to THOMAS DENT & Co.

**FREIGHT TO LINTIN.**  
**T**HE **SYDEN**, Captain Burd, will leave Whampoa about the 1st January. Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

**FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.**  
**T**HE fine teak-built ship, **ANNA ROBERTSON**, Captain Alexander Nairnc; Register tonnage 447 Tons. Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. or to D. Mc. Culloch, Esq.

**FREIGHT TO HAMBURG OR HOLLAND.**  
**I**N the well known teak built and fast sailing vessel **SYDEN**, of 800 Tons; John Burd, Commander. Tenders will be received by CAPTAIN BURD or JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

**FREIGHT FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA.**  
**T**HE well known ship **EDMONSTONE**, Captain M. McDougall. For freight apply to FRAMJEE MUNCHERJEE, No. 2 French Hong.

**FOR THE STRAITS AND BOMBAY.**  
**T**HE ship **HORMASJEE BOMANJEE**, Captain J. Clark. Apply to THOMAS DENT & Co.

**FOR THE STRAITS, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.**  
**T**HE ship **MARION**, Captain Richards. Apply to THOMAS DENT & Co.

**FOR THE STRAITS AND MADRAS.**  
**T**HE **CARRON**, Captain Wilson. For freight apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

**FOR LINTIN THE STRAITS AND BOMBAY, TOUCHING AT CEYLON.**  
**T**HE **GLENELG**, Captain Langley, to sail with all despatch. Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

**TENTH CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.**  
**P**ARTIES intending to apply for Insurance are requested to give previous notice, in order that the vessels in which they propose to ship may be duly surveyed before commencing to receive cargo. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. General Agents.

**DECIMA COMPANHIA DE SEGURO DE CANTAO.**  
**A**S pessoas que pretendem fazer applicacoes para Seguro nesta officina sao prevenidas para darem previa noticia a fim de que os Navios sobre os quaes forem offerecidos os riscos possam ser devidamente examinados antes de comecarem a receber carga. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. General Agents.

**BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF CANTON.**  
**A**T a meeting of the British chamber of commerce held this day, it was proposed by Mr. Keating seconded by Mr. Innes and carried unanimously. That the election of office-bearers be postponed to the 31st day of December next, till which day any merchant of Canton may become a member of the chamber by stating to the Secretary his wish to that effect, and until then the provisional Chairman and Secretary shall continue to act as heretofore.

By order of the Chairman.  
W. Sprott Boyd,  
Secretary.

Canton, 15th November, 1834.

**S**OUTH American Copper, 2,300 piculs, on board the ship "Porcia" at Lintin, for sale by F. S. HATHAWAY. No. 4 Old English Factory. Canton, December 2nd, 1834.

**FOR SALE.**  
**A** British ship of about 450 tons, built on the western side of India, and fit for any voyage. Intending purchasers may learn particulars from JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

**FOR SALE.**  
**B**ILLS on Bombay, at 30 days sight, drawn by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. Canton, 8th December, 1834.

**R**ICE, in quantities for ships to enter the Port free of the Customs and measurement dues, may be had at Lintin. Apply to A. S. KEATING.

**PUBLIC NOTICE.**  
**T**HE Agents for the Macao Government Lottery beg leave to inform the Public in general, that the 3d. day of January, 1835, will be the first on which the drawing will commence, to be continued daily till closed. Canton, 12th December, 1834.

**SURVEYOR FOR LLOYD'S.**  
**H**AVING appointed Mr. WILLIAM MACKENZIE, (late commander of the ship Hormasjee Bomanjee) as Surveyor of shipping on our behalf, public notice thereof is hereby given for the information of parties requiring the services of such an officer; settling with him for the same.

JOHN TEMPLETON & Co. Agents for Lloyd's.

HISTORY OF MACAO.

We hope to be able to publish in our first number for 1835 a prospectus of a forth-coming historical work on Macao, by a gentleman who has been a resident in that celebrated city for the last forty years; and whose opportunities of gaining information on the interesting subject on which he has undertaken to write have been unequalled for a foreigner. Macao, notwithstanding its peculiar situation,—a Portuguese city in a foreign country, and that country, China! an episcopal see amongst pagans and idolaters; the strong-hold of christianity in easternmost Asia; the former emporium of the long-lost Japan trade; the land where Camoens wrote and Navier died—is not very generally known to the world. Lisbon, London and New York are aware of its existence; yet we suspect there are but few of the inhabitants of either of these great cities who know its geographical situation, and still fewer who are acquainted with its local history, its rise to celebrity and decline to obscurity. But there is yet hope for Macao; a second birth to riches and splendour, perhaps to fame and glory. May she discern the opening vista, and enter it with the old Lusitanian spirit.

BARBARISM. CIVILISATION.

A true, or rather a just definition of these two words is desirable, and should be well understood by those who will determine the course that Great Britain is to pursue towards China. The *jus gentium*, as it is even untranslatable into the Chinese language in the sense in which it is received by those who acknowledge its authority, may be left out of the question.

There is one apparent truth, which all mankind will receive, and allow through their vanity and pride if not their reason, namely; that this world and its productions, and the inferior animals, were made for their use. If this is granted the use must necessarily be general, and appropriation by a part of the human race of a section of the world, to the total exclusion of the rest, is wrong, as being a violation of the general use: it therefore follows "that nothing ought to be made exclusive, property which can be conveniently enjoyed in common." If this argument is right the government of China is most assuredly wrong in shutting out the rest of the world from a reasonable liberty in its territories; the laws of China are also founded on wrong principles, and destroy the general rights of mankind.

Still it is said by many that one nation has not a right to trade with another nation except upon its own terms. This assertion, for it is no more, may be granted, for the sake of argument, to questions which relate to the intercourse of all the world, China excepted. But what is the meaning of this said word, *right*? from what principles is its meaning deduced in any sense in which it is so frequently applied, religious, moral, political, social. There must be some point granted, some postulate allowed, before reasoning can be began on the subject. By what *right* are the aborigines of North America and New Holland driven from their *indisputable homes* by the governments of the United States and Great Britain? By no other than that barbarism must vanish before civilisation, ignorance succumb to knowledge: such appears to be a law of nature, or rather the will of God! But by what *right* does China (the government) separate itself from the rest of the world, claim submission from its inhabitants, and treat them as conquered barbarians? Does her policy seem accordant with the law of nature or the will of God? If all nations followed her example what would this world be? Would the end then justify the means? Would the condition of mankind then prove that they had pursued the happiness intended for them by their creator by the best possible means? that they were *right*, and had connected the means with the end by the *shortest process*? No! men would then live like the beasts; or be engaged in universal war, each against each; and Hobbes' *Leviathan* is the true philosophy if the policy of China is a *right of nations*.

FREE TRADE.

He who is personally acquainted with the laws and regulations of this empire and its inhabitants; with the foul administration of the former and the distrust and duplicity of the latter; with the insulting arrogance of the officers, and the insolent claims of universal dominion and submission assumed by the government:—a government, of all others, the least able to maintain its natural position, if attacked by an European power, much less to enforce its absurd pretensions over the peopled world,—will not fail to observe, we trust rejoicingly, that the FREE TRADE,—notwithstanding secret opposition and loss of protection,—by its own mighty strength, which is nourished by the wants and desires of nations, has prospered and will prosper.

We feel confident, from the increased knowledge of China, (gained from its own acts and public official papers,) which is now possessed by the ministers of England, that henceforth the British nation and the general foreign commerce will ascend, and China, with its ignorant exclusiveness and antisocial system, descend to their proper stations. The conduct to be observed towards this country should be at once direct and decisive: "Grant this, or dare the consequences of a refusal. We have injuries to revenge, and insults to punish: we are mighty to do both." All our communications with the Chinese government must be conducted through the medium of their own language, and by English interpreters: this is a most important point, and should be well-considered by the British ministers. It is hoped that the next functionary who arrives in China will have full powers to encourage the study of the language, and to employ and reward those acquainted with it. The only good effect that the late mission has produced is the appointment of the reverend Charles Gutzlaff, to be one of the interpreters to the superintendents; but others may be wanted: a want not easily supplied; and what is the consequence? a total suspension of both oral and written intercourse, or an ignorant and shameful dependence on, and the employment of, natives; who DARE *not* convey the sentiments of any foreigner to the lowest officers, much less to the governor of the province, on whose breath their lives depend.

Imperial edict regarding stoppage of the importation of opium. Nov. 3rd, 1834.

On the 3rd day of the 10th moon (November 3rd) was received the following supreme mandate.

"Loo, and his colleagues have made a report of the existing circumstances of foreign vessels selling opium and of the measures taken for enquiring and acting with regard thereto. The Canton barbarian vessels which clandestinely bring opium chiefly dispose thereof in the outer seas; having a race of native bandits hooked together with them, to afford them supplies, and remove their cargoes). Loo and his colleagues have given strict commands to the war vessels, from time to time, to urge and compel the barbarian vessels to get under weigh, and to prohibit the native vessels and tanka boat people from holding intercourse with the barbarian vessels; also with severity to seize the smuggling native vagabonds.

"But when all the vessels are crowded together on the face of the sea, it is difficult to separate the worthless stones and gems; it only remains, after the merchant vessels of every nation have sailed away, to examine thoroughly, and if there be on the sea any warehousing, smuggling ships, immediately to send forth the naval force, and with a great display of lofty dignity, strictly to drive them out. Orders should further be given to the officers to appoint two cruisers to anchor at sea, among the barbarian vessels, in order to make search, and to prevent all native vessels and tanka boats from approaching the barbarian vessels to hold clandestine dealings with them, that thus the supply of provisions may be cut off. If any native vagabonds go in fast boats to the barbarian vessels, to land the opium for sale, or clandestinely to purchase goods, let them be immediately sought after, seized, and brought to trial, and punished with severity.—The military commandants and the district magistrates on the inner rivers, must also be held responsible for appointing cruising vessels at the maritime ports, to be stationed severally in previously arranged positions, so as to occupy all the inlets communicating with the sea, and there to cruise about in rotation, throughout night, for the purpose of making seizures. If any people, taking (opium) to sell, steal through, either inward or outward, let them be immediately seized and committed. Let the custom-houses, one and all, search strictly and with real earnestness. And whenever a seizure has been made of men or vessels smuggling what is contraband, or evading the duties, let application be immediately made, according to rule, and the parties be severally rewarded and encouraged. If any officers are negligent in keeping up guard, or if soldiers or police-men take fees to connive, let the soldiers or police-men be punished according to law, and let the said commanding officers be reported against with severity. Let the local officers be commanded also to enquire after and seize native vagabonds who open 'opium furnaces,' making diligent search for them, and punishing severely. If any do not act with fidelity, they must,

# THE CANTON REGISTER.

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whenever convicted, he severely reported against. Let the hong merchants likewise be commanded to enjoin commands on the English barbarian merchants, that they are mutually to examine and enquire, and that if one vessel smuggle and evade the duties, all the vessels shall be immediately prohibited trading; that thus they may themselves be caused severally to investigate, and adopt preventive measures, which will be a plan more sure and perfect.

"Leo and his colleagues, when they meet with any of these cases and circumstances, must punish offenders; they are not permitted to extend mercy towards them. Still more, must they not, in lapse of time, become careless and indolent, regarding this as a mere prepared paper.

"There is further a postscript to the report, stating that 'by nature the barbarians have no other object but gain, and their clandestine trade having existed long, they certainly will not contentedly relinquish it. Either, after the government force has dispersed they will come again, or else they will 'creep, rat-like, into other provinces.' The said governor and his colleagues are imperatively required to keep them under very strict control, maintaining, outside, a cruising squadron of government vessels, and within, a strict guard at the maritime port; so that they may neither dispose of (goods), nor yet be suffered to escape into other provinces. To sum up, they are expected to form plans, and to conduct the matter securely, strictly prohibiting, till they eradicate, offences. Then will they not fail of fulfilling the duties of their offices. Respect this."

*Imperial edict against extortions of hong merchants, under the name of debts, and against debts to foreigners. No date.*

The following supreme mandate has been received.

"At Canton there are merchants who have of late been in the habit of levying private duties, and incurring debts to barbarians; and it is requested that regulations be established to eradicate utterly such misdemeanors.

"The commercial intercourse of outside barbarians with the inner land, is owing, indeed, to the compassion exercised by the celestial empire. If all the duties which are required to be paid can indeed be levied according to the fixed tariff, the said barbarian merchants must certainly pay them gladly, and must continually remain tranquil. But if, as is now reported, the Canton merchants have of late been in a feeble and deficient state, and have, in addition to the government duties, added also private duties; while fraudulent individuals have further taken advantage of this to make gain out of the custom house duties, peeling off (from the barbarians) layer after layer, and have gone also to the extreme degree of the government merchants incurring debts to the barbarians, heaping thousands upon ten thousands,—whereby are stirred up sanguinary quarrels: if the merchants, thus falsely, and under the name of tariff duties, extort each according to his own wishes, going even to the extreme degree of incurring debts, amount upon amount, it is not matter of surprise if the said barbarian merchants, unable to bear their grasping, stir up disturbances. Thus, with regard to the affair this year of the English lord Napier and others disobeying the national laws and bringing forces into the inner river, the barbarians being naturally crafty and artful, and gain being their only object, we have no assurance that it was not owing to the numerous extortions of the Canton merchants, that they, their minds being discontented, thereupon craftily thought to carry themselves with a high hand. If regulations be not plainly established, strictly prohibiting these things, how can the barbarous multitude be kept in subjection, and misdemeanors be eradicated?

"Let Loo and his colleagues examine with sincerity and earnestness, and if offences of the above description exist, let them immediately inflict severe punishment; therefore let there not be the least connivance or screening. Let them also, with their whole hearts, consult and deliberate; and report fully and with fidelity as to the measures they, on investigation, propose for the secure establishment of regulations; so as to create confident hopes that the barbarians will be disposed to submit gladly, and that fraudulent merchants will not dare to indulge in peeling and scraping them. Then will they, (Loo and his colleagues) not fail of fulfilling the duties of their offices. Make known this edict. Respect this."

We insert the letter of Amicus with much pleasure, and place in juxtaposition with the opinion of lord Collingwood that of arch-deacon Paley on the same subject. Paley allows invasion of *rights* to be a justifying cause of war, but he does not say what *rights*. However, the application is not difficult, after reading his definition of moral obligations and relative duties, in the first three books of his moral and political philosophy.

Dear Mr. Editor,

The following from the high authority of the late admiral lord Collingwood (date, July, 1808), appears so to touch on the position we are placed in as to be acceptable to your readers. Your's, AMICUS.

"Wrongs to a nation, whether of insult or injustice, are not justifiable causes of war until reparation has been demanded of the offending government, and refused. Then, indeed, war is of necessity, to defend the honour or interest of a nation, and a great nation will not shrink from it, for it is glorious to be jealous of its honour—it is its duty to defend the interests of its subjects:

War may be considered with a view to its *causes* and its *conduct*.

The *justifying* causes of war, are, deliberate invasions of right, and the necessity of maintaining such a balance of power amongst neighbouring nations, as that no single state, or confederacy of states, be strong enough to overwhelm the rest. The objects of just war, are, precaution, defence, or reparation. In a larger sense, every just war is a *defensive* war, inasmuch as every just war supposes an injury perpetrated, attempted, or feared.

(Paley's moral and political philosophy.)

*Conduct of Chinese Government.* The only real difficulty in trading with China originates in the despotism, pride, and jealousy of the government, and in the general corruption of its officers. The former affects to treat all foreigners with contempt, and is always exposing them to insult; while the

latter endeavour to multiply and enforce vexatious regulations and demands, that they may profit by the donations given for their evasion. Hitherto we have submitted with exemplary forbearance to every annoyance the Chinese authorities have chosen to inflict; but it is questioned by some whether this be the most politic course. The imbecility and powerlessness of the government is at least equal to its pride and presumption; and in the event of its attempting to stop the trade, or to subject those engaged in it to unmerited ill treatment, it is contended that we ought, in the event of redress being refused on the presentation of a remonstrance, to vindicate our rights by force. We are rather disposed to concur in this opinion. We believe that little more than a demonstration would be necessary, and that the appearance of a single ship of the line in the Chinese seas would have more influence over the court of Peking than a dozen ambassadors. But it is essential, before employing this sort of negociators, that we be well assured that we have justice on our side, and that our own misconduct has not occasioned the interruptions and annoyances complained of. The superintendents about to be sent to Canton should be vested with full powers to prevent, and, at all events, suitably to punish, any British subject who may act so as to give just cause of offence to the Chinese. We have a right to claim fair treatment from them, as we have a right to claim it from the Americans, or any other people; but we have no right to expect that our claim should be regarded, unless we respect the prejudices of the people, and the equitable rules and regulations of the government. (Mc. Culloch's dictionary of commerce. 2nd edition.)

## BENYOWSKY'S TRAVELS.

From these amusing and instructive, and, we believe, scarce volumes, we have made some extracts, which will probably interest our readers, as they relate to the island of Formosa, so lately in rebellion against the authority of the Chinese. It is sixty years since the Count de Benyowsky was there; and his short but eventful stay was employed in fighting; contracting alliances, offensive and defensive, with a native prince; and forming plans for the colonisation of the island by Europeans. After having escaped from Kamschatka, where he was a prisoner to the Russians, he arrived at Formosa on the 26th of August, 1771. The following are extracts from his journal, which was translated, and published in London in 1790.

From the count's journal it appears that the various native tribes were frequently at war with each other; and that the whole of the eastern side of the island was in their possession, the Chinese sway then extending only over three districts on the western side. On the 28th of August he was visited by a Spaniard of Manila, who called himself Don Hieronimo Pacheco and said he was formerly captain of the port of Cavite, at that island. The Spaniard gave him information and assistance, and assured him it would be easy to conquer the island and drive out the Chinese. Having sent the boats for water, guarded by a party of armed men, they were attacked by the natives.

About three A. M. I was awakened by the news of land. We had barely time to turn the ship's head to the southward, when we clewed up the mizen, and let go an anchor in eighteen fathom water, the bottom being coral rock. At day-break we found ourselves near a rock; the island of Formosa being in sight, and appearing to be very high land. I immediately weighed, and doubling the north point of the small island, stood towards the land, and moored at the opening of a bay, in fourteen fathom water, greenish sand. The associates were busied the whole night in preparing the boats, and cleaning their arms, which were distributed with the necessary ammunition. At four A.M. Mr. Kuznecow, and Mr. Wynbladth, were sent on shore, with the canoe and the shallop, with sixteen men. At eight we heard three musket shot on shore, which I answered with one of my great guns. After this we heard a constant firing. At half-past nine we at last perceived our boats, returning round a point of the land. Three of the detachment were wounded with arrows, and they brought with them five prisoners, two of whom were dangerously wounded.

Monday, August the 29th. At anchor in port Maurice. Don Hieronimo remarked, that as the watering place was so near, he was surprised that our people did not return; and he begged me to send the shallop upon discovery. Mr. Kuznecow immediately went with eight men, and returned about two, P.M. with the canoe and peragua in tow. As soon as I perceived them at a distance, I was surprized to see that some of them were covered with blood, and had arrows sticking in their bodies; and as I did not see either Mr. Panow or Mr. Loginow, I began to fear the worst. When the shallop came on board, Mr. Kuznecow informed me, that Mr. Panow and Mr. Loginow were mortally wounded, and that John Popow was the first slain. After having received Messrs. Panow and Loginow, in order to give them every assistance, I enquired concerning the fact; and was informed that Mr. Panow having visited the environs, and discovered no signs of any person being near, had been desirous of bathing, while the associates were at work, filling the casks; and that he himself had invited the others to follow his example. But he had scarcely laid aside his arms and cloaths, when he was attacked by twenty Indians, who shot at him with arrows; that Popow was one of the first who fell dead; and that afterwards Panow and Loginow fell, and all the others were wounded; and that certainly not one of them could have escaped, if Volinsky and Andre had not fired at the islanders from the canoe, into which they had retired. They added, that they dared not return on board and abandon M. Panow, who from time to time gave signs of life, as well as Mr. Loginow. They were in this situation when the shallop came to their relief.

(To be continued.)

# THE CANTON REGISTER.

TO THE  
KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY  
IN COUNCIL.

*The Pefition of the undermentioned British Subjects at Canton,*

**HUMBLY SHOWETH,**

That we are induced, by the extraordinary position in which we feel ourselves placed in relation to the Chinese government, to petition your Majesty in Council to take such measures as may be adapted alike to maintain the honor of our country, and the advantages which a safe and uninterrupted commerce with China is calculated to yield to the revenues of Great Britain, and to the important classes interested in its arts and manufactures.

We beg humbly to represent, that at the present moment, the Commissioners appointed by your Majesty to superintend the affairs of British subjects trading at Canton, are not acknowledged by the constituted authorities of this country, and that they are not permitted to reside within the limits to which their jurisdiction is, by their commission, strictly confined; while they are forbidden by their instructions to appeal to the imperial government at Peking, and are perfectly powerless to resent the indignities offered to the late chief superintendent, or to compel reparation for the injuries done to your Majesty's subjects by the late unprovoked stoppage of their trade.

Your petitioners are well persuaded that the powers vested in your Majesty's commissioners were thus restricted with the express object of avoiding, as far as possible, all occasion of collision with the Chinese authorities; while it was hoped that, by maintaining a direct intercourse with the principal officers of government, instead of indirectly communicating through the hong merchants, a sure way would be opened for the improvement of the present very objectionable footing on which foreign merchants stand in this country, and for security against the many wrongs and inconveniences which they have had to suffer in the present state of their commercial avocations.

Your petitioners, however, beg leave most earnestly to submit to your Majesty in council, their thorough conviction, founded on the invariable tenor of the whole history of foreign intercourse with China, as well as of its policy on occasions of internal commotion, down to the present moment, that the most unsafe of all courses that can be followed in treating with the Chinese government or any of its functionaries, is that of quiet submission to insult, or such unresisting endurance of contemptuous or wrongful treatment, as may compromise the honor, or bring into question the power of our country. We cannot, therefore, but deeply deplore that such authority to negotiate, and such force to protect from insult, as the occasion demands, were not entrusted to your Majesty's commissioners, confident as we are, without a shadow of doubt, that, had the requisite powers, properly sustained by an armed force, been possessed by your Majesty's late first commissioner, the lamented Lord Napier, we should not now have to deplore the degraded and insecure position in which we are placed, in consequence of the representative of our Sovereign having been compelled to retire from Canton without having authority to offer any remonstrance to the supreme government, or to make a demonstration of a resolution to obtain reparation at once, for the insults wantonly heaped upon him by the local authorities.

Your petitioners, therefore, humbly pray that your Majesty will be pleased to grant powers plenipotentiary to such person of suitable rank, discretion, and diplomatic experience, as your Majesty, in your wisdom may think fit and proper to be entrusted with such authority; and your petitioners would suggest that he be directed to proceed to a convenient station on the east coast of China, as near to the capital of the country as may be found most expedient, in one of your Majesty's ships of the line, attended by a sufficient maritime force, which we are of opinion need not consist of more than two frigates, and three or four armed vessels of light draft, together with a steam vessel, all fully manned; that he may, previously to landing, require, in the first instance, in the name of your Majesty, ample reparation for the insults offered by the governor of Kwangtung and Kwangse in his edicts published on the occasion of Lord Napier's arrival at Canton, and the subsequent humiliating conduct pursued towards his Lordship, to which the aggravation of his illness and death may be attributed; as well as for the arrogant and degrading language used towards your Majesty and our country in edicts emanating from the local authorities, wherein your Majesty was represented as the "reverently submissive" tributary of the Emperor of China, and your Majesty's subjects as profligate barbarians, and that they be retracted, and never again employed by Chinese functionaries; that he may also demand reparation for the insult offered to your Majesty's flag by firing on your Majesty's ships of war from the forts at the Bogue, and that remuneration shall be made to your Majesty's subjects for the losses they have sustained by the detention of their ships during the stoppage of their trade. After these preliminaries shall have been conceded, (as your petitioners have no doubt they will be,) and not till then, your petitioners humbly suggest that it will be expedient for your Majesty's plenipotentiary to propose the appointment of commissioners on the part of the Chinese government, to adjust with him, on shore, such measures as may be deemed most effectual to the prevention of future occasion of complaint and misunderstanding, and for the promotion and extension of the trade generally, to the mutual advantage of both countries. Your petitioners believe, that if these matters shall be fairly represented, so as to do away with all reasonable objection, and the favorable inclination of the Chinese commissioners be gained, there will be found little disposition on the part of the supreme government to withhold its assent, and every desirable object will thus have been attained.

Your petitioners would humbly entreat your Majesty's favorable view of these suggestions, in the confidence that they may be acted upon, not only with every prospect of success, but without the slightest danger to the existing commercial intercourse, inasmuch, as even with a force, not exceeding that which we have proposed, placed at the disposal of your Majesty's plenipotentiary, there would be no difficulty, should proceedings of a compulsory nature be required, in putting a stop to the greater part of the external and internal commerce of the Chinese empire;—in intercepting its revenues in their progress to the capital, and in taking possession of all the armed vessels of the country. Such measures would not only be sufficient to evince both the power and spirit of Great Britain to resent insult, but would enable your Majesty's plenipo-

( See Supplement. )

The extraordinary state of our relations with the Chinese induces us to petition your Majesty.

Your Majesty's superintendents are prohibited by the Chinese from exercising their functions: and are not empowered by your Majesty to appeal to Peking.

The whole history of intercourse with China proves that the most unsafe of all courses in treating with its government is that submission to contempt or wrongs.

If Lord Napier had been furnished with force and authority to resent insult, we are confident, without a shadow of doubt, that his mission would have succeeded.

We pray your Majesty to grant powers plenipotentiary to an officer of diplomatic experience to proceed to China in a ship of the line, with two frigates, sloops, and a steamer;

to require reparation for insults and wrongs to Lord Napier, terminating in that nobleman's death; for firing on your Majesty's ships, and for offensive edicts representing your Majesty as a "reverently submissive" tributary, & your subjects as profligate barbarians; also remuneration for losses arising from stoppage of trade:

thereafter to propose mutually beneficial arrangements; in agreeing to which we do not anticipate difficulty,

nor risk of interruption to the Canton trade,

as the force recommended would enable the plenipotentiary to secure indemnity for wrongs, by reprisals on the Chinese trade, and by intercepting the im-

Shillaber

**SUPPLEMENT**  
TO THE  
**CANTON REGISTER.**  
CANTON, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 30TH, 1884.

tentary to secure indemnity for any injury that might, in the first instance, be offered to the persons or property of your Majesty's subjects; and would speedily induce the Chinese government to submit to just and reasonable terms. We are, at the same time, confident that resort even to such measures as these, so far from being likely to lead to more serious warfare, an issue which both our interests and inclinations alike prompt us to deprecate, would be the surest course for avoiding the danger of such collision.

Your petitioners beg to submit that the mere restoration of the liberty once possessed of trading to Amoy, Ningpo, and Chusan, would be followed by the most beneficial consequences, not merely in the more extended field thereby opened for commercial enterprise, but in the rivalry which would be excited, as formerly, in the officers of government at these several ports, to attract the resort of foreign merchants, and thus extend their own opportunities of acquiring emoluments from the trade.

With respect, however, to this point, or any other of commercial interest that it would be expedient to make the subject of negotiation, your petitioners would humbly suggest that your Majesty's minister in China should be instructed to put himself in communication with the merchants of Canton, qualified as they must be in a certain degree by their experience and observation to point out, in what respect the benefits that might be reaped under a well regulated system of commercial intercourse, are curtailed or lost in consequence of the restrictions to which the trade is at present subjected, and the arbitrary and irregular exactions to which it is exposed, either directly, or not less severely because indirectly, through the medium of the very limited number of merchants licensed to deal with foreigners. As an instance of the latter, your petitioners may state the fact, that the whole expense of the immense preparations lately made by the local government to oppose the expected advance towards Canton of your Majesty's frigates after they had passed the Bogue, has been extorted from the hong merchants; and as but a few of them are in a really solvent state, they have no other means of meeting this demand, but by combining to tax both the import and export trade.

We would further humbly, but urgently, submit, that as we cannot but trace the disabilities and restrictions under which our commerce now labours, to a long acquiescence in the arrogant assumption of supremacy over the monarchs and people of other countries, claimed by the Emperor of China for himself and his subjects, we are, forced to conclude that no essentially beneficial result can be expected to arise out of negotiations in which such pretensions are not decidedly repelled. We most seriously apprehend, indeed, that the least concession or waiving of this point, under present circumstances, could not fail to leave us as much as ever subject to a repetition of the injuries of which we have now to complain.

We would, therefore, humbly beseech your Majesty not to be induced by a paternal regard for your subjects trading to this remote empire, to leave it to the discretion of any future Representative of your Majesty, as was permitted in the case of the embassy of Lord Amherst, to swerve in the smallest degree from a direct course of calm and dispassionate, but determined maintenance of the true rank of your Majesty's empire in the scale of nations, well assured as we feel that any descent from such just position would be attended with worse consequences than if past events were to remain unnoticed, and we were to be left for the future to conduct our concerns with the Chinese functionaries, each as he best may.

It would ill become your Majesty's petitioners to point to any individual as more competent than another to undertake the office of placing on a secure and advantageous footing our commercial relations with this country. We may, however, perhaps be permitted to suggest the inexpediency of assigning such a task to any person previously known in China as connected with commerce, conducted under the trammels and degradations to which it has hitherto been subjected, or to any one, in short, who has had the misfortune, either in a public or private capacity, to endure insult or injury from Chinese authorities.

Equally inexpedient would it be, as appears to your petitioners, to treat with any functionary not specially nominated by the Imperial cabinet, and not on any account with those of Canton, whose constant course of corrupt and oppressive conduct forms a prominent ground of complaint; or to permit any future commissioner to set his foot on the shores of China, until ample assurance is afforded of a reception and treatment suitable to the dignity of a minister of your Majesty, and the honor of an empire that acknowledges no superior on earth.

And your petitioners shall ever pray, &c.

|                     |                 |                  |                   |
|---------------------|-----------------|------------------|-------------------|
| W. Jardine.         | John Slade.     | A. Stirling      | J. H. Wellbourne. |
| J. Matheson.        | John Watson.    | D. R. Caldwell.  | F. Kiernan.       |
| T. Fox.             | C. S. Compton.  | J. Ainsley.      | W. Fallowfield.   |
| P. E. Robertson.    | T. Collingwood. | J. Dalrymple.    | R. F. Lewis.      |
| W. Blenkin.         | Andrew Jardine. | S. Hyde.         | J. Robertson.     |
| W. S. Boyd.         | D. Wilson.      | H. D. Dalrymple. | C. Markwick.      |
| A. Johnstone.       | W. Allen.       | J. K. Jolly.     | J. W. Rose.       |
| A. S. Keating.      | J. L. Templer.  | H. Hale.         | J. W. Graham.     |
| James Innes.        | J. Kellaway.    | E. Parry.        | W. Haylett.       |
| J. Hamilton.        | H. Grant.       | J. T. Lancaster. | W. McKilligin.    |
| R. Browne.          | B. Wise.        | A. J. McFarlane. | J. Goddard.       |
| Richard Turner.     | J. Blyth.       | R. Swan.         | L. Just Jr.       |
| Alex. Matheson.     | A. Nairne.      | T. Robson.       | J. Lyon.          |
| Robert Thom.        | T. Larkins.     | J. Wilson.       | J. L. Wilson.     |
| H. Wright.          | R. Lungley.     | R. Ferandes.     | J. P. Griffiths.  |
| J. W. Smith.        | J. Rees.        | J. Burnett.      | J. Baker.         |
| F. Macqueen.        | F. P. Alleyn.   | G. Kennedy.      | D. Brown.         |
| J. McCa. Gladstone. | H. J. Wolfe.    | F. Jauncey.      | J. Purdie.        |
| J. Lenox.           | C. R. Read.     | J. Middleton.    | T. Wellbank.      |
| D. Webster.         | J. Lobban.      | R. L. Fraser.    | G. Combe.         |
| J. B. Compton-      | W. E. Farrer.   | T. Baker.        | E. Routh.         |
|                     |                 | J. Pearson.      | &ca. &ca.         |

perial revenues in *transitu*; should such measures be necessary; which we anxiously wish to avoid.

Re-admission to the ports formerly open, Amoy, &c., would be beneficial in reviving competition.

On all points of commercial grievance, it will be desirable that the plenipotentiary apply for information to the British merchants at Canton.

To acquiescence in the supremacy claimed by the Chinese over other nations, we trace existing disabilities; nor while this continues do we think relief attainable.

We pray that your Majesty will not make any concession on this point, preferring, as we do, that your Majesty, rather than acknowledge Chinese supremacy, should leave us to our own resources.

We pray that no persons who have

been engaged here in trade, or who have submitted to indignities from the Chinese, be employed to negotiate; that only functionaries accredited from Peking be negotiated with, not those of Canton, and that no British commissioner shall land till assured of a becoming reception.



*To the Honorable the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament assembled*

THE HUMBLE PETITION OF THE UNDERSIGNED BRITISH SUBJECTS IN CHINA.

Humbly Sheweth,

That your petitioners having long submitted in silence to the oppressive and corrupt rule of the Chinese Government, consider it a duty alike owing to their country and to themselves to bring their grievances to the notice of Your Honorable House, at this important crisis, when the regulation of British intercourse with China engages the attention of the legislature, in consequence of the approaching termination of the East India Company's charter.

While British intercourse with every other considerable state in the world is regulated by international treaties, that with the Chinese Empire is abandoned to the arbitrary control of the local authorities of Canton, a venal and corrupt class of persons, who having purchased their appointments, study only the means of amassing wealth by extortion and injustice, equally unrestrained by their own, and unopposed by the Governments whose subjects they oppress. For the attainment of this end, severe burdens are imposed upon commerce, unsanctioned by, and frequently in defiance of, commands from the Imperial Government at Peking; to which the most erroneous reports are made of occurrences in this remote province, while no means of counteraction by opposing statements, are in any way afforded to your petitioners.

From the earliest period of British subjects resorting to this Empire, trade has been the sole object, a desire to promote which, and sometimes, (it must be admitted,) a nervous anxiety for its preservation, have subjected foreigners to privations and treatment to which it would be difficult to find a parallel in any part of the world. China was too remote from England, and the commerce was too limited to render it, in former years, a subject of much national interest; but during the whole course of the eighteenth, and still more during the present century, it has been gradually increasing, in defiance of Chinese restrictions, until it has reached a point of such important magnitude, as, your petitioners feel satisfied, will raise the anxiety of your Honorable House to place it, if it be possible, upon a permanent and honorable basis.

Your petitioners entertain a firm belief that much may be obtained from the fears, but that nothing will ever be conceded by the good will, of the Chinese Government. In confirmation of this opinion the attention of your Honorable House need only be entreated to the total failure of both the Embassies to the Court of Peking in every respect, except the high principle which was maintained in the refusal to acquiesce in humiliating and degrading requisitions; which, your petitioners are convinced produced, a moral effect of the most beneficial tendency upon the minds of the Chinese. That these Embassies were undertaken with a view to the improvement of the condition of British subjects in China, your petitioners are deeply sensible, and indeed find this expressed in the instructions from His Majesty's Ministers to Lord Macartney. "Under these circumstances it would become the dignity and character of His Majesty, to extend his paternal regard to these, his distant subjects, even if the commerce and prosperity of the nation were not concerned in their success, and to claim the Emperor of China's particular protection of them, with that weight which is due to the requisition of one great sovereign to another." Your petitioners trust that His Majesty's Government may ever be influenced by similar opinions. It is with considerable regret however that your petitioners make another brief extract from the same instructions, unhappily still descriptive of the condition in which they remain. "Hitherto however Great Britain has been obliged to pursue the trade with that country, under circumstances the most discouraging, hazardous to its agents employed in conducting it, and precarious to the various interests involved in it. The only place where His Majesty's subjects have the privilege of a factory is at Canton: the fair competition of the market is there destroyed by associations of the Chinese. Our supercargoes are denied open access to the tribunals of the country and to the equal execution of its laws, and are kept altogether in a most arbitrary state of depression, ill suited to the importance of the concerns which are entrusted to their care, and scarcely compatible with the regulations of civilized society." The result of the two British Embassies, in common with

those of all other European Governments, will forebode the least to your Honorable House, how little is to be gained by any of the refinements of diplomacy.

The whole history of the foreign intercourse with this country demonstrates that a firm opposition to the arrogant and unreasonable pretensions of its Government, even by imperfect means, has, sooner or later, been followed by a more amicable and conciliatory disposition. While the Portuguese of Macao maintained their independence, they were treated by the Chinese Government with respect, and carried on an extensive and advantageous commerce, but when they adopted a servile course of policy, they were regarded with contempt, and a flourishing colony has gradually sunk into misery and decay. Even violence has frequently received friendly treatment at the hands of this Government, while obedience and conformity to its arbitrary laws, have met only with the return of severity and oppression. In the history of English commerce with China, many instances of this description exist. When Admiral Drury, in compliance with the reiterated commands of the Canton Government, yielded up possession of Macao, which for several months had been garrisoned by a British force, the most contumelious and threatening proclamations were issued against him; and he was declared to have fled from a dread of the punishment which awaited him. About the same period, after a horde of pirates well known by the name of "Ladrones" had, for a succession of years, ravaged the southern coasts of the Empire, and committed numerous atrocities, their leader, a man of bold and determined character, was received in person by the Viceroy with every mark of respect, invested with a robe of honor, and ultimately nominated to an important official situation.

A British Admiral for his forbearance was despised, and treated with indignity; the leader of pirates and banditti was, in reward of his atrocities, received with the most ceremonious attention, and was ranked among the nobility of the land. It is with no wish to advocate deeds of violence that these statements are made; but such is the people and such the Government of the Chinese Empire. This submissive spirit was exhibited in the most striking manner which can indicate the character of a nation when, at the last Tartar conquest, this most ancient Empire of the world, containing so many millions of comparatively civilized human beings was subdued by its bitterest enemies, and yielded implicit obedience to a tribe of rude and ignorant barbarians.

Your petitioners earnestly entreat the consideration of your Honorable House to the fact, that the merciless and indiscriminating laws of China, as applied to foreigners, make no distinction between manslaughter and murder. In those cases (happily few) of the death of a native by the hand of a foreigner, the life of an individual of the same nation (it being immaterial whether the offender or not) is invariably demanded, without reference to the palliating circumstances recognized by the Chinese law, as modifying the offence and its punishment, where natives alone are concerned. On all such occasions the Chief of the nation, supposed to be implicated, is required "to find out the guilty person, to point out his name and deliver him up, that the local magistrate may try and punish him," which having been proved by melancholy experience to mean nothing else than summary execution, he is in fact required to select and surrender a victim for strangulation, to appease the sanguinary malice of this Government. Such a requisition admits of but one reply, since no foreigners in China have authority from their own Governments to judge or deliver up even a guilty fellow subject: and, on the other hand, non-compliance is sure to be followed by a total suspension of trade with the nation concerned. The necessity of thus permitting the guilty to escape, in order to secure the safety of the innocent, is an evil deeply to be lamented, and loudly calling for the interposition of your Honorable House. It is much to the honor of the British Factory that, since the year 1784, when an innocent man was seized and executed by the Government of Canton, a firm and effectual resistance has been made against the enforcement of this unjust requisition, though such resistance has invariably given rise to suspension of commercial intercourse, and long protracted discussions with the Government.



Let your petitioners acknowledge it as an undeniable fact, that foreigners should yield obedience to the laws of the country in which they reside, they submit that this doctrine cannot be maintained in favor of a Government which, Chinese, withholds from foreigners the protection and whose power is felt only in a system of unrelenting oppression pursued on the avowed principle of considering every other people as placed many degrees below it's rank in the scale of human beings.

Your petitioners will now briefly advert to some of the principal commercial disabilities to which they are subjected. English Ships were formerly admitted to trade at various ports; Amoy, Limpo, and the islands of Chusan and Formosa: but, of late, the entire foreign commerce of this vast Empire has been restricted to the single port of Canton, where the exorbitant harbour dues operate as a virtual exclusion of the smaller class of shipping. While the privilege of dealing with foreigners is confined to some ten or twelve licensed native merchants, such is the oppressive conduct of the local authorities towards these individuals, by a systematic course of constantly recurring exactions and generally harsh treatment, that respectable and wealthy men cannot be prevailed on to accept the privilege; though earnestly urged by the Government to do so, for the purpose of supplying vacancies arising from deaths and bankruptcies. The Government being thus unable to maintain, in an efficient state, the limited medium of intercourse which they have established, and prohibiting foreigners from renting warehouses, in which to deposit their cargoes, there is no adequate competition nor any chance of obtaining the fair market value of a commodity; an evil the more deeply felt in consequence of nearly all the imports for the year necessarily arriving about the same time, during the few months when the periodical winds are favorable in the China sea. From the moment a foreign vessel arrives, her business is liable to be delayed by underlings of the Custom house, on frivolous pretexts, for the sake of extorting, unauthorized charges—the duty on her import cargo is levied in an arbitrary manner by low unprincipled men, who openly demand bribes,—it is, consequently, of uncertain amount, and, by the addition of local exactions, exceeds, by many times, the rates prescribed by the Imperial Tariff, which appear to be in general, moderate, although so little attended to in practice, that it is scarcely possible to name any fixed charge except on a very few articles.

It is unnecessary to occupy the time of your Honorable House, by dwelling on the individual and national loss arising from this oppressive and corrupt system. It would be equally out of place to enter into a detail of the many studied indignities heaped upon foreigners by the acts of this Government, and by contumelious edicts placarded on the walls of their very houses, representing them as addicted to the most revolting crimes, with no other object than to stamp them in the eyes of the people as a barbarous, ignorant, and depraved race, every way inferior to themselves, thereby exciting the lower orders to treat them with habitual insolence. Suffice it so say that no privation or discomfort, is too minute to escape notice, in the pursuit of this ever present purpose. Free air and exercise are curtailed, by precluding access to the country, or beyond the confined streets in the immediate vicinity of their habitations. Even the sacred ties of domestic life are disregarded, in the separation of husband and wife, parent and child, rendered unavoidable by a capricious prohibition against foreign ladies residing in Canton, for which there appears to be no known law, and no other authority than the plea of usage.

Your petitioners consider it a duty which they owe to truth and justice to declare to your Honorable House, that they attribute the evils which have been enumerated to the nature and character of the Chinese Government, and not to any want of proper spirit and firmness in the agents of the East India Company, who have on various occasions opposed effectual resistance to many of them, which could not have been attempted by individuals pursuing their separate interests, and unconnected by any bond of union. The servants of the Company have insisted on being heard by the Government, and have maintained the right of addressing it in the Chinese language, when that has been denied to other foreigners. Privileges have thus been repeatedly gained, and the most serious evils averted.

The influence which the East India Company has acquired

by its extensive dealings, furnishes the strongest evidence of the importance of foreign commerce to this self-sufficient people. Your petitioners are however of opinion that, to place the commercial interests of Great Britain on that fair and equitable footing to which they are entitled, a higher authority is required, emanating directly from His Majesty, as a medium of communication with the Canton Government as well as with the Imperial Court at Peking; which would remove the impression prevalent among the Chinese authorities, that foreigners in China have forfeited the protection of their own sovereigns, as is the case with natives of China who leave their country. Your petitioners would anticipate the most beneficial results from the permanent residence at Peking of a representative of His Majesty instructed to act with becoming spirit in protecting the interests of his countrymen; an arrangement which, they believe, was considered of such importance as to be one of the principal objects of the last Embassy. And as the Russians, who conduct the trade on the frontiers between that Empire and China, have long had the privilege of resorting to Peking, to acquire the language in a College expressly established for the purpose, it is reasonable to suppose that the residence there of British subjects would, if insisted on be also tolerated, more particularly as they would no longer have to contend with the religious and political jealousy of the Roman Catholic Missionaries formerly established at Peking, but now dismissed.

The successful termination of the Burmese war and the approximation of British dominion in India to the confines of China are well known in this country, and a remonstrance from the British Government would, your petitioners have reason to believe, be received with a deference and attention never yet accorded to any Embassy, all of which have been conducted on the erroneous principle of attempting to negotiate for that which, if firmly demanded, could not have been withheld, while the Ambassadors have been designated "tribute bearers" and recognized in no other light than that of public officers deputed by inferior Princes to offer presents and acknowledge vassalage to the supreme Sovereign of the earth. But your petitioners cannot deny to the Chinese Government the credit of having hitherto successfully triumphed over European power and dignity. The ruler of this most ancient Empire has seen the representatives of the Monarchs of other countries bear tribute to his throne, and, in many instances, prostrate themselves in the dust before him, while he has treated their abject and submissive spirit with the general indifference which it deserved.

Unless through the direct intervention of His Majesty's Government, in communication with the Court of Peking, your petitioners fear that no material extension of British commerce, or effectual amelioration of the humiliating condition of British subjects, in China, can be expected. If unattainable by the course suggested, your petitioners indulge a hope that the Government of Great Britain, with the sanction of the legislature, will adopt a resolution worthy of the nation, and, by the acquisition of an insular possession near the coast of China, place British commerce, in this remote quarter of the globe, beyond the reach of future despotism and oppression.

Your petitioners therefore humbly pray, that Your Honorable House will take the premises into your consideration, and grant such relief as to your wisdom may appear expedient.

And your petitioners will ever pray. &c.

CANTON, CHINA. 24th December, 1830.

|                      |                       |                      |
|----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| Thomas Beale,        | William Jardine,      | A. Grant,            |
| Jas. H. Rodgers,     | James Matheson,       | John Crockett,       |
| William Dallas,      | John Macvicar,        | James Boucaut,       |
| J. R. Morrison Junr. | James Innes,          | J. Rees,             |
| William Haylett,     | John C. Whiteman,     | Wm. Mc Kay,          |
| H. Wright,           | R. Turner,            | D. Wilson,           |
| Thomas Allport,      | C. Fearon,            | H. Tudor,            |
| Arthur S. Keating,   | A. P. Boyd,           | Richd A. J. Roe,     |
| Fs. Hollingworth,    | John Templeton,       | Edward Parry,        |
| Thomas C. Beale,     | W. H. Harton,         | Chas. Markwick,      |
| Alexander Matheson,  | J. W. H. Ibbery,      | L. Just Junr,        |
| Henry S. Robinson,   | J. Henry,             | Jehangier Cursetjee, |
| D. Manson,           | R. Markwick,          | Framjee Pestonjee,   |
| R. Browne,           | G. R. Johnson,        | Sarabjee Cowasjee,   |
| George Horback,      | Nasserwanjee Framjee, | Marwanjee Hormajee,  |
| Burjorjee Manuckjee, | Burjorjee Framjee,    |                      |

CANTON, 28th December, 1830.

Charles Marjoribanks Esqr., President & Select Committee.

Gentlemen,

We have the honor to enclose the copy of a Petition which we have felt ourselves called upon to address to the House of Commons, at the present juncture, praying for the adoption of some measures which may tend to ameliorate the humiliating condition of British subjects, in common with other foreigners, in China—a condition equally injurious to national character as adverse to the extension of British Commerce, for which this great Empire presents so wide a field, if freed from the obstructions occasioned by the corrupt administration of the local authorities of Canton.

Trusting the subject will be deemed of sufficient importance to merit your co-operation in the attainment of the end in view,

We are,

With respect,

Gentlemen, &c. &c.

To William Jardine Esqr., and the British Subjects resident in China whose names are subscribed to the Petition to the House of Commons.

Gentlemen,

We beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter accompanying a copy of the petition addressed by you to the House of Commons entreating the interposition of the legislature for redress of those grievances and oppressions to which you are subjected by the Government of this country.

The amelioration of the condition of British subjects in China has ever been the earnest desire of the representatives of the East India Company. It is too intimately connected with their own immediate respectability and interests to have been otherwise. It is a subject which can never be remote from our anxious consideration, and it is to us a source of agreeable reflection that such privileges and immunities as have been gained or preserved are attributable, not so much to any merits or exertions of its servants, as to the existence of a powerful and influential body, independently of its commercial transactions, known to possess the Government of one of the largest Empires in Asia, and which, in the absence of any other than diplomatic interference on the part of Great Britain, (and that interference has been tried and failed,) has, we believe, afforded the only effectual means of resisting the innovations and oppressions to which foreign commerce with China is unceasingly exposed.

We have felt it our duty to forward to the Court of Directors a copy of your petition to parliament, accompanied with our opinion on the leading subjects to which it has reference.

We are, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient Servants,  
(Signed Charles Marjoribanks,  
J. F. Davis,  
J. N. Daniell,  
T. C. Smith,

CANTON, 3rd January, 1831.

# THE CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

**VOL. 8. TUESDAY, JANUARY 20<sup>TH</sup>, 1835. NO. 3. PRICE 50 CENTS.**

**MANILA SINGAPORE AND BATAVIA.**  
**THE PLEIADES**, J. C. Ross, will leave for the above ports with all despatch; receiving Cargo, should any offer, at Lintin or Macao.  
**ARTHUR SAUNDERS KEATING.**

Canton, January 18th, 1835.  
**FOR SINGAPORE, RHIO, AND BATAVIA.**  
**THE** Dutch bark **LOUISA**. To sail immediately, with or without freight.  
Apply to **A. S. KEATING.**

**FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.**  
**THE** fine teak-built ship, **ANNA ROBERTSON**, Captain Alexander Nairne; Register tonnage 417 Tons. Apply to  
**JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. or to D. Mc. Culloch, Esq.**

**FREIGHT TO HAMBURG OR HOLLAND**  
**I**N the well known teak built and fast sailing vessel **SYDEN**, of 800 Tons; John Burd, Commander. Tenders will be received by  
**CAPTAIN BURD OF JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.**

**FOR THE STRAITS AND MADRAS.**  
**THE CARRON**, Captain Wilson. For freight apply to  
**JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.**

**FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.**  
**THE** fine bark, **HELVELLYN**, Captain, Boadle, 320 Tons burden, for LIVERPOOL or LONDON. Apply to  
**THOMAS DENT & Co.**

**TENTH CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.**  
**P**ARTIES intending to apply for Insurance are requested to give previous notice, in order that the vessels in which they propose to ship may be duly surveyed, (free of expense to the assured,) before commencing to receive cargo.  
**JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. General Agents.**

**DECEIMA COMPANHIA DE SEGURO DE CANTAO.**  
**A**S pessoas que pertenderem fazer applicacoes para Seguro nesta officina sao prevenidas para darem preta noticia a fim de que os Navios sobre os quizes forem oferecidos os riscos possam ser devidamente examinados antes de comecarem a receber carga.  
**JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. General Agents.**

**S**OUTH American Copper, 2,300 piculs, on board the ship "Porcia" at Lintin, for sale by  
**F. S. HATHAWAY.**  
Canton, December 2nd, 1834. No. 4 Old English Factory.

**FOR SALE.**  
**THE** Teak-built Ship **ERNAAD**. For particulars apply to  
**D. & M. RUSTOMJEE.**

**COMMERCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.**  
**N**OTICE is hereby given that, in future, policies will be granted, payable three months after notice of loss, instead of six, as heretofore.  
**TURNER & Co.**  
Agents for the Commercial Insurance company.

**NOTICE.**  
**THE** Proprietors of the Albion Hotel respectfully beg leave to return their most grateful thanks to their friends and the Public in general for the kind prompt and (as far as circumstances admitted) effectual assistance they received, at the late calamitous fire on part of their premises.

**BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF CANTON.**  
**A**T a General Meeting of the British Chamber of Commerce held on the 13th day of January 1835, it was resolved;  
1. That until further notice any British merchant of Canton may become a member of the chamber, by stating to the Secretary his wish to that effect, and paying the established fees.  
2. That, in order to afford the utmost facility for the adoption of such improvements as experience may suggest, the regulations now existing be declared probationary, and that they may be altered by a majority at any special meeting convened for the purpose, after seven days notice and specification of the object in view.  
By order of the committee,  
**W. SPROTT BOYD,**  
Secretary.

British Chamber of Commerce  
Canton, 13th January, 1835.

**THE CHINESE COMMERCIAL GUIDE,**  
**S**old at the Canton Register office, No. 4 Danish Hong. Price \$1 50 Cents.

**HIBBERT'S PALE ALE.**  
**P**ALE ALE in butts from **HIBBERT**, so well known for his extensive supplies sent to the United States, may be had on application to  
**R. MARKWICK & Co.**

**FOR SALE**, two Factories; for particulars apply to  
**R. EDWARDS.**  
Canton, 11th December, 1834. 3 American Hong

**NO TELL.**  
**J**UST received and for sale at **R. MARKWICK & Co.** few cases Genièvre de Hollande, from the celebrated House of Graham & Co. Rotterdam.  
Canton 22d December 1834.

**STATEMENT OF THE BRITISH TRADE,**  
**F**OR the year ending March, 1834. Price 25 cents. Apply at the Canton Register office, No. 4 Danish Hong.

**AT LINTIN FOR SALE.**  
**R**OD Iron assorted. Chain Cables  $\frac{1}{2}$  Inch to  $\frac{1}{4}$  Inch. Anchors,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cwt. to 17 cwt. Rose nails of all sizes. Iron spikes, 2 to 4 Inches. Cordage, assorted,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to  $6\frac{1}{2}$  Inches. Sheathing Copper, 18 to 26 ounces. Sheathing nails,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to  $1\frac{1}{4}$  Inches. Canvass, Nos. 1 to 7. Boat guns. Apply to  
**CAPTAIN PARRY SHIP "HERCULES," or to**  
Canton, 16th January, 1835. **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.**

**NOTICE.**  
**P**URSUANT to an order of His Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal of the 30th day of September 1834, made in a certain cause (wherein Gabriel Vignoa is Complainant and Alexander Colvin and us are Defendants, and in another cause) The Creditors and Legacies of Joseph Barretto Senior Joseph Barretto Junior and Edward Brightman are at liberty and are hereby required to come on or before the 31st day of December 1835 before George Money Esquire, the Master of the said Court, to prove and Establish their respective debts and legacies, or in default thereof they shall be excluded the benefit of the Decretal order of the said Court made in the above causes on the 24th day of December 1830.  
(Signed) **G. MONEY,**  
Master,  
Calcutta Court House Master's office the 20 October 1834.

**NOTICE.**  
**THE** "Union Insurance Society of Canton" established on the 1st January 1835 for Marine Insurance, is now in action.  
Canton 10th. January, 1835. **THOMAS DENT & Co. Secretaries.**

**SURVEYOR FOR LLOYD'S.**  
**H**AVING appointed Mr. WILLIAM MACKENZIE, (late commander of the ship Hormagee Bomanjee) as Surveyor of shipping on our behalf, public notice thereof is hereby given for the information of parties requiring the services of such an officer; settling with him for the same.  
**JOHN TEMPLETON & Co. Agents for Lloyd's.**

**NOTICE.**  
**INDEMNITY INSURANCE OFFICE OF CALCUTTA.**  
**R**ISKS for all parts of the world will be taken by  
**J. GODDARD,** Agent for the office in China,  
Payable in case of loss by  
Messrs. GREGSON, MELVILLE & KNIGHT, Agents in London  
do. do. Messrs. GILMORE & Co. " in Calcutta

**NOTICE.**  
**R**ISKS will be taken in *Vicajee Marjee's Constituents Insurance Office* of Bombay, on the same terms as heretofore. **RUSSELL & Co. Agents.**

**TO RENT.**  
**O**NE half of one of the neatest and most convenient Factories in Canton, newly furnished. For particulars apply to  
No. 3. Imperial Hong. **R. MARKWICK & Co.**

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

## CANTON.

We have not received any report of arrivals this week; the number of vessels despatched has been greater than usual.

MR. DAVIS.

On board the **ASIA**, captain Wolfe, Mr. Davis, the chief superintendent of British commerce and the late president of the select committee, and his lady and family are passengers. Mr. Davis was, we believe, the second member of the honorable company's establishment who made the attainment of the written language of China an object; having been preceded in this useful course of study by Sir George T. Staunton. Bt. Mr. Davis became a hard student immediately on his arrival in China; and has persevered in his honorable task until the present time. His name became early known to literature, to which he has been more devoted than any other member of the China service, and he has reaped his reward in his distinguished literary reputation. We believe he was the first who clothed a

# THE CANTON REGISTER

chinese play in an English dress; and his other translations have been numerous. He is also well known as an original writer. We trust that his presence in England will be beneficial to the interests of the free trade to this country.

We beg attention to the following quotation from the last number of the Repository, which bears upon the most important of all questions to residents in this country; and we look forward with great interest to its promised consideration in the next number of that talented and pleasing work.

Knowing as we do that the great Creator has guaranteed to man dominion over all the earth, we are not, on any account, or under any circumstances, to shrink from a proper consideration and discharge of all the duties, whether social, religious, or political, which are devolved upon us by that guaranty. Hence arise the relative duties among nations. To a consideration of these duties, and the claims they impose, we shall proceed in our next number. There are views entertained on this subject, and supposed to be right, which, we apprehend, will be found to be quite the reverse. These views grow out of the position that nations have no responsibilities in reference to other portions of the human family. We propose to examine this position: and think we can show, that nations are under obligations to each other; that China, as it regards her relation to other nations, is in a position of open violation of the law—*thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself*; and that, in such an attitude, they not only may, but must, remonstrate with her, and, if they cannot persuade, compel her, if they can, to a course more consistent with their rights and her obligations. *From the Chinese Repository. December, 1834.—No. 8.*

## CHINA CIVIL SERVICE.

"It was very naturally apprehended, that the gentlemen of the late China Civil Service would find themselves a good deal embarrassed on their transfer to India by the unknown tongues of the country. We were, therefore, not a little surprised to hear yesterday that one of those gentlemen, Mr. Clarke, passed for the Bengallee language in the College of Fort William on the 22d instant, having entered it only on the 24th ultimo, without any previous study. Such rapid proficiency in any of the Eastern languages is without a precedent in the College annals. But Mr. Clarke has already the reputation of being a good Chinese scholar."

Dear Mr. Editor,

The annexed notice in the Hurkaru gave me great pleasure.

I look upon the individual interests of the honorable Company's servants in China to have been sacrificed to a desperate chance, played in Leadenhall street, further to mystify the public for other 20 years, and to which throw of the dice candour and common honesty to their servants was made to yield. So it pleases me to see Mr. Clarke, well known here for industry and talent, cut out his own road to independence.

The subject has created some interest in Bengal; and 23 days are thought wonderfully short to acquire a language: but I conceive a common-sense elucidation is open. Bengallee is one of the easiest of languages, and the assiduity, quickness and perseverance of Mr. Clarke are of the first order.

I may speak to what I have seen years ago as to Mr. Clarke's power over the impracticable Chinese. I wandered with him over some islands, and came on a group of peasantry, lads and lasses; he got amongst them, spoke, and answered fluently; and his jokes were much appreciated and applauded; and, I believe, it is a received fact that it requires more colloquial knowledge to give a passage of Foote or of Moliere, than of Addison or Corneille: I therefore consider that at the age he had then attained, Mr. Clarke was a first rate Chinese scholar.—One company's servant (now here) was, by the hong-merchants, considered to write purer Chinese; but I know no man (not even Gutzlaff) that I would sooner have speak for me to the people of Canton than Mr. Clarke.

I hope the discriminating and impartial judgment of lord William Bentinck may reward the quickness and zeal shown by a good appointment; and in doing so he will be holding out a stimulus to industry, and placing a gentleman in the employ who (*ceteris paribus*) has shown that some essential qualifications are not wanting.

DELTA.

## REPUBLICAN SPANISH DOLLARS.

We hear a proposal is in contemplation to attempt introducing into Canton circulation the dollars of the new south American states, which, though of equal fineness with the regular Spanish dollar, have not hitherto been received in payment by the Chinese, owing to the comparative novelty of the device they bear. We wish well to the project in view; and, as having some relation to the subject, we publish the following edict, issued in 1825 on a question very nearly similar in its nature. The success of the application then made to government would seem to suggest the advisableness of a similar application on the present occasion.

Edict from the hoppo, fixing the currency of dollars; received from the merchants 4th May, 1825.

Tseih, hoppo of Canton &c. &c. to the merchants.

"I received a communication from the viceroy to this effect" On the 27th day of 2nd moon, the Nanhai and Pwan-

yu heens presented an address, saying, that on the 3rd day of the 2nd moon, they had received the mandate of the viceroy acquainting them, that the hoppo had made a communication to this effect. "The merchants presented to me a petition from the American foreign merchant Cushing, stating as follows. 'We, foreigners, bringing dollars in our vessels, there are among these dollars some which are called *Kow-tseen*, \* but which are of the same standard as the *Fan-meen* dollars which have always been imported, and they originally circulated freely: but lately it has been customary with those who dealt with me, to charge a discount of 4 or 5 candareens on each of these dollars before they would receive them. It is entreated that an order may be issued, giving to the *Kow-tseen* dollars a current value equal to that of the *Fan-meen* dollars; and so forth. I, the hoppo, forthwith directed, the two heens, in conjunction with the merchants, to take some of both species of dollars, and cause them to be assayed, by the government assay officer, at the office of the heens. If the two sorts of dollars were really of equal value, they were immediately to inform me of it, and at the same time to issue a proclamation, declaring the same, and requiring all persons to receive them as such". The two heens forthwith caused the merchants to proceed with them to the heens office, carrying with them specimens of both sorts of dollars, and the government assay officer was ordered in their presence to assay each sort separately in a crucible. The result was as follows: the total weight of 14 *Kow-tseen* dollars, (alloy included) was 10tales 0m 6c; weight of sysee, bt. 9m 8c; sysee per each tale, 8m 92c. 64414.

The total weight of 14 *Fan-meen* dollars (alloy included) was 10t 0m 7c, weight of sysee 9t. 0m 2c; sysee per each tale, 8m 95c. 7299.

The inferiority of the *Kow-tseen* dollars in comparison with the *Fan-meen* dollars per each tale=8m 9c 5c. 7299—8m 9c 2c. 64414=3cash. 08376. Estimating the dollar at 7m 2c this will give to each *Kow-tseen* dollar a comparative inferiority of 2cash. 221. The heens submit whether it will not be advisable to cut off the decimal parts, and issue a proclamation to all merchants, artisans, soldiers and people, to receive each *Kow-tseen* dollar at a discount of 2 cash for the sake of public convenience.

"The above information coming to me the viceroy it is considered expedient, (according to the proposition of the heens) to request the hoppo to issue a general proclamation to all merchants, artisans, soldiers and people, to receive each *Kow-tseen* dollar at a discount of 2 cash for the future."

The above coming to me the hoppo, it is fit that I issue this mandate to the hong merchants; that they may transmit it to the foreign merchants and require their obedience thereto. Taou-kwang, 5th year, 3rd moon, 9th day.

\* Money on which there is a discount

+ Foreign-face, same times called Kwei-meen, Devil's-face

## FOREIGN RELATIONS OF THE CHINESE EMPIRE.

We have never heard that the potentates of Asia were at any time anxious to maintain the balance of power and to wage war in order to restore it. Little interested in the fate of neighbouring states, they either fought for self-preservation or conquest, and sought accordingly for foreign alliances. China, comprising in its boundaries the most fertile parts of central eastern Asia, could find little interest in carrying conquest over immense deserts or cloud capped mountains, and every attempt to overstep the natural boundaries have more or less proved injurious to the country. Having seldom an occasion for invoking foreign help, and being taught by experience, that the wolves of the desert, whose help was called in, instead of protecting the sheep devoured them, the Chinese always hesitated to lean upon foreign auxiliaries; and only when matters were past remedy, they adopted so desperate a step. That there have been exceptions of traitors who, fortifying themselves with foreign aid, ruined their country and benefited themselves, can easily be imagined.

## THE CANTON REGISTER.

11

As the Chinese can derive so little profit from foreign States, they either view them as objects of dread or contempt; treating the one with suspicion and deceit, and the other with the utmost scorn. This policy has been invariably maintained by all dynasties; and even the Tatars, who profited by the deviation from this principle, are at present its staunchest advocates. Unless China be drawn into the political system of European powers, it will not, nor can it ever, yield up this repulsive policy. If the question were put to us, whether they have been the gainers by it or not, we should most decidedly answer in the negative; for the same distrust to foreign relations, the want of alliances, has often hurried China to the brink of ruin, and will continue to operate to its injury. Yet some persons, who are not acquainted with Chinese history, will admire the policy which has hitherto steered clear of all foreign relations; as well might the Chinese congratulate the savages of the Andaman islands or Dajaks of Borneo, for having been far more successful in this endeavour.

The closest foreign relation is with Corea, a kingdom which, in the fullest sense of the word, may be called tributary to China. A tribute bearer repairs thrice a year from thence to Peking; the succession to the throne, the marriage of the king is regulated by imperial pleasure, yet no standing army retains this state in subjection to its liege lord; it is a vassalage dictated by fear on account of the neighbourhood of Mantchooria and China, and, though often interrupted, founded upon the most ancient aims. Yet, notwithstanding this diplomatic relation, the king of Corea is otherwise sovereign lord in his country; the tribute he pays is trifling; and the expences of the embassies are richly repaid by the profits upon the trade, which the ambassador and his retinue carry on the road and at the capital. Yet it is very astonishing, that there should be so little intercourse between the nations themselves, for both guard their frontiers with the utmost vigilance, and do not permit their respective subjects to over-step them. It is only at the annual fair at Tung-hwang, a frontier town of Mantchooria, that Chinese, Mantchoos and Coreans can mingle in undisturbed friendship; yet their trade is restricted to a certain quantity, and there are strict regulations to prevent smuggling, which nevertheless are evaded. Two states therefore agree, that international intercourse ought as much as possible to be restrained, but as the state of mankind urgently demands some communication, either commercial or political, they have abridged it as much as it was in their power. Formerly, however, the Chinese possessed for greater privileges than now. They then repaired to Corea as merchants or colonists; but in these enlightened times the coreans have found out that foreign traffic is ruinous, and colonists from other countries, were it even from the neighbouring Shantung, impoverish the country: thus it is necessary to prevent both from co-operating to the great injury of the state. Nor are the natives allowed to visit other parts of the world, for fear of contaminating their morals and introducing improvements into their country, which would be horrible treason. (To be continued.)

## A PARALLEL

## BETWEEN THE CHINESE AND ROMAN EMPIRES.

Mankind, in their present state of imperfection, must be under the control of government, but it is difficult to decide, whether large or petty governments are more conducive to the happiness of the great multitude. Extensive empires, which number myriads of subjects, knit the great family of human kindred firmly together, and put a stop to destructive wars, which are the natural consequences of divided and rival powers. What mankind gains in the establishment of peace, is again balanced by the loss of vigour in national spirit, which is nourished by the conflict of nations. Despotism is also more congenial to extensive empires, whilst freedom is the natural result in states which maintain their existence by the valour of their citizens. According to the estimate we form of national prosperity shall we decide whether China, when divided amongst many princes, enjoyed greater happiness than when united under one

common head:—whether the state of the western world, under the empire of the romans, was preferable to the existing condition of the great European commonwealth. Men in a savage state never submit in great numbers to one head; civilisation draws the bonds of society closer; the ambition and dexterity of individuals accelerates the union of tribes, and universal empire can only be founded upon the improvement of society. But, when once the edifice is erected, the builder becomes absolute master, and despotism follows soon, if not immediately, as the guardian of this huge structure.

Infidels even must admit, that the mighty hand of providence turns the wheels of human events, though generally mysteriously to our mortal eyes. The wisdom of God, which ordained the rise and fall of great empires, did it for the welfare of mankind in general; though the existence of most of them might be called by a superficial observer a necessary evil, the pious historian can trace the incalculable benefits which have accrued from them to the human race.

In the west of the great continent we recall the past grandeur of the Roman empire to our remembrance, whilst we continue to wonder at the colossus on its eastern extremity. None of the great empires which rose successively in Europe or Asia were either superior or even equal to the roman and chinese, which contest with each other the palm of eminence; but Rome can only point to the ruins of its grandeur, whilst China has but to shew the census of its people, to prove both its past and present greatness. Its origin exceeds by far the roman era, whilst its stability is peerless in the pages of history.

Yet the rise of these two monarchies how different! A free people subjects the world to its sway by valour and grasping ambition, whilst the laborious and prolific Chinese multiply at a progressive ratio, and claim the soil for their own which they have gained from the flood or have contended for with the wild beast of the forest. The great impulse to extend their possessions, is to obtain food for themselves and a numerous progeny, whilst the roman builds his empire upon the ruins of kingdoms. But both, by the most different methods, come to the same result:—the romans as conquerors, the chinese as cultivators. Here we have one family connected by similarity of language, character, manners, and religions; there we see numberless nations, entirely different, bow in mute submission to the dreadful roman name. One compact material constitutes the edifice of the eastern; state many jarring elements the western's could it be problematical which of them would exist the longest? In the romans it was the love of liberty which rendered them masters of the world; the chinese monarchy was called into existence by a general acquiescence in despotism. Both, separated from the rest of the world by natural boundaries, prided themselves on being the only civilized nations; but the romans had borrowed foreign aid; the chinese claim their progress in civilization entirely as their own. Violent tempests agitated the roman world, and the stately palace was swept away by an irresistible torrent from the north and east; the chinese structure, though often submerged and falling in ruins, is yet, the materials remaining, very soon rebuilt. If the shock which China imparted to the west by driving the huns from its frontiers had been reversed, if the Germanic and Slavonic tribes had pressed the huns to seek new pastures in the fertile provinces of China, what would now have been the state of the world? Rome underwent a revolution in the minds of the people; a spiritual worship, the only true and acceptable one, destroyed the temples and idols; but during the periods of darkness a monster arose upon the overthrow of idolatry, and claimed for the second time universal empire in the strength of its spiritual power. But China changed its opinions and its religions seldom or never, and though it adopted a foreign superstition nearly at the same time that Rome sunk back into darkness, this only tended to enslave the human mind still more, and to render it incapable of change.

The roman emperor was regarded as the head of the republic, the first of a number of free citizens; the emperor of China is the father of all his subjects, and



moreover heaven's viceregent on earth. Such is the dissimilarity between these two potentates, that the former disguised the exercise of arbitrary power by the decrees of a servile senate, whilst the latter considers it his peculiar privilege to be the sole sovereign of his will, and a tyrant under the tender name of father. No martial nobility or stubborn commons, tenacious of property and their rights, contest in a representative assembly the acts of the Chinese monarch; his counsellors are his creatures, his censors are paid by himself, the government forms a compact body in which the people have no voice; the ground of their hope is in the mercy of rulers, but not in the acknowledgment of their prerogative. Though this creates union and vigour in the administration, it severs the bonds between the state and the nation; the subject loses his patriotism, and the government may rise or fall without calling forth sympathy in the breasts of the people. When the imperial dignity at Rome and at Constantinople gradually became equally despotic, a nation of slaves could silently brook the ruin of their native country, and behold with apathy the violent revolutions which generally placed a fortunate and hardy soldier upon the throne. In China, the succession of a line of princes is better appreciated; nor has military talent an equal scope to rise to such dangerous eminence. The roman subject, in comparison with the chinese, was a freeman; in one country, the terror of the military kept the nation submissive, in the other the civil administration enforces subjection. The roman emperor was the self-constituted general of his armies, the supreme pontiff and censor; the chinese is seldom desirous of personal martial glory, and he submits apparently to the harshest reprimands of his censors. Nevertheless, he derives his sole authority from the azure heavens, while the roman despot respected the will of the people or of his army. The most arbitrary acts of the former are laid before the nation in an official gazette, under the garb of lawful proceedings and the exhibition of mercy and tender compassion; lies and absurdities are skilfully blended with truth, and every advantage is taken to give the whole the appearance of justice; trifling occurrences are magnified into important matters, in order to hide the more serious affairs; and the whole is conveyed in dignified and often bombastic language.

But their respective tasks of ruling over a great nation widely differ. Rome had subjected nations who spoke different languages; their habits, religion, and interests had nothing in common with each other; they still remembered the times when they were independent, and often bore the yoke with reluctance. Though the introduction of the greek and latin languages contributed towards assuaging their fierceness and engendering a public spirit, yet national distinctions never disappeared entirely. In China, however, the great bulk of the people write the same character and use the same language; they can have no private interests, no recollection of former liberty, and therefore unite willingly under one common head. Those nations who acknowledge the chinese sway are too powerless to resist oppression with success. In the roman empire rival emperors could find great support, and maintain themselves; in China two monarchies have often for a time co-existed; the tributary princes have entered a sharp contest for the highest dignity, yet the country has speedily been reunited under one sovereign.

The roman empire was decidedly in a more flourishing state than the chinese has ever been in. The same freedom which diffused the vices, extended likewise the improvements of social life. The stupendous monuments, the traces of which no time could efface, prove the bold conception of those who had leisure, talents, and riches to execute them. China, however, has only one 'great wall', a few pagodas and canals, to prove the determined industry of a nation, which has no leisure for works of art, but studies usefulness in every branch. In the dress of the romans, their table, their houses, their furniture, the rich united every refinement of convenience, elegance, and splendour; how far different the favorites of fortune in China! Few and monotonous are their enjoyments, but equally so their vices. Amongst

the poorer classes misery seems to have been the same, but the number of wretched beings appears to be much larger in China. Whether this is to be ascribed to the division of property, or to the great population, or to the administration of government, we shall not undertake to determine. Both nations, however, are chargeable with the horrible crime of infanticide, which continued to be practised amongst the romans, until Christianity asserted its benevolent sway. The love of letters, almost inseparable from peace and refinement, prevailed in both countries; but what advantages the chinese have possessed above the romans, by being early enabled to avail themselves of printing! What would the state of the world now have been, if printing had been invented as early as the age of Augustus!

(To be continued.)

Persian ideas of the E.I. company. (From a correspondent)

The confusion of ideas so often entertained about the H. E. I. Co. and the king of England, through the more distant portions of Asia, may be faintly figured by the extract under.

Canolly's travels. Vol. I. Page 285. Scene, Meshed, presence of Allee Meerza. The Shahzadeh wished to know whether I was a servant of the king of England or of the company. "Of the latter, themselves the devoted servants of His Majesty the king of England, and emperor of the seas."—"Companye she ches: ust?" asked the prince; "what is the company?" I was about to explain the mystery of the twenty-four sools, when the Vuzeer confidently answered, that Sir John Malcolm was the company. I would have corrected him, but no, he was quite positive. "Ask me," said he, with the air of a man entirely master of his subject, "ask me, I possess information on that score; Sir John Malcolm first came as Elchee to the king of kings, and then went to Bombay and became companye." It was plain that any assertions on my part would be lost, and, considering that the honorable court might be more unworthily represented, I suffered the Vuzeer to abide in his conceit, and bore the reproach of not knowing so much about my own country as did a man who had never left Iran.

Thus does this anomaly deceive the world. In leadenhall street, its uppretending and apparently powerless existence is manifested by twenty four old gentlemen, at one time the presidents at a tea sale, at another the legislators for India, and then poring over their own ledgers and balance sheets! In India its presence is known by a standing army of 100000 sepoys; in China by its dealings in tea; and in Persia its embodied personification is a worthy but somewhat talkative baronet!

Can any one doubt that the moral strength of Great Britain is lessened by these useless delusions.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY FOR DECEMBER.

THERM. BAR.

| night. |       | noon. |                 | WINDS.                                  |                     |
|--------|-------|-------|-----------------|-----------------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1      | 55 68 | 30:20 | NE a NW.        | fine weather                            | light vble. breeze. |
| 2      | 55 68 | 30:20 | N a NE.         | do.                                     | moderate breeze.    |
| 3      | 49 65 | 30:35 | N a NW.         | do.                                     | do.                 |
| 4      | 48 65 | 30:30 | N a NW.         | do.                                     | do.                 |
| 5      | 51 65 | 30:30 | N a NW.         | do.                                     | do.                 |
| 6      | 50 66 | 30:30 | N a NW.         | do.                                     | light breeze.       |
| 7      | 50 67 | 30:30 | SE. foggy       | first part, mid. & latter fine, lt. br. |                     |
| 8      | 49 70 | 30:25 | N. fine weather | light breeze.                           |                     |
| 9      | 51 68 | 30:30 | N a NbyE.       | do.                                     | do.                 |
| 10     | 50 68 | 30:30 | N a NNW.        | do.                                     | do.                 |
| 11     | 51 68 | 30:25 | E a SE.         | do.                                     | do.                 |
| 12     | 56 70 | 30:05 | E a SE.         | do.                                     | do.                 |
| 13     | 80 74 | 30:10 | SE a NW.        | do.                                     | vble.               |
| 14     | 60 74 | 30:10 | N a SE.         | do.                                     | do.                 |
| 15     | 63 70 | 30:20 | E a N. cloudy   | 1st part, light breeze.                 | lat. mod.           |
| 16     | 58 70 | 30:15 | E a SW.         | fine weather, light and vble            | breeze.             |
| 17     | 60 62 | 30:15 | N. cloudy,      | light rain latterly,                    | mod. breeze.        |
| 18     | 52 58 | 30:20 | N a E.          | do.—first part, mod. br. latter lt. br. |                     |
| 19     | 55 62 | 30:20 | N a SE.         | do. most part, light br. variable.      |                     |
| 20     | 52 65 | 30:20 | E a SE.         | fine weather mod. breeze.               |                     |
| 21     | 55 68 | 30:20 | E a S.          | do.—light breeze.                       |                     |
| 22     | 59 70 | 30:20 | E a SE.         | cloudy—do.                              |                     |
| 23     | 63 71 | 30:10 | SE a E.         | do.—most part, rain latter part.        |                     |
| 24     | 58 64 | 30:20 | N a NNW.        | do.—with lt. rn. at times, mod. br.     |                     |
| 25     | 58 64 | 30:20 | N a NNW.        | cloudy throughout, mod. breeze.         |                     |
| 26     | 58 64 | 30:20 | E a SE.         | do.—do.—do.                             |                     |
| 27     | 60 70 | 30:20 | E a SE.         | fine weather, light breeze.             |                     |
| 28     | 60 70 | 30:15 | E a SE.         | do.—do.—do.                             |                     |
| 29     | 60 70 | 30:20 | E. a SE.        | foggy 1st part, mid. & latter fine.     |                     |
| 30     | 61 70 | 30:20 | N a SE.         | cloudy throughout, light breeze.        |                     |
| 31     | 62 70 | 30:15 | NE a E.         | do.—do.—do.                             |                     |



# THE CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

**VOL. 8. TUESDAY, JANUARY 27TH, 1835. NO. 4. PRICE 50 CENTS.**

## MANILA SINGAPORE AND BATAVIA.

**T**HE PLEIADES, J. C. Ross, will leave for the above ports with all despatch; receiving Cargo, should any offer, at Lintin or Macao. **ARTHUR SAUNDERS KEATING.**  
Canton, January 18th, 1835.

## FOR SINGAPORE, RHO, AND BATAVIA.

**T**HE Dutch bark LOUISA. To sail immediately, with or without freight. Apply to **A. S. KEATING.**

## FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

**T**HE fine teak-built ship, ANNA ROBERTSON, Captain Alexander Nairne; Register tonnage 447 Tons. Apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. or to D. Mc. Culloch, Esq.**

## FREIGHT TO HAMBURG OR HOLLAND.

**I**N the well known teak built and fast sailing vessel SYDEN, of 800 Tons; John Burd, Commander. Tenders will be received by **CAPTAIN BURD OF JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.**

## TENTH CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.

**P**ARTIES intending to apply for Insurance are requested to give previous notice, in order that the vessels in which they propose to ship may be duly surveyed, (free of expense to the assured,) before commencing to receive cargo. **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. General Agents.**

## DECIMA COMPANHIA DE SEGURO DE CANTAO.

**A**S pessoas que pertenderem fazer applicacoes para Seguro nesta officina sao prevenidas para darem previa noticia a fim de que os Navios sobre os quaes forem oferecidos os riscos possam ser devidamente examinados antes de comecarem a receber carga. **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. General Agents.**

**S**OUTH American Copper, 2,300 piculs, on board the ship "Porcia" at Lintin, for sale by **F. S. HATHAWAY.**  
Canton, December 2nd, 1834. No. 4 Old English Factory.

## FOR SALE.

**T**HE Teak-built Ship ERNAAD. For particulars apply to **D. & M. RUSTOMJEE.**

## BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF CANTON.

**A**T a General Meeting of the British Chamber of Commerce held on the 13th day of January 1835, it was resolved;  
1. That until further notice any British merchant of Canton may become a member of the chamber, by stating to the Secretary his wish to that effect, and paying the established fees.  
2. That, in order to afford the utmost facility for the adoption of such improvements as experience may suggest, the regulations now existing be declared probationary, and that they may be altered by a majority at any special meeting convened for the purpose, after seven days notice and specification of the object in view. By order of the committee,  
**W. SPROTT BOYD, Secretary.**  
British Chamber of Commerce  
Canton, 13th January, 1835.

## THE CHINESE COMMERCIAL GUIDE.

**S**old at the Canton Register office, No. 4 Danish Hong. Price \$1.50 Cents.

## HIBBERT'S PALE ALE.

**P**ALE ALE in butts from HIBBERT, so well known for his extensive supplies sent to the United States, may be had on application to **R. MARKWICK & Co.**

**F**OR SALE, two Factories; for particulars apply to **R. EDWARDS.**  
Canton, 11th December, 1834. 3 American Hong

## NOTICE.

**J**UST received and for sale at R. MARKWICK & Co. few cases Genièvre de Hollande, from the celebrated House of Graham & Co. Rotterdam.  
Canton 22d December 1834.

## STATEMENT OF THE BRITISH TRADE.

**F**OR the year ending March, 1834. Price 25 cents. Apply at the Canton Register office, No. 4 Danish Hong.

## AT LINTIN FOR SALE.

**R**OD Iron assorted. Chain Cables 1/2 Inch to 1/2 Inch. Anchors, 1 1/2 cwt. to 17 cwt. Rose nails of all sizes. Iron spikes, 2 to 4 Inches. Cordage, assorted, 1 1/2 to 6 1/2 Inches. Sheathing Copper, 18 to 26 ounces. Sheathing nails, 1 1/2 to 1 1/2 Inches. Canvas, Nos. 1 to 7. Boat guns. Apply to **CAPTAIN PARRY SHIP "HERCULES,"** or to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.**  
Canton, 16th January, 1835.

## NOTICE.

**T**HE "Union Insurance Society of Canton" established on the 1st January 1835 for Marine Insurance, is now in action.  
Canton 10th. January, 1835. **THOMAS DENT & Co. Secretaries.**

## OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.

**P**URSUANT to instructions under the Royal Sign Manual, Sir George Best Robinson, Baronet, late second Superintendent, has this day assumed the office of the Chief Superintendent of British trade in China, vacant by the resignation of John Francis Davis, Esquire; and conformably to the provisions of the aforesaid Royal instructions, John Harvey Astell, Esquire, late third Superintendent, has succeeded to the office of second and Charles Elliot, Captain in the Royal Navy, late Secretary and Treasurer, to that of third Superintendent.

Alexander Robert Johnston, Esquire, has been appointed by the Chief Superintendent to fill the office of Secretary and Treasurer to the Commission.

By order of the Superintendents,

**A. R. JOHNSTON,**

Secretary.

Macao, January 19th, 1835.

**N**OTICE is hereby given that the undersigned is ready to receive sealed offers, on or before noon of the 18th February next, for the purchase of the Cutter LOUISA, together with all her stores, armament, &c. &c.

It is requested that the words "Sealed offer" be superscribed on the envelope.

Lists of the stores, armament, &c. may be procured in the course of a few days at Messrs Markwick and Co. at Macao and Canton.

By order of the Superintendents,

**A. R. JOHNSTON,**

Secretary and Treasurer.

## FOR SALE.

**A** Small batch of Choice old MADEIRA WINE, imported from the well known house of BLACKBURN & Co. in wood and in bottle.

At \$260 per pipe, or

\$10 per dozen. Apply to

Canton, 24. January 1835.

**R. MARKWICK & Co.**

## SURVEYOR FOR LLOYD'S.

**H**AVING appointed Mr. WILLIAM MACKENZIE, (late commander of the ship Hormagee Bomanjee) as Surveyor of shipping on our behalf, public notice thereof is hereby given for the information of parties requiring the services of such an officer; settling with him for the same.

**JOHN TEMPLETON & Co. Agents for Lloyd's.**

## NOTICE.

## INDEMNITY INSURANCE OFFICE OF CALCUTTA.

**R**ISKS for all parts of the world will be taken by **J. GODDARD,** Agent for the office in China, Payable in case of loss by

do. Messrs. GREGSON, MELVILLE & KNIGHT, Agents in London  
do. do. Messrs. GILMORE & Co. „ in Calcutta

## TO RENT.

**O**NE half of one of the neatest and most convenient Factories in Canton, newly furnished. For particulars apply to  
**No. 3. Imperial Hong. R. MARKWICK & Co.**

## NOTICE.

**S**UBSCRIPTION to the Canton Register and General Price Current. per annum \$16 payable quarterly.

|                      |       |    |                 |
|----------------------|-------|----|-----------------|
| Do.                  | 6 mo. | 10 | do. in advance. |
| Do.                  | 3 mo. | 8  | do. do.         |
| Do. to the Register, | annum | 12 | do. quarterly.  |
| Do.                  | 6 mo. | 8  | do. in advance. |
| Do.                  | 3 mo. | 6  | do. do.         |

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ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

## CANTON.

The MERMAID, Stavers, from Calcutta, is the only vessel whose arrival this week has been reported. By her we have received some Madras and Calcutta papers, all of old dates.

On the departure of Mr. Davis, the late superintendent of the British trade in China, Sir George Best Robinson, Bt. succeeded him in that important and onerous

office. Sir George Robinson is well-known to entertain liberal opinions; and it cannot be a subject of regret that his period of service in the honorable company's China establishment was too short to raise him to a seat in the select committee; for his mind must, of course, be less biassed in favour of the old and more open to the benefits and justice of the new system of conducting the trade with this country. We may mention, to the credit of Sir George Robinson, that he accompanied the British merchants (who had left Canton to attend Lord Napier's funeral), when they waited on the governor of Macao to express their thanks and gratitude for the kind and liberal treatment H. E. had shown to the British subjects living in that city.

#### COMMERCIAL TREATY WITH CHINA.

(From a correspondent.)

We hold it to be undeniable that the time has arrived when some deliberate and decisive act of interference is necessary on the part of the British government to rescue our relations with the Chinese from the state of degradation into which they have fallen.

There are not a few who look to a commercial treaty as an universal panacea for the evils to which our trade here is subjected. We are not of this opinion, and at this early stage of the free trade intercourse, while our diplomatists are wanting in practical experience, we should be sorry to see the formation of a treaty come under discussion between the two governments.

Admitting the desirableness of such a convention, and indeed it's indispensable necessity so soon as it can be attained on those fair terms of reciprocity which can alone render it desirable, we contend that the Chinese government and people are not yet sufficiently advanced in civilisation to be capable of forming a reasonable commercial treaty. A bad treaty, with all its train of incongruities and unavoidable restrictions, will be more disadvantageous to our merchants than none at all.

Supposing it to be attained, we must not forget that it's engagements will be reciprocally binding on both the contracting parties. Have the advocates for the immediate negotiation of a treaty given heed to all the consequences which must follow from this reciprocity? Although it is a maxim of English courts of law to pay no regard to the revenue laws of other countries, the same rule does not hold in regulating our international relations. In the *General Instructions for British Consuls*, quoted by MacCulloch (Coml. Dicty. 2d Ed. p 388) they are enjoined to "take special notice of all prohibitions with respect to the export or import of specified articles, as well on the part of the state in which they reside, as of the government of Great Britain, so that they may caution all British subjects against carrying on an illicit commerce to the detriment of the revenue, and in violation of the laws and regulations of either country; &c."

Thus, if we were bound by the ties of a commercial treaty with China, it would become the duty of the British consul to caution his countrymen against carrying on the opium trade; against exporting sycee silver, gold, or other metal; against the contraband trade on the coast; against hiring natives to teach the Chinese language; with a host of other prohibitions, too numerous to be mentioned. Even the *Society for the diffusion of useful knowledge in China* must be denounced as a treasonable association, and every avenue to the improvement of our intercourse closed up.

It may be said that this is taking an extreme view of the case; but we maintain that we are entitled to do so, and there is nothing more probable than that the wary Chinese diplomatist would urge against us all the prohibitions and even more than we have enumerated.

In now proposing to the Chinese a commercial treaty the British government would labour under the inevitable disadvantage, which, in China, more than in any other country invariably attaches to the negotiator who has a boon to solicit, in place of being the party solicited.

What course then is to be pursued?—Wait till the Chinese

are fully aroused to a sense of their inability to suppress our contraband trade, and then they will see their advantage in inviting us to concur in reciprocal commercial regulations.

Our earnest advice to the British negotiator would be, not to attempt at the outset of his career to effect alterations in the laws and regulations of China; bringing himself in collision with their hatred of innovation, their national pride, and jealous timidity. Let him be content with requiring an explicit declaration of the laws and regulations, such as they are, and a strict observance of them by the government officers; with a toleration to foreigners of every harmless liberty and enjoyment, not prohibited by Chinese law (the proof of such prohibition by law being, as in all well governed countries, thrown on the accuser); and we will venture to say the situation of British subjects would be so much bettered as to take away much of the desire that is felt for a change.

The Chinese laws in respect to foreigners are far from being as intolerable in theory as the habitual violation of them by the underlings of government renders them in practice. The imperial duties are remarkably moderate, could we but restrain the underlings from demanding more. The grand evil from which we suffer is absolute denial of access to the judicial authorities of the country; grant but this, including an appeal to the highest tribunal at Peking, under the immediate eye of our country's representative, and we want no more to begin with. Other improvements will be desirable; but we should prefer trusting to the gradual operation of time, rather than to force, for bringing them about. Meanwhile, our diplomatists will be every day becoming better acquainted with the Chinese mind, and better able to cope with them in the field of argument, in which we have hitherto uniformly failed; and, on the other side, the Chinese authorities (who, contrary to what is observed in most other countries, are far behind their subjects in intelligence and information) will become better aware both what they can safely grant, and what it is dangerous to their state longer to refuse to Britain. The irresistible and expansive energy of the free trade will be forcing itself into every nook of the empire; until, at length, the Chinese government, convinced of the impracticability and injustice of attempting to shut out from it's people the mighty flood of commercial benefits pouring in upon them, shall concede, with a good grace and of their own free-will, what it might now cost no small expenditure of blood and treasure to extort from them.

We are happy to announce that the first step has been taken towards establishing, in China, a HOSPITAL FOR SEAMEN. The benevolent intention of founding this much wanted and most-useful institution has long been cherished by many of the foreign residents in Canton. Whether it can be made as comprehensive in it's effects as the first floating seamen's hospital, the DREADNOUGHT, in the THAMES, cannot yet be known; but we trust the day may come when the 水手人 (Shwuy-show-jin, i. e. water-hand-men) seamen of China shall be admitted into it's sick-bays on an equality with the seamen of all other nations: their briny-hands being their only and best testimonial.

We mention with honor the liberality of the PARSER merchants in Canton in their subscriptions to the first foundation; and, as they are an important part of the shipping interest of India, there is no doubt that this respectable body will continue to be amongst the foremost of the supporters of this excellent charity.

#### A PARALLEL 中国与罗马帝国的相

BETWEEN THE CHINESE AND ROMAN EMPIRES.

[ Concluded from No. 3, Page 12. ]

The administration of so large an empire as the Roman was, doubtless, well regulated; but we are not sure to whom to attribute preëminence, whether to the Chinese, or the ancient masters of the world. But when the military defence of both nations is surveyed, the Chinese standards bear not the least comparison with the Roman legions; nor,

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perhaps had any state such well disciplined troops. Yet the feeble chinese prevented the overthrow of their monarchy by any submission; whilst the romans fought until the undisciplined barbarians had learnt their tactics, and, adding their natural valour and fierceness to their acquirements, became irresistible. Yet a higher power presides over the destinies of nations, and the chinese empire was preserved until this time for a higher purpose than human ken is able to discover. It is the only one which has outlived the most fearful revolutions, and preserved its ancient character. Hoary-headed, and belonging to an age long gone by, it stands amongst its youthful contemporaries of the west, who have divided the spoils of Rome among themselves. We ought to reverence old age, and learn from it wisdom; but when it has declined into dotage, we can only pity its whines and resist its arrogance.

## THE CIVILIZED WORLD versus CHINA.

The inhabitants composing the different nations of the globe are but *tenants for life* of certain attributes of the portions of the earth respectively allotted to them, by the great maker of us all, to afford them subsistence and enjoyment. That great granter never disposed to king, mandarin, or emperor, the air we breathe, the sun which warms and give us light, the water we drink! or any property which is not possessed as a reward for labour; which he doomed all human beings to earn their daily bread by.

How is it then that China, occupying a noticeable portion of the globe, is permitted to oppose itself to those laws which our beneficent maker said, let be established?

The first words of God, after the deluge, were, "increase and multiply, and people the earth." They follow this commandment themselves, but deny it to other men. They deny shelter to ships in distress, food!—in case of want, even water!—they refuse to the small portion of foreigners in China, air and healthful exercise.

How is it that these base and immoral acts are tolerated? because China is strong?—No!—because Europe has been hood-winked!

DELTA.

## FOREIGN RELATIONS

OF THE CHINESE EMPIRE.

[ Concluded from No. 3, Page 11. ]

Japan was formerly less repulsive in its political intercourse; yet China has, nevertheless, had little communication with that country, which from thence received its literature and civilisation. Even until now it is not better known to the chinese than Scandinavia to the romans. The arrogance and ambition of Kublae viewed it as an easy conquest; but his ill success taught the japanese to look upon the chinese with contempt, and, instead of waiting for a descent upon their coasts, they proceeded to make piratical excursions on the long indefensible shores of China. The japanese, thereby, rendered themselves very odious, and their invasion of Corea, in the sixteenth century, made them an object of terror to the chinese monarchs. The diplomatical intercourse, which then existed between the two countries, was the work of necessity, and ceased as soon as the peace was concluded. In this instance, however, the chinese so far descended from their customary dignity as to despatch ambassadors to the japanese. The intercourse now carried on between the two countries is strictly commercial, and we see the chinese in Japan placed just upon the same footing as they would like to put foreigners. Though even imperial merchants are embarked in this trade, and government itself has engrossed the principal branch, the chinese supercargoes subject themselves to greater indignities than any other nation, without being able to appeal for redress to the court at Jeddo. There existed once a friendship between these two countries, which had arisen from the similarity of literature and religion; the chinese were here the masters and the japanese their humble pupils. Chinese literature, however, soon reached the same height in Japan as in the mother country; both countries, therefore, became

competitors. The Badla priests, who proceeded from Chekeang province to Japan, met with greater honors than their literary companions. The odour of their sanctity was so great as to encourage others to cross the sea in hopes of amassing riches from the liberality of their bigotted votaries. A solitary priest, from the island Pooto, may now occasionally find his way to Nangasaki; but he remains there as despised and neglected as in his own country; for the japanese have a numerous swarm of priests of their own.

The foreign relations with Mongolia are of a different nature altogether. The Aimaks, or tribes, whose territory bordered upon Mantchooria, and who had partly been expelled from China by the Ming dynasty, were the natural allies of the Mantchoo, and joining their standards at the very outset for the conquest of China, they naturally shared the spoils, and had one common interest. But the relation between outer Mongolia and China was cemented as late as the reign of Kang-he. An attack of the calmucks found the mongols, whose ancestors were once the conquerors of Asia and Europe, in the most helpless condition. But being aided by the chinese, their inveterate enemies were totally routed, and their desire of placing themselves under chinese protection was accelerated both by a sense of gratitude and a fear of the growing power of Russia. They are strictly vassals, too poor to bestow any thing upon their liege lords, but eager to receive from their hands both honors and emoluments. They are on a similar footing with the chinese as the Rhine confederation stood with Napoleon, and will prove as dangerous enemies as they are useless friends. But the long state of tranquility in which they have lived, and the little interference of the chinese court in their domestic affairs, has rendered them averse to changes, which can scarcely be for the better. As they are the only gainers in their relation as vassals, they are neither too high-spirited to overlook their self interest, nor too warlike to disdain the fetters of a peaceful, though often vexatious, reign. China itself has all the honor and expense to maintain such an alliance, which is necessary for the security of the northern provinces. In no reign, however, was the well adapted policy of the chinese so conspicuous as in that of the present dynasty; nor were they ever enabled to exercise so undisputed a sway over the minds of these roving multitudes.

The intercourse with Thibet assumes more the appearance of a master with his servant, than that of one free country with the other. The grand object of China in maintaining its sway in that country, is to manage the priests, who exercise an uncontrolled authority over the Mongols. As long as they have the Dalai Lama and the Banchin Enderi, with their numerous host of dependents in their power, the emperor is naturally as strong as the king of France, when the pope resided at Avignon. But when these priests have broken the chains which joined their interests to the chinese; when they stir up the minds of their blind votaries to revolt, they become a more formidable body, than even the Hassacs and Turkestans. It is, therefore, no wonder that the chinese court most anxiously cultivates the friendship of these haughty priests, whilst it keeps them in bondage. It may naturally be expected, that the Nepaulese and Bootanese must gradually share the fate of the Thibetans, if the chinese continue the same system.

The frontier of Cochinchina and China is marked by brass pillars, to prevent encroachment on either side. After such long and repeated aggressions, wars and bloodshed, both states have finally learned, that it is far more preferable to give up some miles of territory for the preservation of peace, than to wage war, and ruin a thousand flourishing cities and villages. Yet both states are distrustful of each other's intention; and though Cochinchina is viewed as a tributary state by the Peking court, it has never given sincere proofs of its loyalty. An ambassador may occasionally go to the capital and repair thither as tribute bearer; but the Cochinchinese monarch is far from acknowledging fealty, and has often proved to be an implacable though weak enemy. Thus there exists little friendship between these neighbours; nor is the commercial relations of these two kingdoms of

great importance. The harbours of Cochin-China are frequented by Chinese junks, but few Cochin-Chinese vessels come to China. The reason for this is not to be sought in the existence of any hostile feeling and prohibition, but rather in the poverty and despotism of Annam.

Siam tenders a voluntary homage to China, because self interest dictates this course. It is nothing but the empty pageantry of an annual embassy; literally a tribute bearer, for the sole object of presenting to the universal political father the produce of that country. The ambassador, a man of low degree, does naturally not hesitate to perform all prostrations, and he is as insignificantly dismissed as received, without attracting any notice. The only point gained is the exemption from duties of those vessels which either brought the envoy or came in his train. However, the commercial relation of Siam with China is of far greater importance, and concerns the very resources of the former. As it is conducted upon the most liberal principles, the trade naturally flourishes, and is still in a progressive state. It is very evident that Siam ranks very high in the imperial favour; yet heaven's son does not deign to interfere the least degree in its administration; nor does he extend his protecting and mediating hand, whenever war or bloodshed would render such interference of the highest moment.

Burmah haughtily refuses to acknowledge him as liege lord, whose armies have twice been beaten upon its soil, but ambassadors have passed between them; and the Chinese have skilfully supposed them to be tribute bearers. The trade carried on in one of the frontier towns is under the surveillance of the officers, who have occasionally interfered, much to the injury of the trade.

The relative position of Russia to China has never been very friendly; but both parties have been anxious to maintain peace. The Mongolian steppes, that intervene between the Chinese frontier and Siberia, present insurmountable obstacles to a successful campaign. The Chinese can naturally harbour no desire to encroach upon icefields; nor will the Russians be desirous to engage in a quarrel to the ruin of their trade. Yet the north western frontiers of China are more accessible, and when Russian influence has fully brought the Kassacs-Kbirgis to subjection, China will have a dangerous neighbour. Nor can it be expected, that so powerful an empire as Russia will continue to treat the frequent feuds on the frontiers as mere trifles. China has long enough awed the neighbouring nations by grandeur and pride; the veil, however, is now lifted, and we see this kingdom, in a weak defenceless state, hectoring and bidding defiance, whilst trembling at the consequences of hostilities, which under such circumstances cannot be avoided.

The maritime commercial relations of China with Europe and America are too well known to our readers to need any comment. The Chinese government is of course afraid to extend this intercourse; which, notwithstanding all prohibitions, will continue to grow. But though apparently disregarding these petty barbarians, who, for the mere sake of gain, come such a distance, every well-informed Chinese functionary is fully aware, that maritime China presents the most vulnerable part of the empire. As long as the coast remains unknown there is nothing to be apprehended; but every harbour, every bay has been visited by our shipping, and the imperturbable lethargy of our celestial friends will, very unceremoniously, be disturbed. If, however, the public officers have the tact to treat these intruders in such a manner as to leave them no cause of complaint, their presence is no longer to be feared. Once having learnt to abstain from petty annoyance, and to make justice the firmest support against foreign aggression, foreign intercourse will benefit, but never injure.

#### RELEASE OF HING-TAE.

Hing-tae the Hong merchant, who was seized and imprisoned by the local authorities in August last, was released on the 21st instant. On this cruel act of shameful oppression Lord Napier remarked in the following words:—"And I will also report to his (the emperor, Taou-Kwang) 'justice and indignation the false and treacherous conduct

"of governor Loo; and that of the present Kwang-chow-foo, 'who has tortured the linguists, and cruelly imprisoned a 'respectable individual, Sunshing (Hing-tae), a security 'merchant, for not having acquiesced in a base lie, purpor- 'ting that I arrived in Canton river in a merchant ship, 'whereas, they are both aware that I made my passage and 'arrived in one of the ships of war now at anchor in the 'river." (Vide Lord Napier's letter to the secretary to the merchants' meeting, September 8th, 1834, Register No. 37. Vol. 7.)

The foregoing extract is, at once, the condemnation of the local government and the eulogium of Hing-tae:—he would not acquiesce in a base lie!—and he was deemed contumacious and imprisoned!—How he has been treated, and what efforts have been made to terrify him we have not heard; but we may probably say more on this subject in a future number.

#### ENGLISH MINISTRY

A letter has just turned up per RUBY, which covered the following extract from the BENGAL HURKARU Extra, of the 11th of November, 1834; it being an extract from the Bombay Courier, received that morning in Calcutta, conveying intelligence from England to the 18th of July via St Petersburg and the Gulph.

The Atit Rohimon arrived yesterday from Bushire, which she left on the 30th ult. and brought English news up to the 18th July. We have not been able, as yet, to get any papers; nor indeed do we know whether any of a late date have been received by her, but from private letters, which just mention heads of intelligence without entering into details, it appears that Lord Grey actually resigned at the time specified in our last. Lord Melbourne is the new Premier; Lord Duncannon, who has been added to the English Peerage, is Secretary for the Home department. Lord Althorp it seems resigned with Lord Grey, but was prevailed upon to resume office. The cause of Lord Grey's resignation is stated to have been a difference of opinion in the Cabinet regarding the authority given to Courts Martial in the Irish Coercion Bill. The unpopular clause has since been dropped.

In the debate in the house of Lords on the 14th July, Lord Melbourne announced that immediately after the partial dissolution of the ministry, the king had charged him with the composition of the Cabinet; and that he had accepted this Commission only with the co-operation of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the concurrence of Lord Grey. The new arrangements were not yet terminated.

He subsequently stated that in consequence of the new composition of the cabinet the clauses of the Coercion bill against meetings would be suppressed; and that at present the discussion of the bill would not be continued in the house of Lords. This announcement occasioned a violent explosion on the side of the opposition. In the house of commons on the same evening Lord Althorp made the same announcement that Lord Melbourne had made in the lords, and proposed the adjournment of the house until the 17th, which was adopted.

On the evening of the 17th, Lord Althorp proposed a new election in the place of Lord Duncannon, and replied to a question of Sir Robert Peel that government persisted in the Irish tithes bill. But that the coercion bill would be brought forward with modifications. On the same day, on a question from Mr. Hume regarding the ecclesiastical commission for Ireland, Lord Althorp replied that it had been submitted to the king and would be forthwith communicated to the house. The Times published on the same morning the new ministerial nominations. Lord Melbourne replaces Lord Grey; Lord Duncannon is Secretary of State for the interior, and is raised to the peerage with the title of Lord Duncannon of Resborough. The department of Woods and Forests with a seat in the Cabinet is given to Sir J. C. Hubhouse. Lord Althorp continues as Chancellor of the Exchequer. Mr. Hume has proposed an address to the noble lord requesting him to retain his situation. This had met with 300 signatures among the members of the House of Commons.

The papers we have received afford no other news either regarding England or the Continent of the slightest interest.

From Persia the news is decisive and important. By a letter dated Tabreez, August 14th, it appears the Shah has named Mahomed Meerza (the eldest son of the late Abbas Meerza) heir to the throne. The uncles are said to be gradually reconciling themselves to this, which they at first considered a supercession. The young Prince has been received with enthusiasm at the Capital, and has begun his Government with vigour. His minister—certainly the ablest man in Persia, though formerly one of the most indolent—has set to work *con amore*, and is doing more good than was ever expected from a Persian minister—reforming abuses—restraining the Priests—protecting the riots—upholding the authority of the Prince, and conducting the foreign relations with great tact and courage. In short it is added if he will only persevere in his present course nothing better can be desired.

The Russians contemplating, it is presumed, the possibility of a rupture in Europe, are said to be wonderfully polite to the Persians, and not the less so since they have seen our officers and supplies coming in from all quarters. They have granted an additional delay of two months for the settlement of the crore of tomans, and will give, it is supposed, a further delay if it be required, which it certainly will be. Our officers have arrived at Tabreez, for the most part suffering from fever, but are all convalescent. They were to move in about ten days to a camp formed on the borders of Turkey, partly for drill, and partly to co-operate with the Turkish forces from Erzeroom in putting down the predatory Koords of the frontier.

We regret to say the Cholera has been raging at Bushire, and in many other places in the Gulf.—No other information has been received from the former place.—Bombay Courier, Oct. 25.



*An Stillwater*

# THE CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 8. TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 3RD, 1835. NO. 5. { PRICE 50 CENTS. }

## BAGGAGE ON MANUFACTURES.

Any Gentleman willing to part with the above work will confer a favor on a party desirous of purchasing it. Apply to the EDITOR.

## OFFICIAL NOTICE.

Considerable inconvenience and public expense having been incurred, by reason of the improper conduct of certain masters of British merchant vessels in wilfully leaving behind in this place, men belonging to the said vessels; Notice is hereby given, that this practice is contrary to Law, and that the offence may be prosecuted by indictment or information at the Suit of His Majesty's Attorney General in the court of King's Bench at Westminster, as if it had been committed at Westminster in the county of Middlesex, and it is now declared, that the Superintendents will take measures to institute proceedings against any master or masters of British merchant vessels found offending hereinafter.

By order of the Superintendents,  
A. R. JOHNSTON. Secretary

## CANTON.

The ARGYLE, McDonald from Calcutta, and the RASSELAS (Am.) Brewer, from the Sandwich Islands, are the only arrivals in the past week.

## BOAT WITH BOATS CREW OF THE SHIP ARGYLE DETAINED BY THE CHINESE AT ST. JOHN'S.

The holidays of the Chinese new year have been signalized by a most indecorous act on the part of some of the government officers, holding, we believe, high rank.

It will appear from the following letter that twelve British subjects were seized and detained by the Chinese to the westward, but whether by the local officers or by some Ladrone is uncertain. An attempt was made to bring the fact to the notice of the governor of Canton; but it was, for the time, frustrated by the brutality of some military officers.

Extract from Capt. McDonald's letter.

"On standing over from Luconia for the coast of China, we had a heavy gale from N. E. lost nearly all our sails, and made the land to leeward of Sancian, where I anchored for the night. Next morning sent the 1st. cutter to try and procure a pilot, with the 2nd. officer and eleven hands, who as soon as they landed were taken by the people on shore and made prisoners; the pilot that came on board about three hours afterwards gave us the information of our boats crew having been seized."

To represent the ill-treatment and detention of this officer and men, the third superintendent, Captain Elliot, R. N. accompanied by Mr. Gutzlaff, second Chinese interpreter, and Captain McDonald, came from Macao in the cutter St. George, and casting anchor halfway between Whampoa and Canton, pushed up in a small ship's boat, which they had borrowed from a Lintin opium ship, to the landing place, Teen-tze-ma-tow, where they went on shore, and entered the Chuh lan (Bamboo rail) gate of the city about 8 A. M. on Sunday the 1st of February. They carried an open letter, in which the circumstances were detailed, and also stating that "the affair concerned human life," which was the reason of their presence in the city. After having advanced a short distance they were met by some officers who stopped their farther progress; and it is with extreme regret we learn that this opposition was accompanied by very rough treatment; Captain Elliot was twice struck over the head by one of his opponents, and—he being dressed in the uniform of a post-Captain of the British navy—the handle of his sword seized by the Chinese, who forthwith hurried the whole party out of the city.

It is said they then waited for about three hours outside of the gate, in hopes of their representation being received; but in vain; and about 11 A. M. without seeing, or communicating with their countrymen, or other foreigners at Canton, they finally retired to the St. George at her anchorage down the river; making use of a Chinese Sampan

for this purpose, the ship's boat in which they landed having been driven from the shore by the Chinese, after which she made her way up to the factories.

The above particulars were obtained from Captain McDonald of the Argyle, who made his appearance at the factories about 2 P. M.

In the early part of the day a considerable sensation was excited among Chinese as well as foreigners, by the reported appearance of strangers at the gate, of whom nothing was known except that one was in uniform with sword, epaulettes and cocked hat: linguists were seen hurrying from one factory to another, under pretence of ascertaining, for Howqua's information, who the parties were; although we can scarcely suppose them to have been ignorant on this head. Presently, three lascars from the Lintin ship's jolly boat were despatched, who made known, after a good deal of cross examination, that they had come up, towed by the St. George, with the party alluded to as passengers, some of whose baggage was in the jolly boat. On this being examined, Captain Elliot's cocked hat case was observed, with his name engraved on it, which gave the first clue to the discovery of who they were; and some British subjects forthwith hurried to the gate, in order to render assistance if required. They arrived too late however; for no foreigner was there to be found; and the affair was rendered only still more mysterious, for what had become of the petitioners, whether they had obtained an audience or were made prisoners in the city, or what other fate had befallen them none could conjecture. The next step was to make for the St. George, to see if the party could be heard of there; and two gentlemen started on this errand. But before they returned the mystery was cleared up by the report of Captain McDonald, as above given. It is satisfactory to learn from the gentlemen who saw Captain Elliot and Mr. Gutzlaff in the St. George that they suffered no personal injury whatever from the violence offered to them. Captain Elliot spoke of taking up a ship to proceed to St. John's and obtain the release of the captured boat's crew. In this we apprehend no difficulty will be found; for the Chinese government will be naturally anxious to disavow the unlawful seizure, and punish its perpetrators, for which end measures are in progress, at the requisition of the agent for the Argyle, made through Howqua.

Commending as we do, the zeal of H. M. superintendents on this occasion, we cannot but deeply regret that they should have allowed one of their own body to be helplessly exposed to insult from Chinese underlings, as appears to have been the case; while the occurrence adds one more to the lamentable catalogue of failures, which tend to embolden the Chinese in their contemptuous course of conduct toward the British authorities. And this, it is to be feared, may be ultimately reflected on British merchants; who have hitherto never failed in obtaining attention, and, not unusually, satisfactory answers to remonstrances made at the city gate. It is much to be wished that the third superintendent had afforded his countrymen an opportunity of supporting him at the gate; and had this been done, even after the first repulse, we have not a doubt that the same success would have attended the mission as we had lately the pleasure of recording in the case of a British merchant; who, with the support of his friends, maintained his post at the gate for a whole day, and at last, by evincing a determination to pass the night there alone, if not attended to, he succeeded in having his address received by the Kwang-Heep at 8 P. M.

We have no hesitation in saying, however, that we consider it derogatory to any British functionary to go through

the humiliating form of presenting an address at the gate. And we earnestly join in the prayer contained in the late petition to His Majesty, that he will not "permit any future commissioner to set his foot on the shores of China, until ample assurance is afforded of a reception and treatment suitable to the dignity of his commission."

In our columns will be found the translation of a letter signed "*Habakkuk*", taken from the *Chronica de Macao* of the 19th instant, and also some observations on it from our correspondent, *Delta*. We are extremely glad to know that the columns of the "*Chronica de Macao*" are open to such communications; the collision of ideas and opinions is always productive of good and increase of knowledge. For ourselves, we invite the most unrestrained discussion on the *China question*, not in the least fearing that the policy of Great Britain will be such as to do her honor.

*Delta*, very good naturedly, supposes "*Habakkuk*" to have been ironically inclined when he penned his epistle to the Editor of the *Chronica de Macao*; but we are sure that he was in most melancholy earnest; and we consider it as the ridiculous attempt of an anonymous and unknown individual to weigh in his own small balance the thoughts and deeds of others. His assumption and presumption are not small when he tells the world that his letter is necessary to repel the pretensions of the English in China; which he is modestly pleased to term *unwise, unjust, and very absurd*. Argument he has none, for he has no premises. But he has allowed himself the liberty of pronouncing on a question in which the honor and important mercantile interests of the British nation are concerned; and that with a bold latitude wholly unbecoming anyone when differing in opinion from the many. When we take his own assertion for the goodness of his heart, he must allow us to doubt the soundness of his head; for he seems to forget that all his assertions cut both ways; and a complaint of the opium trade comes with a good grace from a native of that country whose merchants first introduced it into China, and still persevere in its introduction as far as their means can allow! His lament, therefore, for the small progress made by the true religion should be rung in the ears of his own countrymen, who certainly first opened the gates for the introduction of this most odious drug, and still do all they can to keep them open.

#### FIRE AT MACAO.

#### DESTRUCTION OF ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.

On Monday night the 26th instant this ancient and superb edifice was totally destroyed by fire. From its conspicuous situation, standing on almost the highest ground within the walls of Macao, the grand and awful sight of the blazing pile was visible to the whole city. The fire originated in the guard-house, which was a part of the building, and occupied by soldiers. The church was built by the jesuits in 1602. We hope to see a full account of this melancholy event in the next *Chronica de Macao*.

#### COMMERCIAL POLICY OF TURKEY.

The Chinese are said to be a people either just above or just below the Turks. There may be many points of resemblance between the two nations, as there are, indeed, between all Asiatics; but that the Turks hold the highest place when their foreign and commercial policy is considered there cannot be a doubt. The following extract from Met ul-loch's Dictionary of commerce will prove the right of the Moslems to be esteemed as a far more liberal nation than the self-sufficient sons of Han. (2d edition, page 384)

*Commercial Policy of the Turks.*—It is singular that as respects commerce, the policy of the Turkish government, whether originating in design or carelessness, is entitled to the highest praise. "No restrictions," says Mr. Thornton, "are laid on commerce, except in the instance of a general prohibition of exporting the articles necessary for the support of human life to foreign countries, especially from the capital, where alone it is rigorously enforced; and this impolitic restraint will no doubt be removed, when the Turkish government shall become sensible, that what is intended as the means of securing abundance, is, in fact, the sole cause of that scarcity which is sometimes experienced. With this one exception, commerce is perfectly free and unfettered. Every article of foreign or domestic growth or manufacture is conveyed into every port, and over every province, without any interference on the part of the magistrates, after pay-

ment of the duties. On this subject I speak from actual experience, and may appeal to every foreign or native merchant in Turkey for its general truth." (*Present state of Turkey*, vol. i. p. 82.)

The duties, too, are extremely moderate being only three per cent. on imports, and as much on exports; so that in almost all that relates to her commercial regulations, Turkey is entitled to read a lesson to the most civilised European powers; and this she has done in a very able manner, in an official paper published in the *Moniteur Ottoman*, in September, 1832. We extract a few paragraphs from this very interesting document.

"It is recognised throughout Europe that it would be useful to the great majority to substitute, for the system of prohibitions, that of liberty, which theoretical men advocate; the difficulty is, to find means to separate the future from the past without a violent rupture. Hence the difficulties of government in satisfying all the exigencies of agriculture, industry, and commerce, driven in a circle where every measure in favour of one, acts immediately in an inverse sense on the other. The endeavour is vain to establish, between so many crossing interests, a factitious equilibrium which absolute liberty of exchange alone can give.

"Thus, one of the most important questions which occupies the meditation of statesmen in Europe, is, to discover how the palings which pen commerce up in narrow spaces may be thrown down without shocks that might endanger public order.

"Good sense, tolerance, and hospitality, have long ago done for the Ottoman empire, what the other states of Europe are endeavouring to effect by more or less happy political combinations. Since the throne of the sultans has been elevated at Constantinople, commercial prohibitions have been unknown; they opened all the ports of their empire to the commerce, to the manufactures, to the territorial produce of the Occident, or, to say better, of the whole world. Liberty of commerce has reigned here without limits, as large, as extended as it was possible to be.

"Never has the divan dreamed, under any pretext of national interest, or even of reciprocity, of restricting that faculty which has been exercised, and is to this day, in the most unlimited sense, by all the nations who wish to furnish a portion of the consumption of this vast empire, and to share in the produce of its territory.

"Here every object of exchange is admitted, and circulated without meeting any obstacle other than the payment of an infinitely small portion of the value to the Custom-house. The chimera of a balance of trade never entered into heads sensible enough not to dream of calculating whether there was most profit in buying or selling. Thus the markets of Turkey, supplied from all countries, refusing no objects which mercantile spirit puts in circulation, and imposing no charge on the vessels that transport them, are seldom or never the scenes of those disordered movements occasioned by the sudden deficiency of such or such merchandise, which, exorbitantly raising prices are the scourges of the lower orders, by unsettling their habits, and by inflicting privations. From the system of restrictions and prohibitions arise those devouring tides and ebbs which sweep away in a day the labour of years, and convert commerce into a career of alarms and perpetual dangers. In Turkey, where, this system does not exist, these disastrous effects are unknown.

"The extreme moderation of the duties is the complement of this régime of commercial liberty: and in no portion of the globe are the officers charged with the collection, of more confiding facility for the valuations, and of so decidedly conciliatory a spirit in every transaction regarding commerce.

"Away with the supposition that these facilities granted to strangers, are concessions extorted from weakness! The dates of the contracts termed capitulations, which establish the rights actually enjoyed by foreign merchants, recall periods at which the Mussulman power was altogether predominant in Europe. The first capitulation which France obtained was in 1535, from Soliman the Canonist (the Magnificent). The dispositions of these contracts have become antiquated, the fundamental principles remain. Thus, 300 years ago, the sultans, by an act of munificence and of reason, anticipated the most ardent desires of civilised Europe, and proclaimed unlimited freedom of commerce."

Dear Mr. Editor,

Some of my friends came to me a good deal excited, and informed me there was a formidable attack in the new Macao newspaper on our recent petition to our sovereign. I got hold of the letter alluded to, signed "*Habakkuk*"; and you may judge of my surprise and pleasure when instead of an opponent I found we had to hail in "*Habakkuk*," a zealous (though perhaps not a prudent) friend to our cause. The mistake originates naturally enough; "*Habakkuk*" either writes in another language and is badly translated, or he is not sufficiently versed in Portuguese to deal in irony; for it turned out my friends had mistaken his irony for argument and his argument for irony. I am not much astonished at this: in matters merely personal it is not every one who knows when the laugh is with him: or at him: so in "*Habakkuk*" we have another assistant:—lung may be continue to write. Yet that others, not so well versed in our Chinese politics as you, Mr. Editor and I are, may run into no mistake, I just touch on two or three points to throw into stronger relief the irony contained in it: thus, a series of horrid crimes, and wrongs, and rashnesses are mustered up against the English petitioners; and then we are told the "venerable," Mr.—signed it: "any one who runs may read"—is it not plain that *Habakkuk*'s intention is to show the absurdity of one of this gentleman's prudence and goodness signing a document if it had contained such serious faults? Again, the illustration of the "*Bees*:"—there must be a Bee in that bonnet that cannot perceive it is the over-pr-



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valence of drones in the hive "*Habakkuk*" means to drive at. He goes on to talk of the *want of gratitude* of the English towards China: can any irony be stronger than this?—From Jack on the fore-castle to the venerable premier of Great Britain, will any Englishman be found to say he feels one particle of *gratitude to the chinese*?—They have traded largely with us—for their own gain—but gratitude!—for what have we to be grateful?—is it for contempt?—is it because they call us, "Misbeliever, cut throat dog, and spit upon my Jewish gaberdine?"—Is it for *barking us* (as their emperor calls it) till hardly the inner rind is left?—is it for starving, imprisoning, and ultimately causing the death, under insult, of a nobleman, the representative of our country?—gratitude! the feeling of jack is to express his sense of gratitude through a long 18 pounder; and the persuasion of the venerable earl must be, "We will best show them our *gratitude* by making ourselves respected."

Yet my silly friends could not discover irony in the word *gratitude*, as applied by an Englishman to China.

So again, on the immensity of the commerce; the larger it is, the more desirable to have it on equitable terms; as if the silk would be allowed to *rot*, or the tea-trees to *wither*, because an English ship paid £100 of port dues instead of £700,

Then, can a harder hit be given to those who put all sort of things into our petition, which it does not contain an allusion to, than where *Habakkuk* talks of, "*division of kingdoms and provinces*";—when the force we petitioners specify as sufficient is an express declaration we want no divisions nor no provinces, or we would have asked for 40 regiments of Sepoys and half as many of British troops, to attempt such an object.

On the subject of opium alone, my worthy friend, *Habakkuk*, seems a little out of temper; and had he not began by stating he was not a *morador*, his tone would have led me to suppose that it was the crime being committed at Lintin not at Macao—not the crime itself which galled him.

Religion is a subject I never myself touch on; but it is known to me that an influential party of venerable men here consider acquiescence by H. M. in the prayer of our petition as most likely to benefit the propagation of true religion amongst the chinese.

I now make my bow to "*Habakkuk*," and sincerely hope soon to see him resume his strain of argument, only a little better translated; or, what may suit as well, I pledge myself to make his productions intelligible to my countrymen.

DELTA.

## PETITION OF BRITISH SUBJECTS AT CANTON.

(From the *Chronica de Macao* 19th January, 1835.)

Mr. Editor,

I beg of you as an especial favor to publish in your journal the following exposition, which is much required to repel indiscreet, unjust, and very absurd pretensions.

I am not a chinese, neither am I a native of Macao, nor am I a *morador* of the city; but I am born with a good heart which always leans to the side of reason and justice; therefore I cannot be indifferent to a hostile and causeless aggression, such as is a certain petition of the English in Canton and Macao;—and among others who have not shunned it is the venerable Mr. ———— in which they direct their sovereign to attack, injure, insult, and humble the chinese empire: this empire, the patriarch of monarchies, that is to say, one of the oldest, that has maintained itself for many thousand years by the maxims of its own laws, which resemble more the wisdom of the Bees than any known work of the sciences of the philosophers from which sprung the Machiavellian policy of Europe, where they attack each other without warning, and dismember kingdoms and provinces as we divide victuals. These English, Mr. Editor, have, by this proceeding, shown themselves most ungrateful to the chinese: they have not remembered; or, blinded by their pride, they have not calculated the worth and the immense quantity of the produce both of their Asiatic possessions and of the mother country which this great empire consumes; that she promotes a most extensive navigation, by which a vast number of European sailors and officers are maintained, of whom many retire every year most wealthy, to aggrandize England. They have not taken into account that about 20 millions of the precious metals are exported to their part of Asia as well as to Europe, besides the return of their ships freighted with what is required for the increase of their mercantile circulation. They, on account of their long consciences, have not feared to commit the crime of wringing from China, yearly, an incalculable sum of money, the proceeds of the introduction of 15 a 20,000 Chests of opium, a drug which only serves to pervert the morals of China; and, after the manner of the Buccaneers, to avail themselves of Lintin and Capingmoon for the better introduction of this article, which the most immoral of all ideas could alone excite to the injury of the health and social system of a nation which, until this detestable introduction, ever was the soberest and most vir-

tuous of any known; which never did the least ill to Europe, either in thought or deed; whose population of 300 millions is solely employed in cultivating the soil, from whose industry the whole world is supplied with that which is most necessary. What a want of calculation!—what blindness in these men who only listen to the dictates of bullying pride:—this is the reason why the true religion is with so much difficulty propagated in this empire; and what terrible consequences may not be produced by what these hotheaded gentlemen seek—but *the gates of hell shall not prevail against it*. Yet it may be hoped that H. B. M. William the 4th, in his council of wise ministers will not assent to such requisitions, with views of maintaining and establishing the royal rights that he enjoys. I am, Mr. Editor,

Your obedient Servant, HABAKKUK.

We are happy to learn that the trials which are being made in England, to ascertain the rate of sailing of many of the ships lately built by the surveyors of the navy on improved principles, are not disregarded in this distant quarter; but that they have given birth to a spirited emulation between the American and British ships at Lintin. It is well known that the merchant vessels of the United States are the fastest that sail the seas; their builders having paid more attention to this most essential quality of a ship than to construct them for the stowage of large cargoes; although we have heard that their skill in ship-building is lately so much improved that the vessels now built in the U. S. and called, by way of *sobriquet*, "*Kettle-bottoms*," combine great capacity with extreme speed; the ventricle of the elephant with the limbs of the greyhound. However perfect a ship may be in her proportions; although her *lines* are all lines of beauty, her rate of sailing must depend greatly on her *trim*, and on the size and rake of her masts and yards. A report of a trial between the American brig *John Gilpin*, Captain Walsh, and the British brig *Fairy*, Captain McKay, has been handed to us, and we publish it with much pleasure, being convinced that such rivalry must be productive of good; and we are sure that sea-commanders are as proud of the speed of their vessels as ever were the owners of Eclipse or Childers.

They started twice, and the *Fairy* weathered, both times, about a mile and a half on the *Gilpin*. Each time the *Fairy* started about fifty yards on the weather quarter of the *Gilpin*, and whilst standing on the starboard tack the *Fairy* both fore reached and went to windward; in stays the *Fairy* went round in a much shorter time, and on the larboard tack she went equally fast to windward, but the *Gilpin* fore-reached about one point from the time they tacked, until she bore up, but was always *abast* the *Fairy's* beam; both trials were much alike, and equally in favor of the *Fairy*, she having given the *Gilpin* her royals.

We understand the British brig *Governor Findlay* is also entered for a trial. We shall always be ready to give publicity, through the columns of the Register, to such praiseworthy exertions.

## ETIQUETTE IN CHINESE TARTARY.

(*Calcutta Journal*, Vol. 5. No. 263. Pages 375 & 461.)

In these holiday times, when all business is cast to the winds and pleasure alone is regarded by the chinese, we beg to submit to our readers some illustrations of chinese character in almost the farthest west of their extensive yet compact empire.

The first following extract is from the fourth of a series of letters describing a tour in the Himalaya mountains in 1821; and the second is from some remarks, "*On the letters from the Himalaya*."

*Tour in the Himalaya*.—Hearing of a Lama who was conversant in Hindoostanee, and could write the Tartar language, and under the expectation of being stopped by the chinese at Bekhur, I thought it judicious to make use of his talents in communicating to the Garpan, or Governor of Garoo, by letter, my wish to pass the frontier, and tender my respects to his authority. I sent for him, and on the 18th we conversed together upon the subject: he proved himself intelligent and completely familiar with three languages, viz. Hindoe, Tartar, and Koonowuree; he could also write the Nagree, Tankree, and the Tartar characters, Oome and Oehen, carve upon stone, and make wooden blocks for printing sacred sentences. He was acquainted with the complaisance exacted by the Chinese in their correspondence, and had been in the habit of writing to them on the part of the Bussahir Rajship.

In the course of conversation, he told me significantly that H. and P. marred their hopes, by sending to Garoo so adverse a token of friendship as a sword. This being received as a challenge to fight, was returned; and with it the sentiments of the Chinese so impressively designed on the hieroglyphical painting, which all at Soobathoo saw; and further, the material omission of a silk scarf to accompany the present, agreeably to the usage of the country, was a quite sufficient reason for not accepting it, had it been the finest specimen of British ingenuity.

The hieroglyphical painting your correspondent mentions, exhibited at Soobathoo, which was returned in answer to two former travellers, with the ill-judged present of a sword they had sent to Garoo, as a token of friendship, but which according to the Chinese notions of etiquette, was interpreted as an insult, and a challenge to fight—is worthy of peculiar notice. This was a most extraordinary production; and if we regulate our ideas by the force of the symbolical expressions, we shall perceive the Chinese character in a more intense light than in all the compiled experience of our ill-conducted embassies. The painting was of about the same size and proportions as a leaf of the Europe copy of the Asiatic Researches, and showed a considerable share of talent for so obscure a region as the frontier of Tartary. In the floor of the design were five animals in relief, of the form of swine, but each having a proboscis: perhaps the nearest resemblance to an elephant that their crude ideas could suggest: upon their backs was an enraged tiger, apparently master of his prey, drawn with great expression; but while this trial of strength is deciding, the tiger is pounced upon by an enormous bird, the eagle, or the roc of romance, his falcon beak piercing the head, and having a claw fixed in each of the elephants, his vast spread of wing indicating at the same time great power.

In a corner of the drawing are seen standing the two Feringhees, in the dress they probably then wore, with a disconsolate but steady eye, directed to the high Table Land. Over their heads was a sword, (perhaps the one sent), dripping blood, suspended by a hair; at their feet, and a little in front on the China side, lay a snake; in their rear, also close at their feet, was a hornet or rather a spider, weaving a snare, and a mouse or such like animal, as if endeavouring to catch it.

At the top of the picture, at each end, and above a few striped clouds, were the sun and moon opposite each other. Such, to the best of my recollection were the features of the painting; and if we can annihilate the fugitive impression of the production being an occult resemblance to national character, dramatic vagaries, or any thing equally as unmeaning, into which they stuck the two Europeans, it requires neither ingenuity nor discernment, to discover the allusion to our Indian Government. An explanation of the symbolical figures in the Tartar character, was given below the margin, which was translated into Hindoe or some other language, and accompanied it. The substance was to the following effect:—

"Strength is not given to the elephant proportioned to his bulk. The tiger, an inferior animal, is often his successful adversary; but while he may rule over the country of the elephants, his energy will fail to preponderate amongst tribes of another form and habits; or that power is often betrayed by its own confidence. Those who desire to live in peace with others, should be circumspect towards themselves;—or freely, that 'the collision of power will produce a ruinous shock to both;' and such other gentle admonitions, as well as I now recollect, and which receive greater force when coupled with the oral sentiments of the Chinese at Bekhur; who plainly said, that great empires on terms of equality will best preserve their friendship at a distance, (parted by a wide summunder); that we were a grasping race, but we had enough to look after already.

From the whole of this we may reasonably conclude, that the elephants, or swine with proboscis, represent the Native Powers in India, monstrous and formidable in appearance, subjugated and domiciled by the greater activity and courage of the tiger, symbolically expressive of the British sway in India: who although rulers of the soil, may yet yield their supremacy to a more favored race of beings, (the Chinese), as signified by the imperial eagle covering by its extended wings all India; while the sun and moon illuminating the picture, indicate the celestial protection. The singular position of the two Europeans with the spider weaving a snare at their feet, and the snake, watchful for the entangled prey, and the blood-dripping sword darting from the skies, was too impressive to require comment. Something to the foregoing effect came across the genius of the then possessor of the painting, who is a very good judge in other things; but the design was so intense, and the translation so energetic, that it required no stretch of ingenuity to detect the allusion. Others more fertile in extravagancies may account for the number five, and be able to class them and the bird with known genera, and make a better tale altogether; but in the mean time, we may attend to the moral, that success is not security.

It was not my intention to have dilated so widely upon an incident which only corroborated the national character of that extraordinary country; since this might have been done at the time, now two years ago, and with better effect from a fresh memory and livelier imagination; but as an explanatory reference to the subject so gently handled in the letter, and for the purpose of showing that the remotest portions of this vast domain are ruled by the same rigorous and suspicious vigilance as prevails in Pekin itself, and that the tenets of the government are pre-emptory to the extended limits of its authority, the notice may not have been unworthily made. The painting is likely to be in Calcutta; and a *fac simile* of it in the hands of your commendable engraver, would form a curious record of the adventurers.

Your correspondent further observes, that besides the preposterous error of sending a sword as a token of peace, "the material omission of a Silk Scarf to accompany the present, agreeably to the usage of the country, was a quite sufficient reason for not accepting it, had it been the finest specimen of British ingenuity." In illustration of this, I may mention, that Turner particularly remarks upon this indispensable custom, a disregard of which would have proved quite as effectual as the opinionative protest of the English ambassador against the established usage of a foreign court! As Turner's work is not in many hands, and those who have it may not know where to look for the information, it may be permitted to transcribe the whole passage, which may be useful to future travellers in those regions: he gives it with his usual clearness of expression.

"I did not omit to return by the messenger who waited upon me proper acknowledgment for the polite attentions of the Regent and Soopoon Choomboo: I sent, at the same time, a white silk scarf to each; for this is an offering invariably attendant on every intercourse of ceremony, as well in Tibet as in Bootan. A similar piece of silk is always transmitted under cover with letters, even from the most distant places, whether they be merely complimentary, or relate to public business of importance; and indeed between people of every rank and station in life, the presenting a silk scarf, constantly forms an essential part of the ceremonial of salutation. If persons of equal rank meet, an exchange takes place; if a superior is approached, he holds out his hand to receive the scarf, and a similar one is thrown across

the shoulders of the inferior by the hand of an attendant, at the moment of his dismissal. The colour that is employed on this occasion is either white or crimson; but the latter is less frequently used, white appearing to have an universal preference. This manufacture is of a thin texture, resembling that sort of Chinese stuff called "pelong," and is remarkable for the purity of its glossy whiteness. They are commonly damasked, and the sacred words, "Om Manee Padme Om," are usually interwoven near both ends, which terminate in a fringe. They differ materially in size and quality, and are commonly proportioned, by him who presents them to his own condition, and the degree of respect he means to pay his guest. Trivial and unmeaning as this custom may appear to Europeans, long and general practice has here attached to it the highest importance. I could obtain no determinate information as to its meaning or origin; but I find that it has indeed a most extensive prevalence. It is observed, as I have before noticed, in all the territory of the Daeb Raja; it obtains throughout Tibet; it extends from Turkistan to the confines of the Great Desert; it is practised in China, and I doubt not, reaches to the limits of Manchew Tartary. I view it merely in the light of an emblem of friendship, and a pledge of amity. In the course of my travels, every person who visited me, observed this mode of salutation; and as we were among a people not very conversant with the various customs of different nations, and who probably would have considered any obvious deviation from their own, in no very favorable point of view, I never hesitated when waiting upon the chief, to salute him in his own way. The letters I received in Tibet and Bootan were constantly accompanied by a Pelong scarf, and in conformity with the custom, I always sent one in return. Of so much moment, indeed, in their estimation, is the observance of this formality, that Mr. Goodlad, the Resident at Rungpore, informed me that the Rajah of Bootan once returned to him a letter he had forwarded from the Governor General, merely because it came unattended with this bulky incumbrance, to testify its authenticity."

**Hoppo's family.** January 1st. The arrival of the new hoppo's family at Canton is reported. They come from Peking, and are said to amount to two hundred in all, and all Mantchou Tartars. If we may judge by the number of this train, we may suppose that the post of hoppo of the port of Canton is well thought of at court, or he would not retain such a suite of servants and expectant followers. (*Chinese Repository*.)

It appears that access to the Canton river through the Boca Tigris for H. M. ships and to the local government for H. M. officers, was much easier some years ago than at present. The following extract from Captain Broughton's voyage of discovery to the north pacific ocean, in H. M. sloop Providence and her tender, will show satisfactorily that the officers of the Canton government of that day were neither so suspicious nor unfriendly as they have lately proved themselves.

It was the tender that Captain Broughton brought up to Whampoa, a schooner of 87 tons which he had purchased on a former visit to Macao. The Providence was wrecked on the 17th of May, 1797, on a coral reef near the island of Typinsan.—There is no mention of previous application for a pilot at Macao.

June 4th. At daylight we got under way with a fine breeze, and at 20 h. 1797. we were abreast of Lintin. A boat was dispatched from hence to Macao with an officer to acquaint the governor with my return, and to order provisions.

With a strong flood-tide we soon passed through the Boca Tigris, and discovered 13 large ships at anchor up the river. At 5 h. we were visited by several of their boats, who informed us they were homeward-bound East Indiamen. They obligingly offered us every assistance, and we pursued our course up the river, having no occasion to accept their civilities at present. At 8 h. when above the second bar, keeping too near the starboard shore, we got a-ground, and remained so till 10 h., when we hove off into the stream, and continued at anchor till day light; at which time we got under way, and by 8 A. M. came to an anchor Whampoa in four fathoms.

I immediately proceeded up to Canton in the pinnace, to consult with the supercargoes in procuring provisions, and to regulate the distribution of the seamen into the India ships. About noon I reached the English factory, and waiting upon Mr. Hall, the chief, I soon arranged my business (the captains of the Indiamen being on the spot); and in the afternoon the schooner left Whampoa to remain at the second bar till I returned in the pinnace.

6th. In the morning I had a conference with one of the principal hong merchants, who was deputed from the city to enquire into the particulars of my arrival, with the reasons for so doing. In the presence of Mr. Hall I explained the cause of my coming up to Whampoa; requesting at the same time the Chinese government would supply my wants before I quitted the river. He then left us to report the same.

7th. The afternoon was cool and pleasant after the rain, but the following day we had excessive heat. Not finding it necessary to remain any longer to expedite our receiving refreshments, which Mr. Hall was pleased to take upon himself, I took my leave of the gentlemen of the factory, to whom I am under great obligation for their kind attentions; and in four hours and a half I reached the second bar.

8th. In the morning we were visited by a mandarine of the first rank, who seemed very desirous to see the vessel, which being permitted, he assured us our wants should be immediately supplied, now he was convinced who and what we were; but from the report given into the city, they were in doubt, and he was obliged to come on board to satisfy himself before permission could be granted. These good intentions were of little use to us as I purposed sailing with all expedition to Macao, after receiving what we required from the East India ships.

# THE CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

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(Advertisements, see Price Current.)

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

## CANTON.

The American vessel DUNCAN, Randall, from Liverpool the 2nd of september, has brought English papers up to that date, but they do not contain any important news, or matter of great public interest. The parliament was not to meet until february, and some severe remarks on this delay and neglect of the business of the nation were made by the London press.

The British vessels, UPTON CASTLE, Duggan, from Singapore and Calcutta, and VESTAL, Taylor from Manila and Sydney, have also arrived at Lintin.

We have been kindly favoured with the loan of some English papers, of august and the 1st of september, brought by the Duncan, from which we learn that Earl Grey has been received with much distinction in the north of England. Several addresses were presented to him at Newcastle, and a public dinner was to be given to him in Edinburgh, on a day after the 15th of september. Whether the lord chancellor Brougham would be present was not known; but it was supposed, if these two great men met, that some secrets relative to the dissensions in the cabinet, which occasioned the dissolution of lord Grey's ministry, might escape from both, unless they were extremely cautious. It is said that lord Durham may be the new lord lieutenant and Sir J. C. Hobhouse, Bt. the secretary for Ireland; and Mr. Speaker Sutton elevated to the peerage, and succeeded in the house of commons by Mr. Littleton, the late secretary for Ireland.

A reform of the house of peers is freely discussed by the press in England, as being absolutely necessary to give due effect to the late reform of the house of commons. The only reform that can be impressed on that assembly, called by one of their own body, lord Chesterfield, "a hospital of incurables," is the making it elective instead of hereditary: and here some of the nicest and most secret springs of human nature and policy will be touched. We consider the honors of the peerage to have been much too profusely scattered—and that for some not very honorable political purposes—ever since the accession of the house of Hanover. If you have a house of peers, the "valiant and the wise only should be separated from the mass of mankind" to compose it. So says fra Paolo, of Venice.

Ireland is still distracted by the religious and political agitation of both orangemen and romanists. A great meeting was held in Dublin by the high church party on the 15th of August, and a grand banquet given to lord Winchelsea, who had left England for the express purpose of attending the meeting. Lord Roden presided. This proceeding, of course, immediately originated a similar one from the adherents of O'Connell, to whom a dinner was given at Waterford on the 16th of August.

In another column will be found some extracts from the *Morning Herald* and *Courier*, relating to the claims of the officers of the maritime service of the E. I. company. The testimony of lord Strathallan, one of the ablest men who ever

presided over the company's China establishment (when Mr. Drummond), is alike honorable to himself and to the highly respectable body of officers whose cause he has voluntarily advocated: well designated in the *Morning Herald* as the most useful class of servants the company ever possessed. We offer our sincere congratulations on the successful issue of the ballot at the E. I. house, and on the tardy justice thus publicly wrung from the court of directors.

The news from Portugal is interesting. Don Pedro and the young queen returned to Lisbon on the 7th of august, highly gratified with their visit to Oporto. The cortes were to assemble on the 15th, and the liberty of the press was to be one of the first subjects to occupy the attention of the members. In another column will be found a short account of the meeting of the cortes.

In Spain the civil war is prosecuted in a rather desultory manner by both parties; but the Biscayan partisan, Zumalacarraguy, has been accused of some very barbarous deeds, even of fusillading the wretched inhabitants of some poor villages. The Spanish minister of finance, M. de Toreno, brought forward his plan on the 7th of august, which caused an alarm amongst the holders of Spanish bonds in London, where a meeting was called on the subject, Mr. Weeding in the chair.

A full account of the proceedings will be found in the morning *Heralds* of the 19th and 22nd of august. An express from Madrid of the 23rd of august brought the intelligence that the finance project of count Toreno had been rejected by a majority of the committee of the procuradores, who had come to the determination of paying off the whole of the cortes bonds, with the full amount of the interest due upon them.

A large majority of the committee showed a disinclination to recognise the debt contracted in France since 1823; but the question was not decided. Intelligence received from Bayonne on the 1st of september represents Don Carlos and his immediate followers as being in a wretched state of destitution, and continually moving before pursuing parties of the royalist forces.

The project of succession to the Spanish crown was introduced in the chamber of proceres on the 8th of august. Don Carlos and his children are to be cut off for ever.

The insurrection in Syria, which had begun to assume an aspect sufficiently alarming to the power and independence of the ruler of Egypt, Mahomed Ali, has been crushed.

## CHINESE TARIFF. 中国关税

We have already adverted in a former number to the necessity of establishing a regular tariff. If any such proposition were made the answer would be,—conform to old established regulations and let the hong merchants pay the duties for you. But as we all know that the old established regulations put a stop to every improvement, we ought for a moment to over-look them, and ask for regulations equally well founded upon old custom, and, in fact, still more venerable on account of their pre-existence, to the present order of things. 仍, 根據老定章辦理, 功與全性上的事無異也。

But, whilst we demand a regular tariff, let us not forget, that this is in strict accordance to the laws of the celestial

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empire. According to the imperial law, the tariff is to be stuck up in every customhouse, to prevent extortion. Even under existing circumstances, as printing in China is very cheap, a Chinese copy with a translation might be placed in every foreign merchant's office, and the amount of duties paid according to this tariff. Nevertheless, if the Hong merchants will perform the friendly office of paying before hand, let them do so, we have not the least objection. Our new hoppo, having come lately from the very abode of compassion, will, doubtless, oblige the whole foreign community by furnishing them with a true copy of the tariff.

Experience has shown that excessive duties, instead of increasing, powerfully contribute to diminish revenue, at the same time that they give rise to a vast amount of smuggling and demoralisation, which it is impossible to get rid of otherwise than by reduction. This general principle applies still more forcibly to China. Would there be as many ships at Lintin, if the duties were not so high, or would smuggling be carried on to such extent? For the mere sake of self interest, and increasing the imperial revenue, the present system should be changed, and both parties will doubtless be thereby benefitted. We would ask, who is at present the greatest loser?—is it not the imperial treasury?—how long will our celestial friends be in learning to promote their true interests in a direct way!

It is, besides, the bounden duty of government, to make the interests of a few submit to those of the many; and there is plainly, neither sense nor justice in inflicting an injury on the public by imposing duties, not for the sake of revenue, the only legitimate purpose for which they can be imposed, but to enable a limited number of individuals to linger on in disadvantageous businesses. This principle, which amounts to a truism, is laid down by McCulloch, and strongly calls to our mind the system of Hong. Is not the con-soo fund, and any similar imposition, a bane to the revenues, and would not the advantage be far greater if the hoppo and his underlings received high salaries, and were put out of the way of temptation?

Let it not again be said, that every independent state has a right to levy duties at pleasure. This maxim we will not contest, for it would be unreasonable to contradict it; but we assert, that no government has any right to introduce fraud and extortion to the detriment of its own and foreign trade.

We are aware, that it profits very little to talk of our grievances, when redress is considered utterly impossible; but we wish to weaken the argument, which is constantly brought forward to counteract every improvement, that foreigners ought to trade according to the laws of a country where they reside by the compassion of the autocrat. If fraud and extortions can be considered synonymous with laws, the social order of the human species is dissolved, and every tyrant has an unbounded scope for carrying his unjust views into execution.

Situated as we are, we nevertheless do not doubt but our affairs will soon be placed on a better footing, and we are therefore anxious to dwell upon the most essential points for the success of our trade; and amongst these we consider a regular tariff, as holding a prominent rank.

## PORTUGAL.

The session of the Portuguese Cortes was opened on the 15th instant, by the regent, Don Pedro. The day was magnificent. The spacious and commodious hall of the deputies was crowded by all who were fortunate enough to obtain tickets of admission. The British, French, Spanish, Swedish, and Belgian ministers, with their secretaries, occupied a tribune on the left of the throne, opposite that provided for the royal family, who were attended by admiral Napier, the bishop of Coimbra, and several persons of distinction, with the members of the household. A gallery was filled with ladies of rank, and altogether about a thousand persons were present. About one o'clock the national air was played by the band to announce the arrival of the regent, who took his seat in a chair under the throne, and having desired the peers and deputies to be seated, proceeded to read his opening speech, which is too long for insertion in a weekly paper. It seems to have given satisfaction to the Portuguese.—*The Albion*, September 1st, 1834.

## THE EAST INDIA COMPANY'S MARITIME SERVICE.

This is the day appointed for the ballot at the East India House, to confirm the amendment of Mr. WEEDING relative to the compensation to be

awarded to the Company's maritime service; and, doubtless, the scrutineer's announcement will vindicate the character of the company from the obloquy of illiberality, from a partiality of conduct toward a most meritorious set of men, which would sadly tarnish the past munificence of these merchant princes of the east. In the ordinary transactions of life it is often very difficult to account for the motives which influence men in their actions; but we confess that it is still more difficult to explain the real motives of the court of direction towards the most useful class of servants they ever possessed. Poverty is not the cause, for one of their proprietors, in an able letter, which appears in this Journal, showed to the contrary, and thus confirmed our previous assertion that the court was not entitled to that plea. This also exposes the hollowness of that mock sympathy which has been expressed for the interests of the natives of India, since the commercial assets of the company have been proved sufficiently ample to meet the extra charge. As the company were never before placed in their present situation, they cannot want a precedent to guide them in compensating the officers of the service who have lost their employment in consequence of the abrogation of the company's monopoly, which is admitted on all hands to have been arranged with the government on terms highly advantageous to the interests of the whole body of proprietors.

But if a precedent be necessary, we have one in the instance of the more than liberal compensation awarded to the company's supercargoes at Canton, whose occupation, like *Othello's*, ceased with the company's monopoly. We, therefore, put it to the common sense of the directors and the proprietors, whether it would not be an act of marked injustice to give almost princely pensions to the men who loaded the company's ships at Canton, and doom the active and gallant fellows who conducted those valuable cargoes through the perils of a long and dangerous voyage into the port of London, to a pittance scarcely equal to what has already been awarded to some of their menial servants, and which, if the station in life of the two parties are considered, will not bear comparison. It is unnecessary for us to combat the other and numerous arguments put forth on the part of the close-fisted trustees of the Indian territory. It would be like fighting a succession of vapours. But to return to the point, the justness of these claims has been admitted, and, as we have said before, if the principle is good, it is equally good to act upon it. We need not again urge the merits of the service; the past value of their exertions on behalf of the company's interests is too well known to the proprietors, and their services in their country's cause are too well known to their countrymen to need further commendation from us. We trust that the result of the ballot will show that the spirit of an equitable generosity has annulled the bitterness of party feeling and the undue influence of patronage. The maritime servants of the company will then receive no more than their due, and we have no doubt that the Indian minister will sanction the vote.—*The Morning Herald*, August 20.

## COPY OF A TESTIMONIAL, VOLUNTARILY TRANSMITTED BY LORD VISCOUNT STRATHALLAN,

LATE CHIEF OF THE HON. EAST INDIA COMPANY'S FACTORY AT CANTON, TO THE COMMITTEE OF COMMANDERS AND OFFICERS OF THE MARITIME SERVICE.

Having been in constant and intimate communication with the commanders and officers of the Honorable East India Company's maritime service during a residence of 20 years in China, and possessing ample opportunities of appreciating their worth, I can bear an unreserved and impartial testimony, not only to their professional merits as seamen and navigators, the latter unrivalled, I firmly believe, by any other service in the world, but to their unremitting attention to the interests of their employers, to the efficiency of their ships at all times, both in a political and commercial point of view, and to their attachment to that service of which so many have shown themselves such bright ornaments, and which, indeed, needs no other proofs than the distinction to which numbers of it have attained in other arduous and responsible situations, filled by them on their retirement from that service, often tending alike to the advancement of science, and to the security and protection of that great national property committed to their charge.

There can be, I should imagine, but one opinion of the advantages that have been derived from the meritorious discharge of those duties by the commanders and officers of this distinguished service, composed of men often of high birth, and of the best education, and who, as far as my information goes, have invariably looked upon themselves as especially attached and belonging to that great and powerful company, whose service they entered at an early age, looking forward confidently to a provision to support them in their declining years, should they fail acquiring a competency while health and the approbation of their employers admitted of their continuance in it; and I cannot but suppose, when the suppression of the company's pursuits was determined on, entailing the extinction of this highly useful and distinguished maritime service, that it must have been in the contemplation of the legislature to grant an adequate compensation to those members of it thus deprived of their bread, and who, from age and other adventitious circumstances, could not find other employment; nor can I doubt that his Majesty's government and the East India company will, in furtherance of the expressed opinion of the legislature, deal equally liberally by this class of company's servants, as I understand has been done by others.

(Signed)

STRATHALLAN.

Hayes-grove, August 14, 1834.

Yesterday a special general court of proprietors was held at the East India House, for the purpose of taking a ballot on the question, whether the scale of compensation to the maritime commanders and officers of the East India company's service should be increased, the plan of the court of directors having been considered as too limited.

An unusual degree of interest was attached to the result of the ballot, not only with reference to the claims of the parties most interested, but in consequence of the difference of opinion which exists between the court of directors and the general court of proprietors, as evinced by the decision of the last meeting held at the East India House, when the resolution of the court of directors, that the minute containing the scale of compensations to be awarded to the maritime officers should be confirmed, was negatived by a considerable majority, and the amendment of Mr. Weeding, for increasing the award, adopted.

The following are the resolutions on which the ballot took place:—  
"1st. That, in the opinion of this court, it was the intention of the East India company, evinced by the terms of the compromise which they entered into with his Majesty's government, and which has been confirmed by par-



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liament, that the maritime officers of the company who had served, or were serving in ships, owned or chartered by the said company, and had not abandoned the service, should be justly and liberally compensated in consequence of the interest of such officers being affected by the entire discontinuance of the East India company's trade. That such compensation was one of the express conditions of relinquishing the said trade; and that section 7, in the Act of the 3d and 4th of William IV. chapter 85, was altered and modified to admit the claims of the said officers to compensation. That it would be inconsistent, therefore, with the honour and character of the East India company, contrary to the spirit and intention of the Act of parliament, and at variance with the moral and equitable rights of the maritime officers, if a just and liberal compensation were not awarded to them for being suddenly and entirely deprived of the advantages which they derived from the company's service.

"2dly. That this court, having taken into consideration the claims of the maritime officers to that compensation which has been solemnly and legally recognised and provided for, deem the following scale of Pensions and Gratuities to be no more than adequate to the just expectations of the claimants:—

## "PENSIONS.

"For such commanders and officers as have been ten years and upwards in the company's service, reckoning from the time they first entered the service to the termination of the last voyage—

"Commanders £250 per year, Chief Mate 160, Second Mate 140, Surgeon 140, Third Mate 100, Purser 100, Fourth Mate 70, Assistant Surgeon 70, Fifth and Sixth Mates 50, Midshipmen 30, Boatswains, Gunners, and Carpenters 25.

"Widows one half of their husbands' pensions during widowhood. Children the usual proportion.

## "GRATUITIES.

"For such officers as have not been ten years in the company's employ, to be computed according to their rank and time of service in proportion to the value of the pension granted to those who have served ten years. That the compensation be given to all commanders and officers who have been in actual employ in the service within the period of five years antecedent to the 28th of August, 1833. That it be optional with the company in lieu of pensions to pay to the commanders and officers the value of the same in money, and that the scale now proposed be submitted for confirmation to the board of control.

"Thirdly, That in addition to the foregoing scale of compensations to the maritime officers of the company, this court recommends that the commanders and officers of those ships whose contracts with the company are unexpired, be reasonably compensated for the non-performance of the remaining voyages. And that it be recommended to the court of directors to make such additional allowance as may be deemed reasonable to the commanders and officers of their own ships, and to any other commanders and officers who may be considered specially entitled thereto, and to submit the same to this court."

The ballot was continued up to six o'clock in the evening, when the glasses were closed.

The SECRETARY read the report of the scrutineers; it stated that there appeared on the ballot—

For the question, 385, against it, 137, majority in favour of Mr. Weedling's amendment 248.

The court then adjourned.

Several ladies attended during the day, and voted in favour of the plan for increasing the compensation to the company's maritime officers.—(*Courier August, 21.*)

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Yesterday morning, the first public sale of teas, imported by private merchants, since the abolition of the exclusive privileges of the East India company to the importation of teas, took place at the commercial sale rooms, Mincing-lane. As the period has not yet elapsed for the importation of teas for home consumption direct from China or elsewhere, sufficient time not having yet elapsed to allow the arrival of teas from China, shipped after the 22d of April last, these teas already imported were only allowed entry on condition that they should be bonded for exportation.

The sale took place in the commercial sale rooms, where a spacious apartment has been fitted up, nearly similar in point of appearance and accommodation to the larger sale room of the East India company. This new room is intended for the sale of East India, China, and other produce.

The sale of yesterday was composed of teas imported in the Snaresbrook Perseverance, and Columbine, from Hamburg, and consisted of the following quantities and quantities, 1,076 quarter chests of congou, 321 quarter chests of bohea, 185 eighth chests of young hyson, 35 quarter chests of hyson and gunpowder, 20 eighth chests of gunpowder, and 80 quarter chests of hyson skin teas.

Before the sale commenced, questions were asked whether the teas to be sold would be allowed exportation to Guernsey, Jersey, the Isle of Man, and the British colonies generally for consumption.

Mr. GEORGE WHITE, the broker and auctioneer, replied that these were the conditions upon which he sold the teas; they were bonded for exportation, and adapted to the colonial markets and British dependencies.

Mr. COUSINS asked if it was true that they would be allowed to be sold as ships' stores?

Mr. WHITE replied in the affirmative.

Mr. COUSINS could not but consider that if these teas were allowed to be used as ships' stores, great injustice would be done to those merchants who had made preparations to import teas direct from China, as soon as possible, after the period at which the monopoly of the East India company had ceased.—(hear). He considered that faith would be broken with the free-traders with China, and that these teas imported and bonded only for exportation should be allowed to be used as ships' stores. As the present sale was the commencement of a new system in the sale of teas, he wished to know if it was intended to allow interest on deposits for goods purchased to the prompt day.—(hear).

Mr. WHITE replied, that as the teas were not intended for home consumption, he did not think interest ought to be allowed, and he must sell according to the conditions of sale.

Mr. COUSINS said, since the new system of sales had been established in East India produce, such interest had been allowed, and as respected teas, he thought the same deduction ought to be granted.

The sale then proceeded, and went off languidly, a great portion of the teas offered being bought in. The prices realised were as follow:—Good gunpowder, from 5s to 5s 6d per lb; good hyson, from 4s to 4s 4d per lb; young hyson, 2s 0½d to 2s 2½d per lb; hyson-skin, middling quality, 1s 7d to 1s

8d per lb; common souchong, at 1s 8d per lb; good common congou at 1s 5d to 1s 7½d per lb; and ordinary to good boheas from 1s 0½d to 1s 2½d per lb; some inferior qualities were sold on lower terms.

The first teas brought into the port of London, imported under the provisions of the India bill, and under the free trade system, were reported on the 22d July last.

## TEA DUTIES.

*City. Thursday evening, 24th July 1834.* In the present state of commerce these are not the times for forcing the effect of speculative legislation upon interests which the present ministry have expressed to be already too much fettered with fiscal trammels. We cannot, therefore, wonder at the intense interest which has been excited to day upon the result of the inquiry of the committee into the provisions of the late new tea duties bill by the leading dealers and brokers connected with that now acknowledged great branch of commerce, the tea trade of London. This morning, after a most lengthened discussion, which lasted four hours in committee, the present scale of duties was carried in favor of government, by a majority of one; thus the trade will be subject, under the recommendation of the committee, to a fluctuating instead of a fixed scale of duties, in spite of the opinion of the most eminent members of the trade, and the advocacy in committee of the highest class of parliamentary representatives. The smallness of the majority will doubtless have influence when the matter so important to the consumers of tea is again discussed; but we regret the adoption of the new scale, because it will open the door to a system of fraud which even the tea trade has hitherto never known or contemplated; and we are confident upon the subject of the appointment of tea inspectors, that it will be the source of great nepotism, rather than the assurance of protection to the revenue.

## LONDON MARKETS.

(From the "London New Price Current" of Friday, August 22.)

**TEA SALE IN MINCING LANE.** This sale clearly shows the alteration which necessarily will follow in this country from the annihilation of the E. I. company; the teas were greatly inferior to what we have had at the India house; the prices generally ranged 5d a 10d lower, which we believe pays the foreign merchant and shipowner. It follows that the tea trade at no distant period will be completely changed; the teas will be much inferior in quality, and at prices greatly reduced, which, if not guarded against, may be attended with serious consequences to the trade.

**EAST INDIA TRADE.** The E. I. company have given notice that they will not avail themselves of the privileges granted by government to take charge, to warehouse, and sell the goods of the merchants trading to India and China.

## OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL.

A pamphlet, containing, *A brief account of an ophthalmic hospital at Macao during the years 1827 to 1832, inclusive, by a philanthropist*, has been sent to us. This publication was noticed at some length in the *Chinese Repository* for December, 1834; and we beg to refer our readers to that work for a more complete account of this institution than we are able to give, or our space will allow; but we feel it to be our duty to report its foundation, and the means by which it's founder, T. R. Colledge, Esq. now first surgeon to H. M. superintendents, was enabled to extend his benevolent efforts through a period of six years, and over a great space, and to some thousands of the subjects, of the Chinese empire.

In 1827, Mr. Colledge, who was then the second surgeon to the honorable E. I. company's establishment in Canton, commenced devoting much of his time to the cure of the Chinese sufferers of Macao and it's neighbourhood. All the bodily "ills that flesh is heir to" received his attention; but diseases of the eyes were more particularly the objects of his assiduous care. For the first year, Mr. Colledge paid all the expenses from his own funds; in the next year, 1828, a subscription was begun amongst the foreign residents in Canton, and the sum of \$370 collected; in 1829, \$1188; in 1830, 2066; in 1831, \$1350; and in 1832, \$1878; making a total of \$6852, subscribed for and devoted wholly to the cure, lodging, and subsistence of sick and indigent Chinese. During the last three years the amount of offerings at the communion table was applied to this purpose by the reverend G. H. Vachell, chaplain to H. M. superintendents, and also, during this period, several of the Parsee and Chinese hong merchants have liberally subscribed to the funds of the institution. The E. I. company, exclusive of their subscriptions, freely supplied medicines, and the pleasing result has been the relief of more than 4000 helpless Chinese, afflicted with various diseases.

When Mr. Pearson, the senior surgeon, left China (in January 1833), Mr. Colledge found himself obliged, from the increase of his official professional duties, to close this establishment, and to cease, for a time, this second most successful and praise-worthy attempt to lighten the burden of humanity and lessen the morbid miseries of life amongst the Chinese; the first effort to introduce into China

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the medical treatment of Europe, was, we believe, made by Mr. Pearson, when he commenced vaccination some years ago.

As expressive of Chinese feelings, as well as indicating the distance from their abode to which the names and fame of English surgeons have reached, and the mode of Chinese repayment in the 萊生 *lae-seng, coming life*, we subjoin three letters of thanks from Chinese who were cured at the ophthalmic hospital.

## LETTER IX.

"Where'er he passes, flowers spring up; where'er he stops, all is divine;" just as when clouds open, the moon is seen. He preserves light, and diffuses clearness, even as when water is clear, every ripple is perceived. I myself saw his wonderful art, and his skillful hand, and his medicinal preparations. Both the prince and his minister were skillful and expert; and their dispositions towards their patients, the same as those of parents towards children.

I am ashamed that I have not rare and valuable gems to recompense you with. I am only able to prepare a few expressions on a card. I now present a coarse fan to show slightly my sincerity, and as a token of gratitude for your deep and unfathomable favors. Looking upwards I pray you to cast a luminous glance at the respect and reverence, which I can no longer support in silence.

Your junior, Ho Kungleen bends his head and bows.

## LETTER XIII.

I was long afflicted with a disease of the eyes; year after year, I requested eminent doctors to cure me; but their medicines were not at all efficacious. Suddenly it happened that a friend, a neighbour of mine, came to my house to inquire after me, who asked me, as I had this disease of the eyes, which I had so often endeavoured to cure without success, why I did not go to Macao, and myself entreat the English nation's doctor to cure me; and he told me that I should then be sure of success; that this doctor was the first of doctors, and more clever than all other men; that he was expressly sent to benefit the world, and bestow favors and kindness; that his name had spread into the four quarters of the globe; that far and near men hear of and know him; and that those afflicted with diseases of the eyes, who have taken his wonderful medicines, and felt their divine efficacy, are thousands and thousands. I, on hearing this, "did not regard the distance of 1000 *le*"† and can now see distinctly with both eyes, and by your happy influence am again enabled to behold the light of heaven, and can even observe the "autumnal fibres." I am ashamed that I can offer you no recompense; I rely upon this proof of my gratitude as a recompense for your profound kindness.

Presented at the board of the English great and eminent doctor, by the grateful Leang Shayyung of Shunthi district; who bows and worships.

## LETTER XIV.

Note of thanks from Tsao Ye for the cure of his arm, to the English nation's surgeon, Colledge.

I, Tsao Ye, of Monghia (village) on the 7th of the 9th moon, when going to the village, met on the way a ship captain, riding about for amusement. We encountered each other in a narrow part of the road, where there was no room to turn off, and avoid one another. Hence I was kicked and trodden down by the horse, and my arm broken. Deeply grateful am I to the English nation's great doctor for taking me home to his worthy abode, and applying cures; so that in about a month I was perfectly healed. Ye, is, indeed, deeply imbued with your profound benevolence. In truth, it is as though we had unexpectedly found a divine spirit, giving life to the world. On earth there is none to match you. Ye, sleeping and waking, thinks of you. In this life, in the present world, he has no power to recompense you; but in the coming life he will serve you as a horse or a dog. To the English nation's great doctor.

TSAO YE,

with his whole family imbued by your favor, bows his head, and pays respects.

We have been favored with a Sandwich island newspaper of eight pages quarto; it is printed and published at Hawaii, or Owhyhee. From the wood-cuts which it contains we observe that the editor is informing the natives on natural history; and in this number,—the *pepa* 3. *buke* 1.—the elephant is described. We also infer, from two other wood-cuts, that the history of Jonah has been chosen as good reading for the Christian neophytes of these islands; but we are somewhat puzzled to account for the reason why a whale should be exhibited as the great fish that swallowed Jonah for his disobedience.

In the list of the ships that have touched at the harbours of Honolulu and Oahu, the names of the ports they belong to are given in a kind of Anglo-Owhyhee dialect, and the orthography fixed after the pronunciation of the natives; e. g. London, in this new system, is *Ladana*; New Bedford, *Nu Bedefoda*; Bristol, *Berisetola*; Falmouth, *Falemauta*, Nantucket, *Nametuketa*, &c.,. If this plan is judicious, with respect to the names of places we do not see why it should not also be applied to the names of ships and their commanders; for instance, the George Holmes, captain James, would be, *Georgiana Holmesina, capitatana Jamesina*; and the Portsmouth, captain Boston, *Potesemaltan, capitatana Bosetona*. But, surely, those children of nature are not to be taught either faith, hope, or charity, through the medium of their own soft, lisping but meagre vernacular;

† That is, the physician and his assistant.

‡ A quotation from the Four Books. The district from which he came is not above 100 miles or about 300 *le* from Macao;

the English language should be the channel of conveying English ideas and European science. They have but one character, the roman, and the teaching of all the present languages, of which that is the vehicle, would not be difficult. Suggestions have been lately thrown out of applying the alphabet of the west to the written languages of the east, including even the symbolic characters of China; and we trust the schoolmaster in Owhyhee will, when recollecting those hints, make letters, which convey sounds, subdue them, and not be subdued by them. The organs of the young generation would soon become perfect, by constant practice, in pronunciation.

The following shipping intelligence has been handed to us by a friend, it having been conveyed in a letter from a correspondent at the Sandwich islands.

The ship *HELVETIUS*, of New London, Captain Brewster, was wrecked near the entrance to the harbour of Honolulu, in October last; the whole of the crew and part of the cargo were saved.

The ship *WILLIAM PENN*, of Falmouth, captain Swain, arrived in November from the Navigator islands. While there she lost two boat's crews, including the first and second officers, three boatsteerers, three seamen, and four natives of Oahu. They were cut off by the native islanders; or at least it is supposed so by the captain.

On the 10th, 11th, and 12th of September there was a very severe typhoon on the coast of Japan, in which several whaling vessels met with disasters, and one was totally lost. She was seen bottom upwards by captain Crocker, of the *Cambria*, two or three days after the storm, with her stern and side stove in; but the sea was so high that they could not board her. Some days after the gale, Captain Britten, of the *Armata*, picked up several casks, spars &c. branded with the name "*Governor Clinton*"; and thus the lost vessel is supposed to be truly ascertained. The Governor Clinton was a whale ship from Lag harbour.

The following trait of Chinese official ceremony, at the induction to office of a public functionary, is illustrative of that submissive and profound awe of all the acts of government which it has ever been the policy of the rulers of China to impress on the minds of the public officers as well as the mass of the black-haired people.

Letters from Kiakhta, dated the 6th of July, report that a new Dargoutchi, (1) named *Tsin*, arrived on the 29th of June at Maemachin from Peking, who, the Chinese say, belongs to a well known and considerable family. The day after his arrival he received the seal of his predecessor, Foo-sang-ha, who returned the same day to the *Ourga* (or camp of the Mongol viceroy) to resume his former duties. The delivery of the seal was made in the following manner: in the middle of the *ya-mun*, or public court, a table, with the Chinese judicial appendages, was placed; then the *Bochko*, or secretary, and the servants of the Dargoutchi brought from the inner apartments, under a salute of nine guns, a casket containing the seal; it was placed on the table and opened; they then lighted before the seal two wax-candles and a bundle of sweetsmelling sticks; the new Dargoutchi, in the presence of his predecessor, made three genuflections and nine prostrations before the seal; he then seated himself close to the table, and impressed the seal on his first report, addressed to the superior authorities at the *Ourga*, and announcing his entry on the duties of his office; the seal was then replaced in the casket, and the two Dargoutchi left the public court. *Tsing-lau-yay*, or the lord *Tsin*, is 39 years old, and wears a transparent white button.

(1) Dargoutchi is a Mongol word, and means judge or arbitrator; he is the local chief of Maemachin, the Chinese entrepot of commerce, situated about 120 Russian toises to the south of Kiakhta.

## METEOROLOGICAL DIARY FOR JANUARY.

THERM. BAR.

| night. noon. |       | WINDS. |                                                  |
|--------------|-------|--------|--------------------------------------------------|
| 21           | 65 74 | 30:05  | SE. fine weather, light breeze.                  |
| 22           | 66 74 | 30:00  | SE. first part, fine, mid. cloudy, mod. breeze.  |
| 23           | 66 74 | 29:50  | SE. most part cloudy, at times a fresh breeze.   |
| 24           | 70 76 | 29:70  | SE. fine weather, most part a fresh breeze.      |
| 25           | 70 80 | 29:70  | SE. N a NW.f.w.first&mid.—do.                    |
| 26           | 50 55 | 30:10  | N a N by W.fine weather,—do.                     |
| 27           | 44 50 | 30:35  | N a N by W. cloudy—do.                           |
| 28           | 38 48 | 30:35  | N a N by E. fine weather—do.                     |
| 29           | 39 48 | 30:40  | N.—do.—do.—do.                                   |
| 30           | 45 50 | 30:40  | N a N by W. cloudy—do.                           |
| 31           | 46 54 | 30:30  | N a N by W.—do.—do.—do.                          |
| 12           | 46 48 | 30:25  | N by W a NE.—do.—with light rain.                |
| 13           | 47 50 | 30:20  | N.—do.—do.—do.—moderate br.                      |
| 14           | 50 52 | 30:15  | N a NNW.—do.—most part a moderate br.            |
| 15           | 44 52 | 30:30  | N. fine weather, fresh breeze.                   |
| 16           | 42 48 | 30:30  | N. cloudy—do.—do.—do.                            |
| 17           | 43 49 | 30:30  | N. fine weather 1st part, mid. cloudy, lat. rnc. |
| 18           | 45 47 | 30:20  | N. cloudy with rain, fresh breeze.               |
| 19           | 40 45 | 30:30  | N. most part cloudy—do.                          |
| 20           | 30 44 | 30:40  | N. fine weather—do.                              |
| 21           | 29 45 | 30:40  | N.—do.—do.—do.                                   |
| 22           | 33 50 | 30:40  | N.—do.—mod. breeze.                              |
| 23           | 34 51 | 30:40  | N.—do.—do.—do.                                   |
| 24           | 36 51 | 30:40  | N.—do.—do.—do.                                   |
| 25           | 38 56 | 30:30  | N a NNW. fine weather, moderate breeze.          |
| 26           | 40 60 | 30:30  | N a NNW.do.—light breeze.                        |
| 27           | 42 60 | 30:40  | N a NNW.do.—do.—do.                              |
| 28           | 43 60 | 30:25  | N a SE.—do.—do.—foggy. 1st part.                 |
| 29           | 44 62 | 30:30  | SE.—do.—light breeze.                            |
| 30           | 48 65 | 30:25  | SE a N.—do.—foggy 1st part, light br.vble.       |
| 31           | 50 65 | 30:20  | E a SE.—do.—light breeze.                        |



# THE CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

**VOL. 8. TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 17TH, 1835. NO. 7. PRICE 50 CENTS.**

(Advertisements, see Price Current.)

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

## CANTON.

The ROMAN (Am.), Benson, from New York, LA GRANGE (Am.) — from the Society islands, and the CAPTAIN COOK (Brit.), Thomson, from Calcutta and Singapore, are the only arrivals of the week.

## BRITISH HOSPITAL AT WHAMPOA.

The establishment of a British hospital at Whampoa or elsewhere is an event which will form a remarkable and honorable era in the history of our connexion with this country. It will also, we trust, be the means of encreasing the medical knowledge and improving the medical treatment of the Chinese, amongst whom the profession is held in high esteem. That *microcosm* man — will, ere long, be more familiarly known, both psychologically and physiologically, to the swarming crowds of this vast empire; for may it not be expected that clinical lectures shall soon be delivered in the language of Confucius to admiring classes of Chinese medical students, and that the MORRISON school society will disperse the clouds of ignorance that now darken the Chinese mind, and destroy the case-hardened materialism which confines all their thoughts to the present, and insuperably checks any soarings after spirituality.

All British subjects, resident in China, will, doubtless, co-operate in the foundation and support of an institution which must be productive of much certain good to their European and Asiatic fellow-subjects, and we hasten, therefore, to request attention to the following

## OFFICIAL NOTICE.

In conformity with the provisions of an act of parliament passed in the 6th year of his late Majesty's reign, Cap. 87, intituled "an act to regulate the payment of salaries to British Consuls at foreign ports, and the disbursements at such ports for certain public purposes", Notice is hereby given, that James Matheson Esquire has been duly authorized under the hands and seal of the superintendents of British trade in China to convene a meeting of all his Majesty's subjects residing in or being at Canton, at 11 o'clock on Monday the twenty third day of February 1835, at the British Hotel, Imperial Hong, for the purpose of instituting a British hospital at Whampoa or elsewhere for the reception of any of his Majesty's subjects, either seamen or others, needing medical care and relief.

By order of the superintendents  
of British trade in China.

Macao,  
February 9th, 1835.

A. R. JOHNSTON.  
Secretary and Treasurer.

In Virtue of authority to me, in that behalf given, under the hands and seal of his Majesty's Superintendents of British trade in China, I do hereby request and convene a

meeting of all his Majesty's subjects residing in or being at Canton, at 11 o'clock on Monday the 23rd day of February 1835, at the British Hotel, Imperial Hong, for the purpose of instituting a British hospital for the reception of any of his Majesty's subjects needing medical care and relief.

Canton,

JAMES MATHESON.

14th February, 1835.

NOTICE is hereby given, that, in conformity with the provisions of an act of parliament passed in the 6th year of his late Majesty's reign cap 87, any of his Majesty's subjects residing in or being at Canton on the 23d, of February, 1835, and who shall have voluntarily subscribed any sum or sums of money not less than twenty pounds in the whole, nor less than three pounds by the year, for or towards the purpose of instituting a British hospital either at Whampoa or elsewhere for the reception of any of his Majesty's subjects, needing medical care and relief and being present at the meeting to be held on the 23rd of February 1835, shall be entitled to vote thereat, and notice is further given, that, pursuant to the provisions of the aforesaid act, the superintendents will advance and pay on his Majesty's account for and towards the purpose aforesaid any sum or sums of money, not exceeding in the whole in any one year, the sums raised in that year by voluntary contribution.

By order of the Superintendents of British trade in China,

A. R. JOHNSTON,  
Secretary and Treasurer.

EXTRACTS FROM THE ACT 6 GEO. IV. CAP. 87.

XI. And be it further enacted, That in case his Majesty's subjects shall

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>Where voluntary contributions towards erecting churches, hospitals or providing burial grounds, in any place where consuls are resident, such consuls are authorized to advance sum equal to the amount of such contributions.</p> | <p>by voluntary subscription among themselves raise and contribute such a sum of money as shall be requisite for defraying one half part of the expense of erecting, purchasing, or hiring any church or chapel or building, to be appropriated for the celebration of Divine service according to rites and ceremonies of the united church of England and Ireland or of the church of Scotland, or for defraying one half part of the expense of erecting, purchasing, or hiring any Building to be used as a hospital for the reception of his Majesty's subjects or for defraying one half of the expense of purchasing or hiring any ground to be used as a place of internment for his Majesty's</p> |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

subjects at any foreign port or place wherein any consul general or consul appointed by his Majesty shall be resident, then and in any such case it shall and may be lawful for such consul general or consul, in obedience to any order to be for that purpose issued by his Majesty through one of his principal secretaries of state, to advance and pay, for and towards the purposes aforesaid, or any of them, any sum or sums of money not exceeding in the whole in any one year the amount of money raised in that year by any such voluntary contribution as aforesaid; and every such consul general or consul as aforesaid shall in like manner once in every year transmit to one of his Majesty's principal secretaries of state an account, made up to the thirty first day of december in the year next preceding, of all the sums of money actually raised at any such port or place as aforesaid, for the several purposes aforesaid, or any of them, by any such voluntary subscriptions as aforesaid and of all sums of money by him actually paid and expended for such purposes, or any of them, in obedience to any such order as aforesaid, and which accounts shall by such principal secretary of state be transmitted to the lord high treasurer, or to the lords commissioners of his Majesty's treasury, for the time being, who shall give to such consuls general or consuls credit for all sums of money not exceeding the amount aforesaid, by him disbursed and expended in pursuance of any such order as aforesaid, for the purposes before mentioned, or any them.

XIV. And be it further enacted, That all consuls general and consuls appointed by his Majesty to reside and being resident at any foreign port or place wherein any such church or chapel, or other place appropriated for the celebration of divine worship, or hospital, or any such burial ground as aforesaid, hath heretofore been or shall hereafter be erected, purchased, or hired by the aid of any voluntary subscription

or rates collected by or imposed upon his Majesty's subjects, or some person or persons for that purpose duly authorized by any writing under the hand and seal of any such consul general or consul, shall, once at the least in every year, and more frequently if occasion shall require, by public advertisement, or in any such other manner as may be best adapted for insuring publicity, convene and summon a meeting of all his Majesty's subjects residing at such foreign port or place as aforesaid, to be holden at the public office of such consul general or consul, at some time, not more than fourteen days nor less than seven days next after the publication of any such summons; and it shall and may be lawful for all his Majesty's subjects residing or being at any such foreign port or place as aforesaid, at the time of any such meeting, and who shall have subscribed any sum or sums of money not less than twenty pounds in the whole, nor less than three pounds by the year, for or towards the purposes before mentioned, or any of them, and have paid up the amount of such of their subscriptions, to be present and vote at any such meetings; and such consuls general or consuls shall preside at all such meetings; and in the event of the absence of any such consuls general or consuls, the subscribers present at any such meeting shall, before proceeding to the despatch of business, nominate one of their number to preside at such meeting; and all questions proposed by the consul general, consul, or person so nominated as aforesaid to preside in his absence, to any such meeting, shall be decided by the votes of the majority in number of the persons attending and being present thereat; and in the event of the number of such votes being equally divided, the consul general, consul, or person so presiding in his absence, shall give a casting vote.

XV. And be it further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for

General meetings any such general meeting as aforesaid to make and may establish rules establish and from time to time, as occasion may require, to revoke, alter, and render such general rules, orders and regulations, as may appear to them to be subject to the sanction of the consul, subject to the sanction of the consul, who shall transmit the same for his Majesty's approbation. the matters aforesaid, as may be necessary for carrying

into execution the objects of this Act, so far as relates to those matters, or any of them: Provided always, that no such rule, order or regulation as aforesaid shall be of any force or effect, unless or until they be sanctioned and approved by the consul general or consul for the time being appointed by his Majesty to reside and actually resident at such foreign port or place; and provided also, that the same shall by such consul general or consul, be transmitted by the first convenient opportunity for his Majesty's approbation; and that it shall and may be lawful for his Majesty by an order to be by him issued through one of his principal secretaries of state, either to confirm or disallow any such rules, orders and regulations, either in the whole or in part, and to make such amendments and alterations in or additions to the same, or any of them, as to his Majesty shall seem meet, or to suspend for any period of time the execution thereof, or any of them, or otherwise to direct or prevent the execution thereof, or any of them, in such manner as to his Majesty shall seem meet; and all orders so to be issued by his Majesty, in relation to the matters aforesaid, through one of his principal secretaries of state, shall be recorded in the office of the said consul general, or consul, at the foreign port or place to which the same may refer, and shall be of full force, effect, and authority upon and over all his Majesty's subjects there resident.

### BOATS CREW OF THE ARGYLE.

We regret to say no intelligence has yet been received of the Argyle's boat and her crew, although it is now sixteen days since their case was brought to the notice of government by the appearance of captain Elliot with Mr. Gutzlaff and her commander at the city gate. In addition to the demonstration then made, we understand the superintendents have been strenuously exerting themselves with the authorities at Macao, in order to accelerate the rescue of the men, for whose lives we trust no fears need be entertained, although it is to be apprehended they may be subjected to much suffering from rude treatment and insufficient diet.—We understand captain Elliot and Mr. Gutzlaff had proceeded to Casa Branca, to communicate with the officer stationed there; but we have not yet heard the result of their mission.

We have lately learnt some further particulars of what befel captain Elliot and his party, when they attempted to present a remonstrance at the city gate. Notwithstanding some superior officers were warned of their rank, when these gentlemen made a solemn appeal from the barbarity of the officer of the guard and his men, they ridiculed the idea of captain Elliot being a British officer—although he was dressed in uniform—and even two general officers, who were despatched from the go-

vernor, refused to receive any paper unless as a *petition*.—It is true, the case was and is most important; the liberty and property of British subjects are concerned—perhaps, their lives. Yet the governor of Canton may have been altogether ignorant of the facts; and to receive official communications from those whose station, duties, and rank he has not only never acknowledged, but has most distinctly disavowed, when presented, without any previous notice, at the city gates, he may have, defensibly, considered as irregular. It should ever be remembered that the Chinese cities are forts and garrisons, and in garrisons the strictness of military discipline should never be relaxed in any case, whether of life or death. Captain Fremantle, when he delivered lord William Bentinck's letter to the viceroy in 1831, was received coldly but officially; in that case, the chief of the company's factory gave notice of his coming, and requested that a time and place should be fixed for receiving the letter; the local government complied with this request; a procession of boats attended captain Fremantle to the place of reception; and the ceremony was conducted decorously on both sides; with civility, but not with cordiality, on the part of the Chinese.

This is a good precedent for future presentations of documents containing matter of solemn import.

When we are dealing with the Chinese government, the immortal words of the heroic Nelson should never be forgotten: *this is not the time to be informal*.

Every unsuccessful effort, in whatever cause and by whatever means, made by foreigners in this country should be lamented as being a triumph for the arrogant Chinese and a slur on the proceedings of the defeated party. How cautious, then, in our present defenceless state should we be in all our appeals to government; or, indeed, in attracting its notice in any way, unless supported by the justice of our cause and our legal and authorised manner of demanding redress.

In the discussion which, sooner or later, must ensue with the Chinese government, various matters will form the topic; nobody, however, in the least acquainted with the spirit which actuates it, will, for one moment, believe that it will lend a willing ear to our representations. There are a great number of persons who see great wisdom in this refusal to treat in a reasonable way with a foreign state, and consider that to bar all foreign influence is the paramount duty of the government. We, however, differ widely from this opinion; for if any state rejects reason, and the proposal of measures whereby both parties may be benefited, it scarcely can expect to be praised for its wisdom. Has not China always acted up to this principle?—Were not the embassies sent away without having brought on an understanding upon any points in question?—Did not all applications at Canton, made with the same view, prove equally fruitless?—If the greatest diplomatist, armed with iron patience, came to Canton, resolved to settle affairs, what would be his success?—He would be told to *correspond through the hong merchants, to conform to ancient laws, and be quiet; depart, however, if you wish to introduce innovations, or we will stop your trade*. What could he do against such repulsive treatment? If he remained, he would surely endanger the trade of his country; if he began to reason, he would be denounced as stupid and obstinate; what could he do otherwise, under such circumstances, than leave the country, where he would be perfectly useless. If, however, his negotiations are backed by force, and he can freely communicate with the ministers of the Chinese cabinet, he will receive the same answer, only in language more polite. *You come solely here for trade, why do you therefore trouble us with political matters?*—His answer will be, *To establish the trade upon a firm footing, and to free it from capricious restrictions and unnecessary interruptions*:—upon this, the boundless benevolence of the emperor, and the protecting care of the local officers, will be held forth as a suffi-

ent guarantee for the safe continuation of the trade. If the negotiator is not yet satisfied with this assurance, he may as well return home, for the officers will exhaust his patience until he orders some frigates up the river. When this happens, the trade will be stopped; the negotiation will be at an end, and the unhappy diplomatist must retrace his steps to obtain a re-opening of the trade: such will be the beginning and the end of all similar negotiations. The Chinese have persevered in this system with undeviating firmness, and have always defeated us; whilst we have been equally tenacious of following the old mode of patiently suffering defeat: that the former should maintain it, is no wonder, but that we ourselves should also continue to uphold it, is extraordinary.

The next advice given in such a dilemma will be; *let things be as they are, and conform to the laws of the country*: we might quote, in answer to the latter clause, the often repeated objection, that they are not obeyed by any individual; and to the first we might reply, *if we leave things as they are we must expect a recurrence of the stoppage of the trade*: all that we desire is to place our mutual relations on such a basis as to be made the care of the respective governments of Great Britain and China, whilst the trade may be continued uninterruptedly, freed from all political responsibility, and never to be stopped whilst the two nations are at peace with each other; and in insisting on these reasonable conditions we cannot be charged with acting against the laws of the country, for we only ask that the sources of complaint may be dried up.

It is very evident that all endeavours of the British have tended to that desirable end, and the frustration of all their friendly and peaceful efforts is a convincing proof that the Chinese are unwilling to concede any reasonable proposition with a good grace. They, therefore, place the British under the necessity of adopting other measures, or of leaving the Chinese officers the sole arbiters of their trade; the latter, surely, will not be allowed; and the former will, sooner or later, be proved.

If it now be asked what measures ought to be adopted, the answer may be as easy as the execution is difficult: *bring the Chinese government into such a dilemma that, instead of rejecting your proposals with disdain, it will itself voluntarily make the same proposals to you*: any thing short of this will be found unavailable.

We have always much pleasure in complying with the requests of our subscribers, and we accordingly publish captain Macondry's letter on the notice of the sailing match between the Gilpin and the Fairy, which appeared in the Register of the 3rd of February; but we do not gather from this communication any fact that tends to deprive the Fairy of the credit of being the best sailing vessel of the two. If the Gilpin was too deeply laden and out of trim, her captain, surely, should not have sailed her in a match twice against the Fairy, which vessel, according to captain Macondry's own statement, was also not in good sailing but in 'light ballast trim'; and, therefore out of trim as well as the Gilpin; but, notwithstanding the peculiarly unfavorable circumstance of being light, the Fairy weathered upon the Gilpin. We cannot, therefore, allow captain Macondry's objections to the justice of our correspondent's report to be valid, for we have too good an opinion of the smart and persevering captain of the Gilpin, with whom we have the pleasure of a slight acquaintance—to be improved we hope—to suppose that he would stake the sailing qualities of his fine vessel in a trial-match, if she was not trimmed to a hair.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON REGISTER.

Lintin, February 8th, 1835.

SIR,—I observe in your Register of 3d instant a notice of a sailing match between the Gilpin and Fairy, off Lintin. It would have been but just for your correspondent, who furnished the particulars of the trial, to have stated that the Gilpin was deeply laden with sugar, and much out of trim; whereas, the Fairy was in light ballast trim. I would also observe that on the tack last made, the Fairy's bearing was altered 3 points instead of 1 point. I mention these circumstances as the parties interested are absent.

I remain, Sir, Your obedient servant,  
F. W. MACONDRY.

GIVE THE DEVIL HIS DUE!

Dear Mr. Editor,

Macao, 17th February, 1835.

It has so seldom fallen to my lot to praise the Chinese, that I hardly know how to begin; yet I think the undermentioned facts should be by you recorded.

At the fire in the *Travessa de Sé*, when the house apposite to the Albion hotel was totally destroyed—and which, at one period, looked very alarming—by much the best conducted, most effectual, and most orderly engine, was worked by the gang of Chinese coolies belonging to the Tso-tang (the resident head Chinese officer); who himself superintended in person: conduct like this covers a multitude of sins.

In the destruction of St. Paul's church by fire the other day, a clock was burnt, which was a gift from Louis XIV (Louis le grand) to the Jesuits; and it struck the hour of  $\frac{1}{2}$  past 8 before the fire: so much for Parisian artists of that time.

Your's DELTA.

**TEA PORTS.**—The lords of the treasury have approved of the undermentioned ports for the importation and warehousing of tea, viz.:—London, Liverpool, Bristol, Hull, Leith, Glasgow, Greenock, Port-Glasgow, Dublin, Belfast, Cork. Leave is also given for tea and other Eastern produce for the Glasgow market being trans-shipped into lighters at Greenock or Port-Glasgow, in charge of revenue officers. Tea, as well as articles the produce of the East Indies, may be removed, under bond, from the original port of importation to any warehousing port in the United Kingdom, for the purpose of being re-warehoused for home consumption, with liberty to pay the duty any time within two years: and while at the port of importation, tea can only be deposited in a warehouse exclusively appropriated for that purpose, it may, on such re-warehousing, be placed in any warehouse legalized for other goods.

#### STEAM NAVIGATION TO INDIA.

The following are the resolutions of the Committee on Steam Navigation to India, as reported in the House of Commons:—

1. Resolved, That it is the opinion of this committee, that a regular and expeditious communication with India, by means of steam vessels, is an object of great importance both to Great Britain and to India.

2. Resolved, That it is the opinion of this committee, that steam navigation between Bombay and Suez having, in five successive seasons, been brought to the test of experiment (the expense of which has been borne by the India government exclusively), the practicability of an expeditious communication by that line during the north-east monsoon has been established.

3. Resolved, That it is the opinion of this committee, that the experiment has not been tried during the south-west monsoon; but that it appears from the evidence before the committee, that the communication may be carried on during eight months of the year, June, July, August and September, being excepted, or left for the results of further experience.

4. Resolved, That it is the opinion of this committee that the experiments which have been made have been attended with very great expense; but that, from the evidence before the committee, it appears that, by proper arrangements, the expense may be materially reduced; and, under that impression, it is expedient that measures should be immediately taken for the regular establishment of steam communication from India by the Red Sea.

5. Resolved, That it is the opinion of this committee, that it be left to his Majesty's government, in conjunction with the East India company, to consider whether the communication should be in the first instance from Bombay or from Calcutta, or according to the combined plan suggested by the Bengal Steam committee.

6. Resolved, That it is the opinion of this committee, that by whatever line the communication be established, the net charge of the establishment should be divided equally between his Majesty's government and the East India company, including in that charge the expense of the land conveyance from the Euphrates on the one hand, and the Red Sea on the other, to the Mediterranean.

7. Resolved, That it is the opinion of this committee, that the Steam Navigation of the Persian Gulf has not been brought to the test of experiment, but that it appears from the evidence before the committee, that it would be practicable between Bombay and Bussora during very month in the year.

8. Resolved, That it is the opinion of this committee, that the extension of the line of the Persian Gulf by steam navigation on the river Euphrates has not been brought to the test of experiment, but that it appears from evidence before the committee, that from the Persian Gulf to the town of Bir, which is nearer to the Mediterranean port of Scanderoon than Suez is to Alexandria, there would be no physical obstacles to the steam navigation of that river during at least eight months of the year, November, December, January, and February, being not absolutely excepted, but reserved for the results of further experience.

9. Resolved, That it is the opinion of this committee, that there appear to be difficulties on the line of the Euphrates from the present state of the countries on that river, and particularly from the wandering Arab tribes, but that those difficulties do not appear to be by any means such as cannot be surmounted, especially by negotiations with the porte, Mahomd Ali, and the chiefs of the principal fixed tribes; and that this route, besides having the prospect of being less expensive, presents so many other advantages, physical, commercial, and political, that it is eminently desirable that it should be brought to the test of a decisive experiment.

10. Resolved, That it is the opinion of this committee, that the physical difficulties on the line of the Red Sea appearing to be confined to the months of June, July, August, and September, and those of the river Euphrates to the months of November, December, January, and February, the effective trial of both lines would open a certain communication with the Mediterranean in every month of the year, changing the line of the steam vessels on both sides according to the seasons.

11. Resolved, That it is the opinion of this committee, that it be recommended to his Majesty's government to extend the line of Malta packets to such ports in Egypt and Syria as will complete the communication between England and India.

12. Resolved, That it is the opinion of this committee, that the expense of this experiment by the Euphrates has been, by an estimate which the committee has subjected to the examination of competent persons, stated at L. 20,000, which includes a liberal allowance for contingencies; and the committee recommend that a grant of L. 20,000 be made by parliament for trying that experiment with the least possible delay.

### BENYOWSKY'S TRAVELS.

In the Register of the 30th of december and 6th of january last, we gave some extracts from these entertaining volumes, in which the count appeared in the character of a successful warrior, and as an ally of one of the then independent princes of the island of Formosa. We shall now view him as a merchant, and follow him to Macao, where he met with many difficulties, owing to the treachery of one of his associates, *M. Stephanow*.

Friday, September the 16th. The pilot having returned on board, made me to understand his direction to weigh, and make sail along the coast, in order to put in at Tanasoa; and by way of explaining the reason, he said, Mandarin hopchin malas, Mandarin tanajou bon bon malto bon; all which I made shift to comprehend wonderfully well. I therefore made sail without delay, and stood along shore. At day-break, the pilot shewed me the bay of Tanasoa, into which we entered, and anchored in five fathom water, opposite a castle, which I saluted with three guns, and received the same number in return. The pilot immediately went on shore, and did not return till ten o'clock, when he appeared, together with a Mandarin, and an interpreter. He demanded who I was; to what nation the ship belonged; where I came from, and whither I was bound? To this I replied, that I was an European, and one of the nobles of Hungary; that the vessel had belonged to the Russians, but having taken it from them, who were my enemies, it now belonged to myself; that I came from Kamschatka; was on my return to Europe, and proposed to put in at Macao. The Mandarin wrote my answers with a hard pencil, and said, he was surprised to see Hungarians arrive at China. He afterwards asked, what I was in want of; and being told that I wanted fresh provisions, he consented that a party of my companions should go on shore with the interpreters. I therefore availed myself of this permission, to send Messrs. Winbladth and Kuznecow on shore, accompanied with six of our companions, to carry my presents to the governor. They consisted in a beaver's skin, and two sables.

Saturday, September the 17th. At anchor at Tanasoa, before the town. At five, P. M. my officers returned, and brought word, that the Mandarin had accepted my presents with pleasure; and had sent me in return, a service of porcelain, with two chests of tea, six cows, and twelve hogs, with a quantity of poultry, and a kind of arrack. The associates brought an hundred different kinds of sweetmeats, and some toys, very nicely wrought. The interpreter acquainted me, that the Mandarin was desirous of purchasing some furs, but secretly; I therefore sent one hundred and fifty beavers, and three hundred sables; in return for which, he sent six thousand eight hundred piastres, in three casks. Here I had additional cause to regret the loss of my furs. My companions likewise opened a trade with the inhabitants, and sold every scrap of bear's skin they could collect.

The count arrived in Macao harbour in the afternoon of the 22d of september, 1771, and was received with attention and kindness by the governor, *M. de Saldagna*. On the 24th he dined with the bishop of Mitelopolis, *M. le Bon*, of French extraction, and then agreed with him to claim the protection of the French flag for his passage to Europe. It appears that, on the whole, the count was tolerably welltreated by the chinese authorities.

The records of the company will, perhaps, be the best authority for the truth or falsehood of the offers which, the count says, were made by the English supercargoes.

At Macao, October the 3d, 1771. A certain Mr. Gohr, Captain in the service of the English company, came to see me, and made me offer of services on the part of the Directors, and a free passage to Europe, provided I would bind myself to entrust my manuscripts to the company, and engage to enter into their service, and make no communication of the discoveries I had made. This proposition, so evidently interested, disgusted me; but I was contented to answer, that I was very sensible of the obliging offer he had made; but that, as I had accepted those of the French Directors, it was not in my power to change my determination: that with respect to my entering into the service of the company, it did not appear to me to be so easy; because it was not only necessary that I should be assured of a superior station, but that in the mean time all my people should be provided for; and that our common lot, and the execution of several projects should be secured. My answer surprized Mr. Gohr, who took his leave in an affected manner. The moment after his departure, I learned that Mr. Stephanow had accompanied him; and from thence I inferred, that I should still find new cause of discontent on his part, which accordingly happened, as will appear in the sequel.

On the 4th of October, I received a letter from Mr. L'Heureux, Director \* for the Dutch company. He sent me a present of cloth, wine, beer,

brandy, salt provisions, and two thousand piastres. His letter and presents were accompanied with the offer of a passage for me to Batavia, and the assurance that I should be received into the company's service. But, as he made the same proposal as the English, I refused the acceptance of his presents, except the liquors.

On the 6th, Mr. Jackson, an English merchant established at Macao, arrived with Mr. Beyz. They renewed the propositions made by Mr. Gohr, and showed me full powers, signed by the English council at Canton, to regulate the conditions of my engagement, and to offer a present of fifteen thousand guineas. The first *sine qua non* was, that the company, in consideration of my consigning my manuscripts, and entering into their service, should grant me a pension of four thousand pounds sterling, reversible to my children; and that they should settle on each officer a pension of one hundred pounds, and each associate thirty pounds; and that they should give me every assistance in forming establishments beyond China. On the first condition the plenipotentiaries acknowledged, that they had not sufficient authority to conclude with me, and retired, after begging I would well consider their offers. This evening the governor informed me, that the four English gentlemen had been with him, and that he thought several of my associates were gained by the English. In fact, these gentlemen, piqued at their want of success, raised embarrassments among my people, in which Mr. Stephanow was of wonderful service to them.

On the 12th, I received a letter from Mr. de Robien, director of the French company at Canton, wherein he informed me that two of the company's ships, the Dauphin and the Laverdi, were ready to receive me and my people on board. The same day Mr. Kuznecow informed me, that he had discovered a plot, at the head of which was Stephanow, who had engaged to deliver my journals and papers to the English, for the sum of five thousand pounds sterling; and to prove the fact, he shewed me a letter of Mr. Jackson, wherein that merchant asserted, that Messrs. Gohr, Hume, and Beg, were ready to pass the sum on the delivery of all my papers. On this information, I took all my papers out of my chest, and put them into the hands of the Archbishop of Mitelopolis, unperceived by any of my companions.

On the 25th of november, the governor, seeing my health established, and being determined to lodge me in future among my companions, informed me: that during my illness he had great debates with the chinese on my account, because the English directors had informed them, that I was a pirate, and deserter from the Russians; and that upon this information, the governor or viceroy of Canton, had required the governor to deliver me up, or at all events to make me depart immediately; and that he had obtained a delay till my recovery. For this reason he advised me to pretend that my illness still continued, until the time the French vessels should be ready to sail. From his embarrassment, I perceived he was apprehensive that he might find my affair troublesome to himself. I therefore begged him to remain neuter, and undertook to terminate the business with the chinese myself.

On the 26th, I secretly dispatched Mr. Hiss and Mr. Crustiew to Canton, with a memorial for the viceroy, and a letter for Mr. Robien, in order that he might present it at the audience of the chinese chief.

My deputies did not return till the 3d of December; when they brought me a chopp, or permission to wait upon the viceroy at Canton. This imperial officer sent a superb vessel, with sixty-four oars for me, and caused a letter to be written to me, importing, that he was informed of the falsity of the insinuations against me, and hoped to convince me of the justice, which the chinese knew how to render to heroes like me. This disposition was very flattering; but my satisfaction was of short duration, for on the 5th, which was fixed for my departure, the Mandarin, Hoppo of Macao, let me know, that if I did not intend to travel as far as Peking, it was of no use to go to Canton, as the viceroy had nothing to communicate. This sudden change surprized every one, and especially the bishop of Mitelopolis, who was strongly interested in my favour. I was in doubt with myself this day, whether I should go to Peking. I was greatly affected; for I should have been exceedingly gratified with the view of the capital, and interior parts of the chinese empire; and a favourable opportunity now presented itself: but to have embraced it, would have required me to abandon my project, and defer my return to Europe. It was not till after much deliberation, that I at last determined to give up my intention of going to Canton.

On the 7th, the bishop of Mitelopolis informed me, that he was informed by the secretary of the hoppo, (a christian in secret) that the declaration of his master was false, and that the viceroy was angry at not seeing me. He attributed this conduct to the intrigues of Mr. Jackson, and endeavoured to persuade me to write another memorial to the viceroy; but as I thought this step of no advantage to my interests, I refused to comply with his advice, being contented with being permitted to remain undisturbed at Macao.

On the 26th, having received information that it was necessary I should be provided with a chopp, or order of the viceroy, to permit me to enter the river Tigu, I sent Mr. Hiss, as my commissioner for that purpose, to the viceroy.

January the 1st, 1772. Mr. Hiss returned with the order, which cost me four hundred and fifty piastres for three boats, which had been permitted to carry myself and people to the mouth of the Tigu.

On the 14th, we quitted Macao, where the governor saluted me with twenty-one guns, from the principal fortress; and after a tedious passage, we arrived at last at the mouth of the Tigu; where we were very civilly received by a mandarin, though he at first refused to permit us to go on shore. The sight of a purse of piastres, however, abated his severity; which was so much altered by this circumstance, that he offered permission for us to take lodgings in the fort. His complaisance was very acceptable, for the ships did not arrive till the 22d; and in the mean time I was at liberty to ride out on horseback, accompanied by some Tartars.

On the 22d, we at last saw the two ships; the first of which was the Dauphin, of sixty-four guns, commanded by the chevalier de St. Hilaire, on board which I embarked, with half my people; and the second was, the Laverdi, of fifty guns, which received the other half. After our embarkation we sailed for the isle of France.

\* Or Supercargo,



# THE CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

**VOL. 8. TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 25TH, 1835. NO. 8. PRICE 50 CENTS.**

**FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO LONDON.**  
**T**HE bark ATWICK, A 1 340 tons Register, Captain Hugh McKay.  
To load Whampoa. Apply to THOMAS DENT & Co.  
Canton, 23rd February, 1835.

**FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO LONDON.**  
**T**HE brig NESTOR, Captain Thibaut. Apply to THOMAS DENT & Co.  
Canton, 23rd February, 1835.

**FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO HAVRE.**  
**T**HE French ship TOURVILLE, Captain Pigaux, daily expected from  
Manila, will sail early in March. Apply to B. GERNAERT.

**FOR NEW YORK.**  
**T**HE ship ARNO, Captain Williams, having a large portion of her cargo  
engaged, will receive early despatch. For freight apply to  
Canton, February 16th, 1835. RUSSELL & Co.

**FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO LONDON.**  
**T**HE fine Teak built ship, ARGYLE, of 600 Tons, Captain Alexander  
Macdonald—Tenders will be received by JOSEPH CRAIG.  
Canton 16 February 1835.

**FREIGHT TO HAMBURG OR HOLLAND.**  
**I**N the well known teak built and fast sailing vessel SYDEN, of 800 Tons;  
John Burd, Commander. Tenders will be received by  
CAPTAIN BURD OF JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

**CANTON REGISTER FOR 1834.**  
**FOR SALE,** a few sets, bound, at half the subscription price; \$ 6.

**ANGLO CHINESE KALENDAR FOR 1835.**  
**I**N the press, and will shortly be published. Orders received at the Canton  
Register office, No. 4 Danish Hong.

**TENTH CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.**  
**P**ARTIES intending to apply for Insurance are requested to give previous  
notice, in order that the vessels in which they propose to ship may be  
duly surveyed, (free of expense to the assured,) before commencing to receive  
cargo. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. General Agents.

**DECIMA COMPANHIA DE SEGURO DE CANTAO.**  
**A**S pessoas que pertenderem fazer applicacoens para Seguro nesta officina  
sao prevenidas para darem previa noticia a fim de que os Navios sobre os  
quas forem oferecidos os riscos possam ser devidamente examinados antes de  
comecarem a receber carga. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. General Agents.

**S**OUTH American Copper, 2,300 piculs, on board the ship "Porcia" at Lintin,  
for sale by F. S. HATHAWAY.  
Canton, December 2nd, 1834. No. 4 Old English Factory.

**FOR SALE,** two Factories; for particulars apply to R. EDWARDS.  
Canton, 11th December, 1834. 3 American Hong

**STATEMENT OF THE BRITISH TRADE,**  
**F**OR the year ending March, 1834. Price 25 cents. Apply at the Canton  
Register office, No. 4 Danish Hong.

**F**EW Cases of BATHGATE & Cos. SODA WATER, in glass bottles,  
at \$3 per dozen.  
New Quart wine bottles at \$5 per 100.

**F**EW Sets of Byron Gallery in Quarto and Octavo.  
Quarto \$104—Octavo 74. Apply to R. MARKWICK & Co.

**SURVEYOR FOR LLOYD'S.**  
**H**AVING appointed Mr. WILLIAM MACKENZIE, (late commander of the ship  
Hormajee Bomanjee) as Surveyor of shipping on our behalf, public  
notice thereof is hereby given for the information of parties requiring the serv-  
ices of such an officer; settling with him for the same,  
JOHN TEMPLETON & Co. Agents for Lloyd's.

**NOTICE.**  
**I**NDEMNITY INSURANCE OFFICE OF CALCUTTA.  
**R**ISKS for all parts of the world will be taken by  
J. GODDARD, Agent for the office in China,  
Payable in case of loss by  
Messrs. GIBSON, MELVILLE & KNIGHT, Agents in London  
do. Messrs. GILMORE & Co. „ in Calcutta

**FOR SALE.**  
**B**LANK ENGRAVED BILLS OF EXCHANGE, at \$3 per 100.  
Apply at the CANTON REGISTER OFFICE, 4 Danish Hong; or at  
25 Cents per set, apply to R. MARKWICK & Co.

**TO RENT.**  
**O**NE half of one of the neatest and most convenient Factories in Canton,  
newly furnished. For particulars apply to  
No. 3, Imperial Hong. R. MARKWICK & Co

**A CARD.**  
**M**ESSRS HENRY WRIGHT, ANDREW JOHNSTONE and ALEXANDER  
MATHESON, are admitted Partners in our establishment, which now  
consists of WILLIAM JARDINE and JAMES MATHESON, with the addition of the  
above named gentlemen  
Canton, February 20th, 1835.

**JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.**  
**COMPANION TO THE KALENDAR FOR 1832.**  
**A** gentleman wishes to obtain half a dozen copies of this work; and, it  
being out of print, will be glad to purchase them, if in good condition,  
at double the original price. Apply at the office of the Canton Register.

**W**ANTS a situation as BOOKKEEPER, or ASSISTANT in an  
OFFICE, a young man, who is well acquainted with the general  
routine of business. Apply to the Editor

**HIBBERT'S PALE ALE.**  
**P**ALE ALE in butts from HIBBERT, so well known for his extensive  
supplies sent to the United States, at \$35 per butt. Apply to  
R. MARKWICK & Co.

**NOTICE.**  
**J**UST received and for sale at R. MARKWICK & Co. few cases GENIEVRE  
DE HOLLANDE, from the celebrated House of GRAHAM & CO.  
Rotterdam, at \$5 per dozen

**FOR SALE.**  
**A** Small batch of Choice old MADEIRA WINE, a consignment from the  
well known house of BLACKBURN & CO. in wood and in bottle.  
At \$260 per pipe,—or  
\$10 per dozen. Apply to  
Canton, 24. January 1835. R. MARKWICK & Co.

**NOTICE.**  
**T**HE "Union Insurance Society of Canton" established on the 1st  
January 1835 for Marine Insurance, is now in action.  
Canton 10th. January, 1835. THOMAS DENT & Co. Secretaries.

**THE CHINESE COMMERCIAL GUIDE,**  
**S**old at the Canton Register office, No. 4 Danish Hong. Price \$1.50 Cents.

**AT LINTIN FOR SALE.**  
**R**OD Iron assorted. Chain Cables 1/2 Inch to 1 1/2 Inch. Anchors, 1 1/2 cwt.  
to 17 cwt. Rose nails of all sizes. Iron spikes, 2 to 4 Inches. Cordage,  
assorted, 1 1/2 to 6 1/2 Inches. Sheathing Copper, 18 to 26 ounces. Sheathing  
nails, 1 1/2 to 1 1/2 Inches. Canvas, Nos. 1 to 7. Boat guns. Apply to  
CAPTAIN PARRY SHIP "HERCULES," or to  
Canton, 16th January, 1835. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

**NOTICE.**  
**P**ursuant to an order of His Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature at  
Port William in Bengal of the 30th day of September 1834, made in a  
certain cause (wherein Gabriel Vignon is Complainant and Alexander  
Colvin and us are Defendants, and in another cause) The Creditors and Le-  
gates of Joseph Barretto Senior Joseph Barretto Junior and Edward Bright-  
man are at liberty and are hereby required to come on or before the 31st day  
of December 1835 before George Money Esquire, the Master of the said Court,  
to prove and Establish their respective debts and legacies, or in default  
thereof they shall be excluded the benefit of the Decretal order of the said  
Court made in the above causes on the 24th day of December 1830.

(Signed) G. MONEY,  
Master.

Calcutta Court House Master's  
office the 20 October 1834.

The deceased DAVID LIMOND SHAW, late commander of the Danish bark  
MARIA.

NOTICE is hereby given unto all whom it may concern that the sum of  
twentyone Spanish dollars and eighteen cents has been paid into this Con-  
sulate, for balance of proceeds of the personal effects of David Limond Shaw,  
who died on board the Danish bark Maria, in the China sea, in or about the  
month of October, 1833.

JAMES MATHESON,  
Danish Consulate, His Danish Majesty's Consul  
Canton, 10th February, 1835. in China.

**NOTICE.**  
**S**UBSCRIPTION to the Canton Register and General Price Current.  
per annum \$ 16 payable quarterly.  
Do. 6 mo. 10 } do. in advance.  
Do. 3 mo. 8 } do. quarterly.  
Do. to the Register, annum 12 } do. in advance.  
Do. 6 mo. 8 } do. in advance.  
Do. 3 mo. 6 }

Do. to the Canton General Price Current per ann. \$ 5.  
Subscribers taking 25 copies of the Price Current will be charged for their  
Extra numbers 10 cents, other subscribers 15 cents, each number.

**CHARGES** for advertising in the Canton Register and Canton General  
Price Current.  
Vessels for freight &c. \$5  
Advertisement, not exceeding seven lines, each insertion, 1  
do. Continued for 3 months, 6

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

Considerable inconvenience and public expense having been incurred, by reason of the improper conduct of certain masters of British merchant vessels in wilfully leaving behind in this place, men belonging to the said vessels; Notice is hereby given, that this practice is contrary to Law, and that the offence may be prosecuted by indictment or information at the Suit of His Majesty's Attorney General in the court of King's Bench at Westminster, as if it had been committed at Westminster in the county of Middlesex, and it is now declared, that the Superintendents will take measures to institute proceedings against any master or masters of British merchant vessels found offending herein in future.

By order of the Superintendents,  
A. R. JOHNSTON, Secretary

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF CANTON.

A General Meeting of the British Chamber of Commerce held on the 13th day of January 1835, it was resolved;

1. That until further notice any British merchant of Canton may become a member of the chamber, by stating to the Secretary his wish to that effect, and paying the established fees.

2. That, in order to afford the utmost facility for the adoption of such improvements as experience may suggest, the regulations now existing be declared probationary, and that they may be altered by a majority at any special meeting convened for the purpose, after seven days notice and specification of the object in view.

By order of the committee,  
W. SPROTT BOYD,  
Canton, 13th January, 1835. Secretary.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

The shipping report (*vide Price Current*) is full this week, and arrivals from Calcutta, Bombay, Batavia, and Manila, have brought us various and important intelligence, but time will not allow us more than to acknowledge the receipt.

We have much pleasure in inserting a report of—if not a newly-discovered, a little-known—island in the China sea, from captain Warden, of the ship, Ruby.

The Bengal journals have come to hand, and we are glad to observe the tone of correct national feeling that is breathed in the observations on our late unfortunate negotiations here. In our next number we propose to correct some errors into which the Bengal press has been led astray; but we have not time at present to remark upon them, further than to say they have not escaped our notice.

CIRCULAR.

Several friends of the late Lord Napier being desirous of testifying the esteem in which his lordship's memory is held, it is proposed that a monument should be erected; and those who feel a similar interest are invited to co-operate. Contributors will please annex their names, with the sums which they propose to subscribe.

Messrs. Fox, Rawson & Co. will act as treasurers, subject to the control of a committee of subscribers to be hereafter appointed.  
Canton, 8th January, 1835.

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS FOR A MONUMENT TO BE ERECTED TO THE MEMORY OF THE LORD NAPIER.

| AT CANTON,           |       |                     |      |
|----------------------|-------|---------------------|------|
| Wm. Jardine, ...     | \$100 | Wm. S. Boyd, ...    | 505  |
| James Matheson, ..   | 100   | R. Turner, .....    | 10   |
| Andrew Johnstone, .. | 60    | J. R. Reeves, ....  | 50   |
| Alexr. Matheson, ..  | 25    | C. S. Compton, ...  | 25   |
| Dulce et decorum est | 25    | James Junes, ....   | 25   |
| propatriamori        |       | A. S. Keating, .... | 25   |
| John Middleton, ..   | 10    | F. P. Alley, .....  | 10   |
| H. Wright, .....     | 25    | Thomas Baker, ..    | 25   |
| Andrw Jardine, ...   | 25    | P. F. Robertson, .. | 50   |
| William Glenkin, ... | 50    | R. H. Cox, .....    | 20   |
| Thomas Fox, .....    | 50    | John B. Compton, .. | 10   |
| J. H. Layton, .....  | 50    | Joseph Blyth, ....  | 25   |
| J. R. Morrison, ...  | 50    | William Allen, ...  | 25   |
| John Slade, .....    | 5     | J. L. Wilson, ....  | 25   |
| John Watson, ....    | 20    | Thomas Larkins, ... | 25   |
|                      | 595   |                     | 995  |
|                      |       |                     |      |
| AT LINTIN,           |       |                     |      |
| Edward Parry, ..     | 25    | William Mark, ..    | 10   |
| H. P. Baylis, ....   | 10    | J. Hudson, .....    | 10   |
| William Porteus, ..  | 10    | William McKay, ...  | 25   |
| Camillo L. Souza, .. | 10    | D. McGregor, ....   | 10   |
|                      | 55    |                     | 110  |
|                      |       |                     |      |
|                      |       |                     | 1325 |
|                      |       |                     | 140  |

AT MACAO,

The foregoing circular, accompanied by the proposed draft of an inscription to the late Lord Napier's memory, was sent to the chief superintendent previous to being announced at this place. Officially connected as they were with his lordship, H. M. superintendents feel that the proposition could not with strict propriety have originated with them in the first instance: but once proposed to them, they have the utmost satisfaction in adopting it, and, with the sincerest respect for the virtues of that aimable and lamented nobleman, recommending the proposal to the community at large.

By order of the superintendents,  
CHARLES ELLIOT,  
Secretary,

|                      |     |                            |     |                      |     |
|----------------------|-----|----------------------------|-----|----------------------|-----|
| William Dent, ...    | 20  | Sir G. B. Robin-son, Bart. | 100 | James Dalrymple, ..  | 20  |
| Captain Cheveley, .. | 10  | Capt. Elliot, R. N.        | 100 | J. B. Thornhill, ... | 20  |
| " Wildridge, ..      | 10  | Revd. G. Vachell, ..       | 30  | Thomas Beale, ....   | 20  |
| C. Fearon, .....     | 10  | " C. Gutzlaff, ..          | 20  | P. Stewart, .....    | 20  |
| R. Markwick, ..      | 10  | T. R. Colledge, ..         | 50  | Edward Elmslie, ..   | 10  |
| J. H. Astell, ....   | 100 | A. Anderson, ....          | 20  | W. Mackenzie, ....   | 15  |
| J. Fullarton, ....   | 20  | A. R. Johnston, ..         | 20  | W. Mackilligin, .... | 10  |
| J. F. Davis, .....   | 100 |                            |     |                      |     |
|                      | 280 |                            | 620 |                      | 735 |

A meeting of the subscribers to a sum for the erection of a monument to the memory of the late Lord Napier was this day held at the office of Messrs Fox, Rawson & Co. when Mr. Fox was requested to take the chair, and the following resolutions were passed.

First,—That a sum not exceeding five hundred pounds sterling be set apart for the purpose of carrying into effect the object contemplated in the circular; namely,—the erection of a monument bearing the inscription already circulated, with suitable decorations, adapted for being placed in a public hall, chapel, or other public covered situation, as may be determined upon by the British community of China from time to time; the design of the monument to be left to the judgment of J. F. Davis, Esq. and James Matheson, Esq. it being the unanimous desire of this meeting that a handsome and suitable monument should be kept in view.

Second,—That the remainder of the sums already contributed, and such as shall be hereafter subscribed, be employed in the foundation of some benevolent and useful institution in China, to be connected with the name of Napier; the particular character of such institution to depend, as it obviously must depend, on the amount which may become applicable to it; having generally in view some such object as a scholarship, or an hospital &c. &c. as may be hereafter determined; and for this purpose the subscription list shall be continued open.

Third,—That the sum of five hundred pounds be at once placed at the disposal of Mr. Davis and Mr. Matheson, for the purpose of carrying into effect the first resolution.

Fourth,—That the whole of the proceedings connected with this subscription be published in the Canton Register.

That the thanks of this meeting be given to Mr. Fox for his able conduct in the chair, and to Messrs Fox, Rawson & Co. for their zealous services as treasurers.  
THOMAS FOX,  
Canton, 13th February, 1835, Chairman.

To the memory of  
The right Honorable WILLIAM JOHN LORD NAPIER,  
of Merchiston,

Captain in the Royal Navy,  
His Majesty's Chief Superintendent of the British Trade in China;  
who died at Macao, October 11th, 1834,  
aged 48 years.

As a naval officer

He was able and distinguished

In Parliament

His conduct was liberal and decided.

Attached to the pursuit of science, and the duties of Religion,

He was

Faithful, Charitable, Affectionate and Kind.

He was the

First Public Functionary chosen by our Sovereign,

on the

Opening of the Trade in China to British enterprise;

And his valuable life

Was sacrificed to the zeal with which he endeavoured to discharge  
The arduous duties of the Situation.

This monument is erected by the British  
Community in China.

WAR WITH CHINA.  
(From a correspondent.)

For the sake of humanity we should always consider the effusion of human blood as sinful; and no casuistry could sanction war and aggression as far as it regards China. At home I think this is so well understood, that a fear of coming to a rupture with so great an empire will always be the strongest argument against adopting vigorous measures.

Here, however, we confess we labor under a strong



delusion. Can China wage war with us, we would ask, at sea?—Has it a navy to cope with ours?—Can it meet our well-disciplined troops in the field?—One must be little acquainted with the state of this country to assert such things, and to foresee a dreadful struggle in the event of a rupture! Let us, however, grant all this; can China actually carry on war against us?—Can her fleets disturb our trade?—Her armies invade our territories?—The only evil which can possibly be apprehended from a rupture with China, is a temporary suspension of our trade, which of all things is the least agreeable. *（即此上为内政之原因）*

We wish, in the present crisis, to allow the utmost latitude to the laws of the celestial empire; for the sake of argument we should also concede that it is our bounden duty to obey them; but after having made all these concessions we must nevertheless confess that the Chinese government has transgressed its own laws by obstinately refusing to effect a settlement of differences upon terms of amity. We could quote here a whole catalogue of instances to prove this well known fact, but we only repeat what has been often said by many and is admitted by all:—"That embassies and negotiation have utterly failed."

Here, however, it will be again said, what right have we to interfere?—And we willingly say, none whatsoever; but we have a right *a priori* to place our trade upon such a footing that it can only be stopped in case of an open declaration of war; and it is the sacred duty of every government on earth to protect its subjects and maintain its own honor in foreign countries. Our trade, however, has been stopped, because our representative endeavoured to correspond directly with the local government, and repaired to Canton to fulfil his duty. Our representative has been dishonored, and shamefully treated because he tried, in the most conciliatory way, to bring on such an adjustment of affair as would under the British trade no longer subject to accidental suspension.

If it now might be thought expedient to leave matters *in statu quo*, without adverting in the least to the late disturbances, and throw the whole guilt upon the entrance of the frigates, which solely came to Whampoa for the protection of the trade, were fired upon and returned the fire, we should not yet have removed the cause of future strife. (As long as our trade remains in that state of uncertainty in which it now is; so long as it has to expiate individual guilt; so long a large British capital and more than three millions of annual revenue are placed in jeopardy. No man will, for a moment, imagine that this can be viewed with indifference; in common justice some measures must be taken to produce a radical change.) Let this event, however, be postponed to an indefinite period, circumstance's will soon call for a direct interference, when matters are in a worse state than that at the present time.

By changing our system of negotiation for the sole reason because it did not answer the end, we have not yet declared war against China. If China is determined to precipitate an open rupture, and virtually to declare war by cutting off our legal trade, it will sorely deserve little sympathy; and neither its antiquity nor power can justify its overbearing pride in the eyes of the world or shield it from the consequences of its ignorance and obstinacy. Such an event, however, cannot be looked for, because the government is wise enough to foresee that its very existence would thereby be endangered. If the court of Peking cannot maintain peace and tranquillity at every risk, it will expose itself to the fate of former dynasties, which lost the throne because they could not maintain this line of policy. War, moreover, cannot be our object, for our relations with China are purely commercial; and as long as they can possibly be preserved as such we ought not to, change our relative positions. But this does not do away with the necessity of impressing the Chinese government with a due sense of the power of Great Britain, that the emperor may no longer think it beneath his dignity to treat upon terms of equality: for then the source of our complaints will no longer exist. We are not, however, of opinion that we ought to dictate this *sine qua non*; on the contrary, we must so change the state of affairs, that, instead of being, as hitherto, negotiators ourselves, the Chinese must see the necessity of themselves making proposals for a reasonable

adjustment, and be anxious to maintain a good understanding in future.

If we admit this principle, and vigorously act up to it, we shall benefit the Chinese as well as ourselves, and free our trade from the fetters by which it has hitherto been strictly bound.

## NEGOTIATIONS WITH CHINA.

In the Canton Register of the 20th ultimo, we begged the attention of our readers to a quotation from the number of the Chinese Repository for December 1834. Keeping that quotation in mind we again beg attention to the continuation of the same subject in the last number of the Repository.

In a late edict (see Canton Register of the 30th of December,) the emperor attributes the uneasiness of the foreigners to the extortions of the Hong merchants; upon which the writer in the Repository observes as follows.

This imperial declaration is supported by imperial facts. During the late disturbances, it was advanced again and again, that the duties arising from the foreign trade, affect the revenue not the value of a feather's down. So said Governor Loo. But in a document before us, which has just come down from Peking, his majesty Taoukwang says: "The duties paid into the treasuries of the customhouse do affect the revenue of the nation." And "how can it be suffered," he exclaims, "that the least fraction of debt should be incurred!" He further says, that the whole amount of duties unpaid by the several Hong merchants is above one million three hundred thousand taels; and that 420,000 taels of this are due from one individual, and 310,000 from another; and he therefore orders, that both of them (having held official rank) be degraded. And moreover, his majesty requires that the whole sum (1,300,000 taels) be paid within three months. Well, therefore, does it become these men "to have a tender regard to their face." Further, and on the same subject, the emperor remarks: "The commercial intercourse of outside barbarians with this inner land, is indeed owing to the compassion exercised by the celestial empire. If all the duties which are required to be paid, can indeed be levied according to the fixed tariff, then the said barbarian merchants must certainly pay them gladly, and must continually remain tranquil." Consequently, and most logically, if there is no fixed tariff, and if the duties are not indeed levied according to it, then certainly the said barbarians must not pay them gladly, and must not continually remain tranquil. Now, there is no fixed tariff; and we suppose that every merchant, native as well as foreign, will admit this; and so long as the present system of intercourse exists, we see no reason to expect that this object ever will be obtained. What will be the final result of this unfixed state, we will not venture to predict.

The Commercial Guide, noticed in our last number, and quoted above, contains some important remarks and statements on this subject. "The impossibility of obtaining from the government any fixed tariff of duties has been for many years one of the most prominent evils in the commercial system of Canton,—it being the policy of all parties, government, Hong merchants, and linguists, to keep foreigners in a state of perfect ignorance of the mode and rate of duties levied on foreign trade." In most instances, "the illegal and irregular charges more than quadruple the real imperial duties; and in one very important article (cotton,) are apparently increased tenfold." To the 'Guide,' we must refer those who wish to examine this subject in its details; we have room for only one more short extract, concerning the famous *consoo* charge, for the use of the *co-hong*. "It is, however, difficult to come to any correct conclusion respecting the mode of levying and appropriating this [the *consoo*] fund. It is an object of mystery, even to those who contribute towards it, none of whom, excepting two or three of the seniors, are allowed access to its records. A fund under such a system of management is naturally liable to much misappropriation; but it is improbable that any remedy will be found for the evil, so long as a *co-hong* like the present continues."

"Notwithstanding the above remarks, there is reason to suppose that the profits derived from the *consoo* fund are not large, the *co-hong* having to expend a considerable sum annually in presents and contributions to the revenue. The following, we are informed, are the principal items of annual contribution, in round numbers.

|                                                         |           |              |
|---------------------------------------------------------|-----------|--------------|
| Tribute to the emperor,                                 | - - - - - | Taels 55,000 |
| For repairs on the Yellow river,                        | - - - - - | " 30,000     |
| Expenses of an agent at Peking,                         | - - - - - | " 21,600     |
| Birthday presents to the emperor,                       | - - - - - | " 130,000    |
| Similar presents to the hoppo,                          | - - - - - | " 20,000     |
| Presents to the hoppo's mother or wife,                 | - - - - - | " 20,000     |
| Annual present to various officers,                     | - - - - - | " 40,000     |
| Expenditure for compulsory purchases of native ginseng, | - - - - - | " 140,000    |

456,600

"Some of these charges are not paid by the *co-hong*, but by individual merchants from their arrears of *consoo* fund.—They are also liable to other calls for various objects. In 1832, they subscribed for the purpose of quelling the Leishow insurrection, about 100,000 taels; and last year for the relief of the sufferers from the inundation, they paid compulsory subscriptions to the amount of 120,000 taels. These things are not, however, mentioned in their defense, as they can have no right to yield to every imposition, in confidence of being able easily to repay themselves by a tax on the foreign trade."

That the present state of affairs cannot, consistently with the honor of Great Britain and the interests of her vast and important commerce, longer be suffered, is evident. How far a coalition of England, France, and America—as is suggested in the article in the Repository, to which we have directed the attention of our readers—in the cause of obtaining free and honorable commerce with China is practicable, it is not in our power to surmise. ~~Even could such a coalition be formed, it would not be~~

# THE CANTON REGISTER.

of office and the wiles of diplomacy.

Great Britain can, without auxiliaries, grapple with this question; and her success, even if accompanied with privileges and the most endearing marks of the softest imperial compassion, need not excite the envy of other nations:—for, being renovated by celestial examples, her benevolence will become as diffusive and all-embracing as that of her great prototype.

## MR. THOMAS WEEDING

A few days ago the officers now here, who belonged to the east India company's late maritime service, dined on board the ORWELL at Whampoa, when they manifested by a bumper toast, with three times three hearty cheers, their high esteem for Mr. Thomas Weeding, who brought forward, and Sir Charles Forbes, who seconded, the amendment lately carried by ballot in the court of proprietors of east India stock, for granting a just and liberal compensation to their maritime service for loss of employment through the abrogation of the honorable company's monopoly. The health of the ladies who attended to ballot on that occasion in their favour was also drunk with great enthusiasm, and, lastly, the health of all the proprietors who supported the amendment.

This does not appear to be the first instance in which Mr. Weeding has been indefatigable in the cause of the service; for we understand that, through his influential exertions with the court of directors, he was mainly instrumental in procuring for the surgeons their late augmentation of pay and privilege; his disinterested zeal in behalf of the service may, we presume, be not a little heightened by the circumstance of his having been formerly in it; for, on reference, we find him surgeon of the H. C. ship BODHAM as far back as 1796; and, lastly, surgeon of the GLATTON, which situation he resigned in 1806:—if our supposition be correct it—to say the least—redounds much to Mr. Weeding's credit; and, whether the measure finally passes the grand ordeal of the board of control or not, justly entitles him to the best felings of the service.

## CANTON.

**GOVERNOR LOO.** Report not long since stated that his excellency would shortly retire from office, a step which his numerous infirmities must render very desirable, alike to himself and to those subject to his government; though many, perhaps, are willing to have an inefficient, rather than an oppressive ruler. This report has lately been contradicted; and a fresh one has now taken place of it. His excellency is still under sentence of degradation; it is said, the sentence will shortly be put in execution, and that the lieutenant-governor of kaoungsoo will be sent to supply his place.

**WAR WITH CHINA.** A Chinese officer at Macao, in the enjoyment of the *otium cum dignitate*, has of late taken a fancy to read the newspaper. We suppose his name may be found on the list of subscribers to the *Chronica de Macao*; but we are not aware whether he reads in person or by proxy. In this paper (perhaps in the letter of the pends prophet Habakkuk) he has found information of an intended war between England and China, to be declared some time in the course of the current year; and has reported the same, officially, to the governor. We believe this operation to be more than a mere *on dit*.

**Court of Justice Canton.** The case of Aming and other outside merchants, imprisoned for the crime of having made money, (a circumstance which excited the cupidity of their accusers,) is expected to be shortly brought to a close the accused individual having consented to pay the demands and costs.

The case of the linguist of the ship Fort William, who was imprisoned, at the same time with Hingtae, for having permitted lord Napier and suite to come up from Whampoa in the boats of that ship, would speedily be decided, were it not for the obstinacy of the Anchasze, (judge) who refuses, it is said, to pass sentence against him. Hopes are held out that his life may be saved, by a secret appeal to Peking, through the medium of a diligent censor.

## ARGYLE'S BOAT'S CREW.

Mr. Hudson, the second officer of the Argyle, has favored us with a report of his unfortunate adventure on the west coast, where he had landed for the purpose of procuring a pilot. We do not consider that the Chinese government have been inattentive or neglectful on this occasion; but the conduct of the natives deserves the severest reprehension, and we consider the owners of the Argyle have fair claim for compensation to the amount value of their boat.

*A statement of the treatment received from the Chinese by the boat's crew of the Argyle after landing.*

On the 20th of January 1835, left the ship Argyle at 7 A. M. in the last cutter, to try and procure a pilot our crew consisting of myself two seacunnies and nine lascars; landed on a sandy beach, saw some small huts about a mile from where we landed walked up to them, but could not make the people understand us, returned to the boat, and found a number of chinamen, armed with bill-hooks and choppers, in the act of robbing her; several things already having been taken away; ran to the boat, attempted to launch her, but did not succeed, she filling fast with water; found she was stove; by this time an immense number of chinamen having collected round us from the boat and immediately broke her to pieces and carried her off with every thing belonging to her; walked up to a point abreast of the ship a number of chinamen still following us, endeavoured to make a signal to her by waving my shirt, but, from their not sending a boat, supposed they could not see it; we had not been long here before the chinamen attempted to strip us of our clothes, having taken from me my *boat cloak comforter from my neck, shoes and stockings, and a silk handkerchief from my pocket, likewise my shirt, besides* cutting the buttens off my clothes, which they were in the act of doing to all of us, having knocked down the seacunnies who attempted to resist, and after taking from him his knife and cutting his pocket off to get a needle and palem; they drove us to a village about three miles from the beach, where we were all put into a room and locked up for about two hours, when they brought us some rice and sweet potatoes to eat; having given us some straw to sleep on, locked us up for the night; next morning they let us out, when I made signs that I wanted a boat to go to the ship, which they would not give us, the seacunnies having got up a tree saw the ship getting under weigh; she stood off and went out of sight. Here we remained two days, when the master of the house we were in took me to a small town, where I was put in a room and a certain number of chinamen allowed at one time to come and look at me, after remaining here about three hours, we were on our return when an old chinaman called from among the crowd, abler, Portuguese, senorh?—I immediately answered, and took him with us after some trouble to get the old fellow to go; on our return, before we arrived at the house, saw a ship standing in and from her appearance supposed it to be the Argyle, which I find now was the ship; through the interpreter I asked for a boat to go off, promising him 50 dollars, and to remain myself as security, providing he would send the rest of the people on board; he would not comply, but promised to send us to Macao; we remained here sixteen days sometimes they gave us one meal per day of rice and sweet potatoes, sometimes two; found several things belonging to a vessel that had been lost at this place; on the 16th day at 8 P. M. left this place and proceeded to yung-kong, was taken before the mandarin who sent us on to Canton, the person in charge of us riding in his chair, while we were obliged to walk without either shoes or stockings till we were all very much fatigued, when they gave us a boat, which arrived with us at Canton, on the 17th February, and on the 18th we were taken before the mandarins, examined and released.

Whampoa, Ship Argyle, February 20th, 1835.

C. A. HUDSON, 2nd officer Ship Argyle.

## LAND SEEN FROM THE RUBY.

At 2 P. M. saw from the fore topsail yard a low sandy island, bearing NW, about 10 miles, and at 3 P. M. this island bore WNW distant 10 miles; that will place the island to be in Lat. 8.39. N. Long. per three chronometers, in 112.3 East.

This small island lies in a SSE and NNW direction, and is about 10 feet high; it is a white sandy and coral beach, with some black stuff like sea-weed growing on the top of it. On the SE extremity of this small island saw a large piece of wood sticking up, which at first we thought to be the mast of some small vessel or boat; but upon a nearer view found it to be a large drift tree hove upon the beach on its end; sticking up, we discerned this tree almost as soon as we saw the island.

On its eastern side we saw several black rocks above water, and one of them pretty high, say 6 or 7 feet, the others were just a wash, and may be covered at high water; they project a very little way from the island; and, from what I saw, it appears to be quite bold within half a cable's length all round.

The NNW end of this island is the highest part of it, and in circumference I think it is about one mile. We saw an immense number of birds and a great quantity of drift wood passing us, and a current running strong to the NE with fine smooth water; we steered between it and the west London shoal, and saw no other danger.

Ship Ruby, 16th December, 1834.

WILLIAM WARDEN, Commander, China Sea.

**RAPID SAILING.**—The brig *John Gilpin*, of Baltimore, left Baltimore about two years since, and arrived in Batavia after a passage of 82 days; proceeded thence to Canton in 11 days; from Canton to Manila in 5 days; from Manila through the Straits of Sundy, round south of New Holland, to latitude 48 or 50 degrees to Valparaiso, in 85 days, and from Valparaiso to Lima, in 6 days and 17 hours; making an aggregate distance of 34,920 miles in 189 days, 17 hours; averaging a fraction more than one hundred and eighty-three miles per day. We have the above from an authentic source, and incredible as it may appear, it may be relied on as correct.—*New York Evening Post.*

*M. Still alive*

# THE CANTON REGISTER.

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CHARLES GRANT.

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**T**HE fine Teak built ship, ARGYLE, of 600 Tons, Captain Alexander Macdonald—Tenders will be received by JOSEPH CRAIG. Canton 16 February 1835.

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**A**S pessoas que pertencerem fazer applicacoes para Seguro nesta officina sao prevenidas para darem previa noticia a fim de que os Navios sobre os quaes forem oferecidos os riscos possam ser devidamente examinados antes de comecarem a receber carga. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. General Agents.

**S**OUTH American Copper, 2,300 piculs, on board the ship "Porcia" at Lintin, for sale by F. S. HATHAWAY. Canton, December 2nd, 1834. No. 4 Old English Factory.

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**I**NDEMNITY INSURANCE OFFICE OF CALCUTTA.  
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**AT LINTIN FOR SALE.**  
**R**OD Iron assorted. Chain Cables 1/2 Inch to 1/4 Inch. Anchors, 1 1/2 cwt. to 17 cwt. Rose nails of all sizes. Iron spikes, 2 to 4 Inches. Cordage, assorted, 1 1/2 to 6 1/2 Inches. Sheathing Copper, 18 to 26 ounces. Sheathing nails, 1 1/2 to 1 1/4 Inches. Canvas, Nos. 1 to 7. Boat guns. Apply to CAPTAIN PARRY SHIP "HERCULES," or to Canton, 16th January, 1835. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

**SURVEYOR FOR LLOYD'S.**  
**H**AVING appointed Mr. WILLIAM MACKENZIE, (late commander of the ship Hormajee Bomanjee) as Surveyor of shipping on our behalf, public notice thereof is hereby given for the information of parties requiring the services of such an officer; settling with him for the same. JOHN TEMPLETON & Co. Agents for Lloyd's.

## OFFICIAL NOTICE.

Considerable inconvenience and public expense having been incurred, by reason of the improper conduct of certain masters of British merchant vessels in wilfully leaving behind in this place, men belonging to the said vessels; Notice is hereby given, that this practice is contrary to Law, and that the offence may be prosecuted by indictment or information at the Suit of His Majesty's Attorney General in the court of King's Bench at Westminster, as if it had been committed at Westminster in the county of Middlesex, and it is now declared, that the Superintendents will take measures to institute proceedings against any master or masters of British merchant vessels found offending herein in future.

By order of the Superintendents, A. R. JOHNSTON, Secretary

## BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF CANTON.

**A**T a General Meeting of the British Chamber of Commerce held on the 13th day of January 1835, it was resolved;

1. That until further notice any British merchant of Canton may become a member of the chamber, by stating to the Secretary his wish to that effect, and paying the established fees.

2. That, in order to afford the utmost facility for the adoption of such improvements as experience may suggest, the regulations now existing be declared probationary, and that they may be altered by a majority at any special meeting convened for the purpose, after seven days notice and specification of the object in view. By order of the committee, British Chamber of Commerce W. SPROTT BOYD, Secretary. Canton, 13th January, 1835.

## NOTICE.

**J**UST received and for sale at R. MARKWICK & Co. few cases GENIEVRE DE HOLLANDE, from the celebrated House of GRAHAM & CO. Rotterdam, at \$5 per dozen

## FOR SALE.

**A** Small batch of Choice old MADEIRA WINE, a consignment from the well known house of BLACKBURN & CO. in wood and in bottle. At \$260 per pipe,—or \$10 per dozen. Apply to R. MARKWICK & Co. Canton, 24. January 1835.

## THE CHINESE COMMERCIAL GUIDE,

**S**old at the Canton Register office, No. 4 Danish Hong. Price \$ 1.50 Cents.

## NOTICE.

**T**HE "Union Insurance Society of Canton" established on the 1st January 1835 for Marine Insurance, is now in action. Canton 19th. January, 1835. THOMAS DENT & Co. Secretaries.

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**O**NE half of one of the neatest and most convenient Factories in Canton, newly furnished. For particulars apply to R. MARKWICK & Co. o. 3. Imperial Hong.

## A CARD.

**M**ESSRS HENRY WRIGHT, ANDREW JOHNSTONE and ALEXANDER MATHESON, are admitted Partners in our establishment, which now consists of WILLIAM JARDINE and JAMES MATHESON, with the addition of the above named gentlemen Canton, February 20th, 1835.

## JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

## COMPANION TO THE KALENDAR FOR 1832.

**A** gentleman wishes to obtain half a dozen copies of this work; and, if being out of print, will be glad to purchase them, if in good condition, at double the original price. Apply at the office of the Canton Register.

**W**ANTS a situation as BOOKKEEPER, or ASSISTANT in an OFFICE, a young man, who is well acquainted with the general routine of business. Apply to the Editor

## HIBBERT'S PALE ALE.

**P**ALE ALE in butts from HIBBERT, so well known for his extensive supplies sent to the United States, at \$35 per butt. Apply to R. MARKWICK & Co.

## A CARD.

**M**r. HENRY FAWCETT and Mr. THOMAS WINGATE HENDERSON have been this day admitted Partners in our establishment. Bombay 6 December, 1834. (Signed.) REMINGTON & Co.

**F**OR sale on board the Bark LINTIN, at Lintin, Russian and English Canvass—Hemp and Manila Rope—Beef—Bread—Flour and other stores.

The deceased DAVID LIMOND SHAW, late commander of the Danish bark MARIA.

Notice is hereby given unto all whom it may concern that the sum of twentyone Spanish dollars and eighteen cents has been paid into this Consulate, for balance of proceeds of the personal effects of David Limond Shaw, who died on board the Danish bark Maria, in the China sea, in or about the month of October, 1833.

Danish Consulate, His Danish Majesty's Consul in China. Canton, 10th February, 1835.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

# CANTON.

The DAVID SCOTT, Owen, from Port Jackson, and SYED KHAN, Mackinnon, from Calcutta, have been reported; and the arrival of the DOM MANOEL (Port.) Walker, from the Straits of Lombock, should have been noticed in last week's register.

The ship ORWELL, which sailed last week has deprived us of an able and constant adviser. We use the personal pronoun emphatically, and rejoice in this public opportunity of expressing our own grateful and friendly feelings towards the founder of the British press in Canton.

That press—while under different control from ours—was eminently conducive in making Canton a free port to the subjects of the British empire;—that press has been and will be the organ of the expression of the opinions of freemen:—and too much is not claimed when it is said that the European community have possessed in the Canton Register a record of events and of the written opinions of the emperor of China and the local government of Canton which, without that paper, would have been buried—*never to be disinterred*—in the dusty rooms of the east India house.

MR. JAMES MATHESON—who first established a British press in Canton in 1827—has given to the world a Register, which will, hereafter, be quoted as history.

His activity in all liberal pursuits;—his judgment as a merchant; and his zeal for British interests in this country render his absence a more than common loss to his friends: but they are happy in the reflection that it is his intention soon to return.

## BENGAL HURKARU.

We announced to our readers that nothing but want of time prevented this important subject being dealt with in our last number. It is certainly very gratifying to us to find that at such a crisis in our British and Chinese relations as has taken place these last six months, the line of argument adopted by us has the approbation and support of the most powerful Journal in India; and these appear, unqualifiedly, our's, up to the Hurkaru of the 16th of December last, where a letter from Canton, attempting to shake the confidence of the India press in our evidence and impartiality, is discussed. If there is any faith to be put in this letter, it strikes at our vital use to the public; namely in the exercise of our unbiassed judgment; and at our veracity! Thus radically struck at, we will be forgiven by our readers for entering rather minutely into the subject; and we regret the length it may lead us to; but, still, our readers must be aware that if we are unable to show that we act from no party or factious motives, our usefulness to them is gone, and our circulation should follow it: but we anticipate other results. Had the name of this scribbler been given, we would possibly have been saved this trouble—but at present it is the Hurkaru newspaper we want to convince—not to wrangle with an obscure, possibly a malicious foe, who knew our columns were open here to every subject of public discussion, decorously treated.

Let us try how we shall succeed!

In this article the allusion to an individual here is very marked, and as this gentleman is not only "*first on the list*" in the address of a letter, but is "*facile princeps*" in mercantile affairs here, we suppose he knows his hold on the esteem of his countrymen too well to trouble his head about the matter. We are, therefore, sorry that in making out our own case for independence and accuracy, we are compelled to introduce this gentleman into our argument; and it shall not in the least, be done, where, in justice to our own defence, it can be avoided.

First, then, the *gravamen* of the charge against us is, that we speak the voice of a "small party"—a faction—"not the voice of the British merchants in China!" To this charge we reply that it will be conceded to us, that it is the direct interest of every journal to make its sentiments conform to the

majority of its readers; so the first presumption is that *we do speak* the voice of that majority. Some recent, fortunate facts make us *strong on this ground*. A petition was lately sent home to our sovereign, "the king in council", and as nearly as is possible it recorded the public views taken by us, though expressed in language far more cultivated than we pretend to. This petition was signed by above 90 names, many of influence and consideration here. Let us see out of our society where the majority is!—per census, as contained in the companion to the Canton Almanack, numbers are about 45; of these this *petition contained* 35; minority not signing being 10.

Is this a majority? and this is supposing every name *not* at that petition, contrary to our usual line of argument.

A similar case took place on a less scale as to the Chamber of Commerce, where (without the Parsees) not a show could be made approaching even to a good minority. We thus leave the first charge for public judgment!

Secondly, The next charge is "that lord Napier sur-rendered himself to the faction" dominant over our paper.

Faction invariably means a minority, because, in legal language, the majority cannot be factious. Having just shown that we work with a *strong* majority, the word faction falls. Yet we take leave to say we are neither subject to, nor controlled by any party, nor do we acknowledge other checks than the rules of decency, and abstaining from personality. (Unfortunately) lord Napier worked with neither the majority nor minority. *He feared all!* so had not the benefit which good local knowledge would have given him. Here a story is told by your scribbler, all misplaced and misrepresented and some of it absolutely false; first for misrepresentation and misplacing, and, secondly, for direct falsehood.

A meeting was solicited by the Chinese merchants of us British in their Consol house, and it was the known wish of "the first merchant on the list" that we should attend—and it is notorious that his attendance was only prevented by the publicly expressed wish of Lord Napier to desist therefrom. (And it is the opinion of some that such attendance might have had good results, but let that pass). Our refusal to attend was noticed by the consol, not in four chops, as your scribbler erroneously says, but in one short chop, the others relating to injunctions to be given by the orders of the viceroy through the consol and us, to lord Napier; and which (quite consistent with his general line of policy) lord Napier declined to receive. The Hurkaru of the 10th of December, in lord Napier's speech, well explains the affair, and *we still think had the acute mind of the Editor of that paper, taken time perfectly to digest the matter in his own columns*, the public might have been saved this labour; but as it has happened, let us proceed.

The next attempt, being number three of this scribbler, is to make us believe that the merchant "first on the list" has taken upon himself, *unauthorised*, to answer a letter in the name of the whole British community, and so create by his own proper deed a stoppage of trade, and that we under the foresaid dominant influence have concealed this fact. Let us read first the under documents, which are copies of the original circulars to the whole British society in Canton, and now in our possession, and then argue therefrom.

To ——— & ———

"The accompanying documents were received on Monday evening, translated yesterday, and are now sent round. "I have seen lord Napier, who declines receiving the four "chops from us, as he had previously done from the hong "merchants."

"As the hong merchants are anxious to have a reply, "I propose our requesting Mr. Morrison to reply in "Chinese, saying we have offered them and they have been "refused. We can sign and send it to night or tomorrow "morning.

"August 13th 1834. (Signed) "The first on the list." This is before noon. After a wrangling set of annotations at the bottom of this circular, we have the following finale, of the same date, but in the after-part of the day, which closes the correspondence.

"As to an answer "the first on the list" having sent his "own to the merchants, Mr. ——— and his friends and



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"others, may send their's when they please, taking this line of conduct as a proof how little wish he has to be constituted or considered their representative."

Let us compare these extracts of documents, the originals now in our hands, and note lord Napier's speech as quoted in the *Hurkaru* of the 16th of December, and we shall get to the end of the wilful misrepresentation and misplacing of our scribbler. Next let us deal with the absolute falsehood of this *potent* writer. He says "and he, before the other British merchants had time to consider the

"course to be pursued, replied to the *Hurkaru* 16 Dec. "consoo in his own name, and he, a "private British merchant, acting without "authority on behalf of all British merchants at Canton."

Read the documents quoted above, and if the public do not arrive with us, that the scribbler is guilty of a malicious falsehood, we have, in a hot climate, lost our powers of reasoning. The accusation against "the first on the list" here was, that he had informed lord Napier of, and shown a set of letters addressed *nominally* to him, but *really* to all, before showing them to the public. If the question at issue had been between the merchants here and His Majesty of England on any point of freedom, this would have had strength. But the debateable ground was between the Chinese government and the English government; and how is the "first on the list" to be accused of treason?—did he carry his intelligence to Howqua, the viceroy, or to the Chinese?—no! he carried it to his Majesty's representative, lord Napier.

This was the charge here against "the first on the list", and how it is refuted we, and lord Napier's speech, have shown.

What does our scribbler do?—He makes, in a distant paper, where he must be unrefuted for months, a charge of answering the *consoo's* letter in the name of others, and all others, without authority, which is absolutely untrue, and he implicates us as concealing the fact!

The only really important answer was.—"would lord Napier receive the chops or not?" Yet out of these circumstances the editor of the *Hurkaru* appears to be staggered in his first and just line of argument.

We have copied, on our last page, as useful legal knowledge in the expected altered relations of the empires of Great Britain and China,—the jurisdiction of the Admiralty, as far as relates to the power of Admiralty courts abroad. It is taken from the fifth edition of *Beawes Lex Mercatoria Rediviva or Complete Code of Commercial law*—which is a ponderous folio.

## MANTCHOO CONQUEST OF CHINA.

Few events in Chinese history are so extraordinary as the Mantchoo conquest. China had been subjected by Tatar hordes who were inured to victory and strengthened by an innumerable host of Scythian cavalry; but in this instance we see a few despised tribes, only famous in border warfare, achieve the conquest of a great empire, and place a chief of their hordes upon the throne of the Ming. Once nominal rulers of the country, they subject by policy whatever resisted their valour; the leaders of a host of barbarians are ennobled by the greatest wisdom in their administration; and China revives and is enlarged by their superior skill in governing such a large nation.

We waive dwelling upon the obscure origin of the Manchoes, which is at once a proof of their barbarism and their insignificance, previous to their engaging in war against the Chinese. To trace the rise and progress of Scythian tribes is a hopeless task; the Manchoes were not renowned for their bravery, like the Monguls, but they rose rapidly, and preserved their conquest by a better policy.

The founder of the Ming dynasty, Tae-tsoo (Hung-woo) had struck terror into all the Tatar tribes, by not only driving the Monguls out of China, but pursuing them into the inhospitable deserts of Tsit-sihan. As soon, however, as their fears had subsided, and their number increased, they appeared on the frontiers of Leaou-tung—then a Chinese province,—to exchange their horses and sheep for the manufactures and produce of China. In this commerce they suffered (like all foreigners who repair to China for

the sake of trade), from the injustice and oppressions of the mandarins. The officers stationed on the frontiers had resolved to curb them by all means in their power; to put the tribes at variance, and to keep them in utter subjection, lest the dignity of the celestial empire might be insulted by their obstinacy and barbarian insolence. We shall not decide upon the justice of this case; but this resolution was fraught with mischief. A chief, who was prevented from marrying the princess of his choice, bore this interference on the part of the Chinese authority with sullen discontent, and the son of a Mantchoo prince, who had been treacherously slain by the Chinese officers, took up arms to revenge the death of his father, and passed the great wall: from this moment the open war between the two nations commenced, and the hostile feelings, which had been long smothered, broke out with redoubled fury in 1616.—Having addressed from Kaeyuen, a city taken by him, a letter to the emperor Wan-leih, complaining of the insult he had received, the court at Peking was highly indignant at the daring insolence of a barbarian chief to expostulate with the celestial empire, and to complain of injuries, and did not deign any answer. Enraged at such contempt, the Mantchoo prince swore to appease the manes of his father by the lives of 200,000 Chinese subjects, and marched instantly into Leaou-tung. Joined by various mantchoo and mongul tribes, who were equally eager for rapine, he overran the country, crossed the wall which separates Leaou-tung from Chih-le province, and only checked his victorious career at a distance of seven miles from Peking. The haughty mandarins fled now in despair, and the soldiers ran, without having even encountered an enemy, whilst the court began to tremble at the swift approach of the Mantchoo squadrons. Buoyant with hope, and encouraged by success, the Mantchoo chieftain proclaimed himself emperor, under the name of Teén-ming (heaven's decree) in 1618, and extended his ambitious views far beyond the frontiers of Leaou-tung. Using great moderation towards the defenceless people, who surrendered their possessions to the greedy Tatars, he prepared himself to meet a numerous Chinese army, which was drawn in haste together, and proved victorious over fearful odds, in a pitched battle, where thousands were left on the field. Instead, however, of attacking the capital, before the walls of which he had encamped, he spread himself with his troops over the adjacent country, and ravaged the cities with fire and sword. If the emperors could rely upon the affection of their subjects, and rouse the public spirit to repel an invading foe, the Tatars might have been extirpated, ere they reached their native steppes. But no such things exist amongst a people oppressed by despotism; panic, on the contrary, pervaded the capital, and Wan-leih, now an old man, was upon the point of leaving Peking, when the natural rapacity of the Tatars procured him a respite.

In the mean-while, wars had broken out in Mantchooria; the victorious hordes were recalled to their native country, whilst the Chinese, supported by the Coréans, gradually regained possession of Leaou-tung. Scarcely, however, were the domestic feuds settled, when a new army of Tatar hordes took the capital of the province; both the governor and commandant hanged themselves, and the victors proclaimed a general amnesty, under condition that the Chinese shaved their heads, and let a tail grow in imitation of the faction of their conquerors. Thus the Manchoes hoped to distinguish their adherents from their enemies, and the pliant Chinese were forced by the powerful law of necessity to adopt this custom. But they were by no means as successful in the other parts of the country. Harassed in the rear by a detachment of Chinese stationed at the mouth of the Ya-luh-keang—a river which divides Leaou-tung from Corea—who had obtained possession of Dutch guns, and foiled in their siege of a city, they had no other resource of wreaking their vengeance but by going to an island and killing the whole garrison. After so many successes and reverses, Teén-ming died 1627. He had kindled the war, stated in a manifest his grievances, called heaven to witness for the justice of his cause, and had the mortification to see that, towards the end of his life, his most important conquests were lost. The martial spirit of the nation, however, was roused; they had learnt to despise the idle boast of the Chinese monarchs, and were confident of their own irresistible valour.

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## JURISDICTION OF THE ADMIRALTY.

THE jurisdiction of the lord high admiral, or of the lords commissioners for executing the office, is over *Great-Britain, Ireland and Wales*, with the dominions and islands belonging to them: as also over all his Majesty's colonies, plantations, factories, and other settlements, dominions, and territories whatsoever in part beyond the seas.

The admiralty hath cognizance of the death or maiming a man, committed in any ship riding in great rivers, beneath the bridges thereof near the sea.

But if a man be killed on any arm of the sea, where the land is seen on both sides, the coroner is by *common law* to inquire of it, and not the admiral; for the county may take cognizance of it, and where a county may enquire the lord admiral has no jurisdiction.

All ports and havens, as has been before observed, are *infra corpus comitatus*, where the admiral has no jurisdiction; and, between high and low-water-mark, he and the *common law* have it by turns, one upon the water, and the other upon the land.

The admiral hath power to arrest ships for the service of the king or commonwealth; and every commander, officer, or soldier of ships of war, shall observe the admiral's commands, &c. on pain of death, or other punishment.

The lord admiral hath power to grant commissions to inferior admirals, &c. to call courts martial for the trial of offences against the articles of war, and these courts determine by plurality of voices, &c.

An admiralty process is made out in the admiral's name, who has under him a judge, commonly some learned civilian; and though the proceedings are according to civil law, and the *maritime law*, of *Rhodes* and *Oleron*, the sea being without the *common law*, yet by stat. 28 *Hen. VIII.* murder, robbery, &c. at sea, may be tried by special commission to the lord admiral, &c. according to the laws of *England*. The admiralty is said to be no court of record, on account of its proceeding by the *civil law*.

But the admiralty has jurisdiction where the *common law* can give no remedy; and all maritime causes or causes arising wholly upon the sea, it hath cognizance of.

The admiralty hath jurisdiction in cases of *freight*, *mariners' wages*, breach of *charter-parties*, though made within the realm; if the penalty be not demanded; and likewise in case of building, mending, saving, and victualling ships, &c. so as the suit be against the ship, and not only against the parties.

Mariners wages are contracted on the credit of the ship, and they may all join suits in the admiralty, whereas in common law they must all sever; and, on the contrary, the master of a ship contracts on the owners credit, and not the ship's, and therefore he cannot prosecute in the admiralty for his wages.

It is allowed by the common lawyers and civilians, that the lord admiral has cognizance of seamen's wages and contracts, and debts, for making ships; also of things done in navigable rivers, concerning damages to persons, ships, goods, annoyances of free passage, &c. of contracts, and other things done beyond sea, relating to navigation and marine trade.

But if a contract be made beyond sea for doing of an act, or payment of money within this kingdom, or the contract is upon the sea, and not for a marine cause, it shall be tried by jury; for where part belongs to the common law, and part to the admiral, the common law shall be preferred; and contract made beyond sea may be tried in *B. R.* and a fact be laid to be done in any place in *England*, and so tried here.

Where a contract is made in *England*, and there is a conversion beyond sea, the party may sue in the *admiralty*, or at common law.

So where a bond is made and delivered in *France*: An obligation made at sea, it has been held, cannot be sued in the admiral's court, because it takes its course, and binds according to the common law.

The court of *admiralty* cannot hold plea of a matter arising from a contract made upon the land, though the contract was concerning things belonging to the ship; but the *admiralty* may hold plea for the seamen's wages, &c. because they become due for labour done on the sea; and the contract made upon land is only to ascertain them.

Though where there is a special agreement in writing, by which seamen are to receive their wages in any other manner than usual; or if the agreement at land be under seal, so as to be more than a *parole* contract, it is otherwise.

If goods delivered on shipboard are embezzled, all the mariners ought to contribute to the satisfaction of the party who is the sufferer, by the marine law, and the cause is to be tried in the admiralty.

By the custom of the *admiralty*, goods may be attached in the hands of a third person, *in causa maritima & civili*, and they shall be delivered to the plaintiff after defaults, on caution to restore them, if the debt, &c. be disproved in a year and a day; and if the party refuse to deliver them, he may be imprisoned *quosque*, &c.

The court of *admiralty* may cause a party to enter into a bond, in nature of caution or stipulation, like bail at *common law*; and if he render his body, the sureties are discharged; and execution shall be of the goods, or the body, &c. not of the lands.

Some sailors clothes were bought in the parish of *St. Catharine*, near the *Tower*, *London* and were delivered in the ship: on a suit in the *admiralty* for the money, prohibition was granted; for this was within the county. The same of a ship at *Blackwall*, &c.

But the *admiralty* may proceed against a ship, and the sails, and tackle, when they are on shore, although alledged to be detained on land; yet upon alledging offer of a plea, claiming property therein, and refusal of the plea, on this suggestion a prohibition shall be had.

The *admiralty* court may award execution upon land, though not hold plea on any thing arising on land.

And, upon letters missive or request, the *admiralty* here may award execution, on a judgement given beyond sea, where an *Englishman* flies, or comes over hither, by imprisonment of the party who shall not be delivered by the *common law*.

When sentence is given in a foreign *admiralty*, the party may libel for execution of that sentence here; because all courts of *admiralty* in *Europe* are governed by the *civil law*.

Sentences of any *admiralty* in another kingdom are to be credited, that our's may be credited there, and shall not be examined at law here; but the king may be petitioned; who may cause the complaint to be examined; and, if he finds just cause, may send to his ambassador where the sentence was given, to demand redress; and upon failure thereof, will grant letters of marque and reprisal.

If one be sued in the *admiralty*, contrary to the statutes 13 and 15 *R. II.* he may have a *supersedeas*, to cause the judge to stay the proceedings, and also have action against the party suing.

A ship being privately arrested by *admiralty* process only, and no suit, it was adjudged a prosecution within the meaning of the statutes, and double damages, &c. shall be recovered.

And if an erroneous judgement is given in the *admiralty*, appeal may be had to delegates appointed by commission out of *chancery* whose sentence shall be final.

The lord high admiral of *Great-Britain* doth, by virtue of his place, appoint in divers parts of the kingdom, his several substitutes, or vice-admirals, with the judges and marshals, by patent under the great seal of the high court of *admiralty*, which vice-admirals and judges do exercise jurisdiction in maritime affairs within their several limits; and in case any person be aggrieved by any sentence or interlocutory decree that has the force of a definitive sentence, he may appeal to the high court of *admiralty*.

Besides the above-mentioned vice-admirals, &c. the lord high admiral hath under him many officers differing in degrees and qualities, as some are of a military and others of a civil capacity, some judicial and others ministerial; so that the marine jurisdiction may justly be deemed a separate commonwealth or kingdom, and the lord high admiral be reputed as a viceroy of it.

There is, under this court, a court of *equity*, for determining differences between merchants; and in criminal affairs, which is commonly about piracy: the proceeding in this court was formerly by accusation and information, according to the *civil law*, by a man's own confession, or eye-witnesses, by which any one was to be proved guilty before he could be condemned; but that being found inconvenient, there were two statutes made by *Hen. VIII.* that criminal affairs should be tried by witnesses and a jury, and this by a special commission of the king to the lord admiral, wherein some of the judges of the realm are ever commissioners, and the trial, according to the laws of *England*, directed by those statutes.

There seems to be *divisum imperium* between the *common law* of *England* and the *admiralty*; for so far as low-water-mark is observed in the sea, is counted *infra corpus comitatus adjacentis*, and the causes thence arising are determinable by the *common law*; yet when the sea is full, the admiral hath jurisdiction here also, so long as the sea flows, over matters done between the low-water mark and the land, as appears in *Sir Henry Constable's* case.

15 Ric. II.  
C. 3. S. 2.

3 Rep. 107.

3 Inst. 113.

13 Car. II.

C. 9.

Ditto.

See 1 land 12.

W. III. C. 7.

4 Inst. 133.

6 Rep.

2 Cro. 216.

1 Salk. 32.

Wood's Inst.

818.

2 Bulst. 322.

4 Leon. 257.

Heb. 11

3 Lev. 60.

1 Salk. 31.

See Hob. 79.

1 Lill 368.

March's Rep.

204.

Godb. 260.

1 Shep.

Ab. 129.

See 1 Salk. 33.

Owen 122.

Hughes Ab.

113.

1 Show. 179.

4 Inst. 141.

1 Roll's Abrid.

350.

Sid. 418.

Raym. 437.

10 Rep. 75.

1 Salk. 31, 32.

Stat. 8 Eliz.

C. 5.



*Am. Sh. M. A. C.*

# THE CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

**VOL. 8. TUESDAY, MARCH 10TH, 1835. NO. 10. { PRICE 50 CENTS. }**

(Advertisements, see Price Current.)

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

## CANTON.

The TRINCULO, (Brit.) Hingston, from Liverpool via Manila, and the TREMONT, (Am.) Cunningham, from Manila, are the only reported arrivals.

In our last number we endeavoured to assist the Editor of the *Hurkaru* in forming a just opinion of the contents of the letter from Canton which he had withheld on account of its personalities; and we now confidently refer him to our report of lord Napier's speech of the 16th of August, which will completely dissipate any *mystification* in which this simple and straight-forward matter has been shrouded.

It is now due to our impartiality and independence as an Editor, and to our personal character and honor as a man, to republish in our columns the following extract from the *Hurkaru* of the 16th of last december.

We shall say little at present; indeed only to affirm that, a short time after the dissolution of the meeting of the 16th of august, we received a verbal communication from a party (through his confidential clerk), recommending us in our capacity of Editor of the Canton Register (from which paper he had withdrawn his subscription so far back as the 25th of february, 1834) to impress on the minds of the British mercantile community an attention to lord Napier's speech. We hailed this communication as a good omen; and although we did not require such prompting, we still thought the message gracious, and rejoiced that the touching words of lord Napier had not been addressed to careless or unfriendly hearers.

*Bengal Hurkaru Dec. 16th. 1834.*

We have before us a China letter of a late date, entering into considerable detail on the late and present state of affairs there, and we should be glad to publish it entire for the sake of the new view which it gives of the late lord Napier's proceedings, but for the frequent introduction of the names of individuals whom we should not be justified in bringing before the public. Without, however, adopting implicitly the opinions and statements of our correspondent, and desirous only of placing on record all that is thought and said on this difficult and obscure subject, we shall briefly lay before our readers those particulars in the communication to which we have referred that have not hitherto appeared.

All, or nearly all, our information has hitherto been derived from the *Canton Register*, and we are warned to receive its statements with caution, as it is in the hands of a small party who do not speak the sentiments of the general body of the British merchants in China. For ourselves we are free to confess, that if this character is deserved, the warning with which it is accompanied was needful to us, for from the paper itself we have not been able to discover the party or factious sentiments of which it is the alleged organ. We have seen no sentiments professed and no doctrines taught in it which do not identify its principles with the general interests of British trade and the honor of the national character. To the guidance of this faction, lord Napier is alleged to have surrendered himself. The circumstances leading to the stoppage of the trade are thus explained. In the progress of the negotiations, lord Napier's letter to the governor sent to the city-gate was refused, and he in his turn refused to receive the hong merchants officially. They then requested a meeting of the British merchants, on which lord Napier, at a meeting convened for the purpose, recommended them not to attend the meeting to which they had been invited. Their consequent refusal to attend was answered in four long Chops by the hong merchants, which were delivered to the gentleman whose name was first in the list of British merchants, and he, before the other British merchants had time to consider the course to be pursued, replied to the communication of the hong merchants in his own name. The rejoinder of the hong merchants announced the stoppage of the trade, which is thus represented to have been caused by one man, and he a private merchant acting without authority on behalf of all the British merchants at Canton. We cannot vindicate or explain such an assumption on the

part of this individual, if it actually took place as alleged; but the imputation of improper motives to that gentleman will not be supported, unless it can be shown that his reply was different from that which the body of British merchants would have sent if they had been fully consulted. There are some most bitter and unfortunate feuds existing in the mercantile society of Canton, arising partly out of private causes, and who is to blame we know not and do not inquire; but it is evident that these dissensions inflict a national injury, by preventing that combination of exertions without which it is impossible to cope with the Chinese. If the merchants of Canton value their own reputation not only in the eyes of the Indian but of the British community, they will at least keep these disgraceful contentions out of public view, and prevent them from exercising any influence on measures of public policy towards a people with whom there is greater difficulty in negotiating than with any other with whom we have mercantile relations.

There are various other details given, some of them new but unimportant. The chief question of interest, now in relation to this subject is, What is to be done? We suppose that nothing will be done by the Superintendents in China, until they receive fresh instructions from the home authorities, adopted to the new circumstances in which the trade is placed.

With reference to the expressed and reasonable wish of the Editor of the *Hurkaru*, that some one of the British merchants in Canton would—"give a full and faithful exposition of the recent transactions"—it is, we fear, not likely to be gratified. The task, indeed, is not easy. Events are too recent, opinions too prejudiced;—there are too many clashing interests, and—we regret to say it—too much estrangement; and no individual thus—"cabined, cribbed, confined, bound in"—can trust himself, or be trusted—in an attempt so delicate. The halo of distance from these events is required by the writer who should commit himself to the labour of describing them fully and fairly. At present, a judicious man would be inclined to say—"nothing that is false, rather than all that is true."—Nevertheless, very sufficient information on the "recent transactions," is not wanting; and we have much pleasure in referring all those who are desirous to become acquainted with the commencement, progress, and termination of lord Napier's mission to Canton, to the Chinese Repository for november, december, january and february last; in which valuable periodical will be found—not only relations of events—but opinions and conclusions, which are the more deserving of attention as coming from a quarter removed in great measure we believe, if not wholly, from either party or national feelings on the subject.

There is only one point on which we shall endeavour to inform the Editor of the *Hurkaru*. He observes, in the above quotation, that—"In the progress of the negotiations lord Napier's letter to the governor sent to the city-gate was refused, and he in his turn refused to receive the hong merchants officially."—Which observation seems to imply that the two refusals were correlative. This was not the case. Lord Napier never intended to communicate officially with the hong merchants, and never did. He obeyed his orders in endeavouring to open a communication with the viceroy of Canton; and his lordship's first proceeding, after his arrival, was to send the secretary to the commission, accompanied by the interpreter, to the city gate with a letter addressed to the viceroy. But this letter was refused acceptance because the word *petition* was not written on the envelope.

If the governor had received this letter he would then have been officially informed whether lord Napier "were an officer or merchant, and of the cause of his coming." But Loo, the governor, with the most unstatesmanlike obstinacy, and the most barbarous rudeness, refused to learn why the British union jack was again flying, and why a British man-of-war was anchored in the China waters. He said, forsooth,

that lord Napier's letter was not properly addressed, which was false; he was saluted with his usual titles; but it was a letter that was sent to him, which implied an approximation to equality: from this the fastidious Chinese shrunk; and the long course of misunderstanding and recrimination ensued—followed by the stoppage of the trade, and the placing lord Napier under the ban of the celestial empire, denying him wood and water—and, finally, gonging him to death.—All lord Napier's efforts and measures were shamefully contravened by a party here: this is an un-doubted fact; but the *modus operandi* of these notorious proceedings we do not know: yet thus much we will say, that we have heard from an authority highly creditable, and who was intimate with lord Napier, that his lordship's illness was caused as much by the conduct of some of his own countrymen as by the inimical and rude treatment of the Chinese.

Burke has observed, "in the foreign causes that tend to raise, depress, and sometimes to overwhelm a community"—that—"it is often impossible to find any proportion between the apparent force of the moral causes and their known operation. We are, therefore, obliged to deliver up that operation to mere chance, or, more piously and more rationally to the occasional interference and irresistible hand of the Great Disposer.—The death of a man at a critical juncture, his disgust, his retreat, his disgrace, have brought innumerable calamities on a whole nation." The words are Burke's, the Italics are our own.

We publish a translation of a second letter—or rather the first from "the true Habakkuk:"—and Delta's reply.

We doubt if Habakkuk is the *primum mobile* in all this vituperation of lord Napier. We rejoice, however, with Habakkuk, that there is one journal in Macao which may be a vent for the pent-up breathings of our secret enemies, who have vainly attempted to discredit the Canton Register in the Calcutta and Bombay papers.

We should conclude from Habakkuk's talking—not from his truth or his reasoning—and his selection of his un-euphonious *nom de guerre*, that he compares us Britishers with the ancient Chaldeans—"being a bitter and hasty nation." Be it so.

There is a great question pending between Great Britain and China; and although we do not wish to—"March through the breadth of the land, to possess the dwelling places that are not"—ours—yet, in this matter, our "judgment and our dignity shall proceed of" ourse ves.

VIATOR'S letter arrived too late for us to give it that attention it deserves, and which we wish to bestow on it: His questions, however, should be proposed to the law officers of the crown of England, and to the king in parliament assembled; instead of to the editor of a paper. Nevertheless, we hazard an opinion that an ambassador at an European court has some degree of power over the subjects of the state that appoints him. It is true, in Europe the powers of representatives are settled by mutual treaties or conventions. But in the absence of a treaty—as in China provided the representative of Great Britain can be—and we think he can constitutionally be—invested with coercive powers over British subjects—whether would any delinquent trust to the administration of his own country's laws by his own countrymen—or to the Chinese law and lawyers?—For we presume neither Viator nor any one else will pretend to argue that the British subjects resident in China are uncontrolled by any law of Great Britain or China; being free from the operations of the laws of the first as being planted in a foreign soil—and, as being foreigners, not subject to the laws of the second. If this is the case, how long they will continue to have constituents who will trust men thus without law, and

—free as nature first made man,

Ere the base laws of servitude began,

When wild in woods the noble savage ran

is a question worth their consideration. And also, in this argument, the oath of allegiance is not to be forgotten.

We have already given our opinion on the power, at Macao, of H. M. superintendents. They are out of the

limits of their commission: a fact which, we think, renders it a nullity.

The following extract from Mc. Culloch's dictionary will, perhaps, satisfy Viator that a kind of *imperium in imperio* may exist by the mutual agreement of two states: and the principle once being admitted, its extension, in order that it should bear on all possible cases, is neither difficult nor unconstitutional.

Other states have occasionally given to consuls similar powers to those conceded to them in Turkey. Thus, in the treaty between Sweden and the United States of America, ratified on the 24th of July, 1818, it is stipulated that the consuls appointed by either government to reside within the dominions of the other, or their substitutes, "shall, as such, have the right of acting as judges or arbiters in all cases of differences which may arise between the captains and crews of the vessels of the nation whose affairs are intrusted to their care. The respective governments shall have no right to interfere in these sort of affairs, except in the case of the conduct of the crews disturbing public order and tranquillity in the country in which the vessel may happen to be, or in which the consul of the place may be obliged to call for the intervention and support of the executive power, in order to cause his decision to be respected; it being, however, well understood, that this sort of judgment or arbitration cannot deprive the contending parties of their rights of appealing on their return to the judicial authorities of their country." 2d Ed. Page, 387.

We publish from the *Oriental Repertory* some extracts from the notes on the *China Trade* by Mr. Pigou, who was formerly at the head of the company's factory; these notes were written between the years 1754 and 1758. There are also some notices of Mr. A. Dalrymple, on the same subject.

Redress for impositions and extension of the commerce seem to have occupied the minds of the select committees of those days with some degree of earnest; those points, which are now felt to be of such general interest, are, we trust, about to be discussed with more seriousness of intention than any affair connected with the British commerce in China has ever yet been able to obtain from H. M. government.

#### "WHY DO THE HEATHEN RAGE, AND THE PEOPLE IMAGINE AVAIN THING."

(From the *Chronica de Macao*, 21 February, 1835.)

Mr. Editor,

Although in Macao, there is but one periodical, it shall have an only Habakkuk who is willing to enter the field in defence of the empire of China, against the aggressions of men possessed of heated notions, and irritated merely by insatiable ambition, because the innocent aspect which this empire presents to the whole world is to appease all the valiant Agamemnons and warlike Atillas; in order to maintain untouched this great monument of admiration, to the wise and to the researchers of antiquity; and it would be a surprise to all the other nations if, when quietly reposing, a similar catastrophe should take place, as that which is premeditated against this empire; which has no cause to fear enemies, as she has not hitherto, directly or indirectly, offended the dignity or interfered with the interests of the representatives of the different nations who come to trade, in an empire (because it is to their advantage, without being asked, without treaties or conventions), whose policy it is to maintain unaltered its laws and customs; by which it is supposed they have succeeded in preserving the people in concord and due subjection, and will still continue so to do for many thousand years, which is not at all like the maxims or plans of the cabinets of the rest of the world, of which the emperor of China has no knowledge, neither does he take measures to be made acquainted with them: thus showing that he entertains no thought of hostile interference with them; for this reason, the emperor of China is only prepared to enforce his own laws among his own people, and keep off bordering enemies by the management and tactics invented by the Chinese themselves:—any treacherous attack upon the coasts by any one, would, therefore, be attended with no difficulty, tho' possessed of very little knowledge of warfare; but is it on this account that the petitioners display so much audacity with intention of making great plunder? not satisfied with what they have done for several years past on the emperor's revenues, at Lintin and Capsingmoon.

Let us proceed, Mr. Delta, to the argument of the petition by which the subscribers thereto are going to disturb and take up the precious time of his Britannic Majesty and his ministers for satisfaction against the government of China respecting the occurrences which took place with lord Napier. It is not our intention to enter, even by course of reasoning, on the cause why and how lord Napier came to China, they being points connected with the cabinet, and therefore not to be discussed by us; but we will only expose what occurred most remarkable in the conduct of lord Napier and of the government of China, on which occasion almost all the principles and rights of nations, so religiously observed in all Europe, were set aside. Lord Napier, having arrived at Macao, in a few days proceeded to Canton by the outside passage in a schooner, and it appears without giving previous notice to the viceroy of his arrival and the purposes for which he came; inasmuch, that a hong merchant coming to Macao to require the objects of his mission arrived too late, he having already embarked. It is the well known established regulation in all countries in the world, that the greater the personage the stricter the formality, and that without delay his arrival and office should be made known; consequently, the reception of the visit is always equal to the civility with which it is announced; and in China, more than any other part, those formalities are observed. Lord Napier, not minding or regardless of the antient laws of Canton, or form being extremely unceremonious, landed at night, entered the factory, formerly occupied by the company, with his suite, and in the morning the Union Jack, which had not been hoisted since

the extinction of the company, appears at the masthead, by magical art. It is natural that the Chinese, seeing the Flag hoisted, gentlemen in uniform, cocked hat, pipes &c. walking in the company's hall, should feel astonished, and uneasiness be created in the minds of every one of the populace assembled; the subaltern authorities inquire who the gentlemen are and what they want, and carry the information to their superiors. Lord Napier refuses to have any thing to do with hong merchants, saying it was derogatory to the representation he was to assume in Canton to treat with merchants, and sends his letter to the viceroy by his deputies, who were not received. The hong merchants, some bearing insignias of honors, being a distinct class from the other merchants, are, on account of their slight knowledge of the English language, required to be the first to go to any foreigner, tho' he may be of the highest nobility, to enquire the nature of his business, and report the same to the respective mandarins. Lord Napier's reason for not conforming himself to such old established regulations does not hold good; for, with the exception of a few gentlemen, who were attached to the service of the late company, still remaining here, he had no other to negotiate or associate with but English or Parsee merchants, and all these smugglers or promoters of the illicit trade of Baccaniers carried on at Lintin and on the coast of China, who, in the opinion of the public, a better judge than we are, do not appear to be on a par with the hong merchants. In the meantime, the viceroy sends the Kwang-chow-fu, and two other mandarins of some dignity, to call on Lord Napier, who, according to report, presented themselves with due etiquette, to enquire personally of Lord Napier the reasons why he came and what he wanted; and afterwards, as Lord Napier referred them to the letter he had addressed to the viceroy, and which was not received, the mandarins intimated to him the order of the viceroy, to proceed to Macao, and there await the pleasure of the emperor respecting his coming and intended residence.

Lord Napier, not only rejected their intimation but determined to adhere to his resolution; this measure irritated the Chinese authorities, and they then prohibited the supply of food to Lord Napier and his suite until he should leave for Macao. The populace were frequently on the point of attacking the residence of Lord Napier, but the viceroy prevented them by a strong body of Tartars, which was immediately placed to afford defence in case of need. The moment Lord Napier became resigned, and wished to proceed to Macao, they immediately procured the necessary boats, in which the Europeans proceed to and from Canton, possessing every accommodation. It pleased God to remove Lord Napier to a better world, whilst stretched on a bed surrounded by his illustrious family, administering every possible comfort, and he was conveyed the grave with every mark of respect. Tell me now, readers, in what manner were the Chinese the cause of that distinguished man's death, who seems to have been badly advised by those who surrounded him, and who were the planners for his coming, for which reason, he showed a little obstinacy in his resolutions, which probably did not emanate from his heart.

We cannot conclude this without alluding to the too great remark Mr. Delta has made respecting Mr. ———. This gentleman might well have declined signing the petition in question, because it would have made no difference nor produce any effect, remembering that it is more than 40 years that he and his brother have trod the territory of this celestial empire. His brother in a few years made a large fortune, and retired to Europe, leaving behind him several Chinese friends; and Mr. ——— was sufficiently possessed of means to make a greater fortune than his brother; he made two, and is abundantly provided to continue to live happy and independently, and leave plenty to his posterity. The Chinese alone contributed to the fortune of Mr. ——— and is there not a claim to an obligation, or, at least, to a regard for the empire where he resides, possessed of health and fortune, which we wish he may long enjoy.—Amen.—

Mr. Delta, we had just accomplished our task, when we received intelligence by the last arrival that the vessels which left this in April last for England, doubled the fortunes which they had acquired here by means of the illicit traffic at Lintin, and by acting in the capacity of buccaniers they will clear 80 a 120 per cent on the goods taken from the empire which they wish to overthrow. We will again repeat, what we have already expressed, what a want of calculation! What blindness! where, Mr. Delta, will the subscribers to the petition make 80 a 120 per cent if they dismantle this little church! Let the petitioners moderate or reform, then petition and appeal in a manner more suited to the times and with more discernment. The Chinese attend to reason, and are sufficiently lenient to the Europeans.

Macao, 14th February, 1835.

"The True HABAKKUK."

DEAR MR. EDITOR,

So I see you was right, and Habakkuk is a "weak enemy," not an imprudent friend:—be it so, it is as old as Job, who said;—"Oh thou mine enemy had written a book." But though he is our enemy I am not his, and will only hope that in his next book he will remember Habakkuk is one of the shortest in the Bible, and that he is in some manner bound to imitate the brevity of his great name-sake; for the rest, I mean to dissect Habakkuk as a friend, not as a foe, and, to begin with the beginning, his motto—if Habakkuk is irreligious enough to put the words of our Maker into the mouth of the celestial emperor; I neither envy his taste, nor adopt his plan.

Habakkuk assumes that neither the emperor nor his government have done us any wrong, but have merely ruled their own people. Is it very likely that ninety or one hundred traders should all at once call out, without some wrong?—The emperor himself says, on paper, we have, by law, an open market at Canton:—this his operatives, in practice deny: is this a wrong, or no?—A thousand other wrongs could be instanced, not one good; but I am truly tied down by that brevity which I advise.

Habakkuk, not contented with a tirade against the petition and Delta in this letter, vehemently attacks the late Lord Napier's measures; happily for me, these measures have, in the main line of conduct, approvers and defenders more impartial and far more able than myself; namely, the Canton Repository and the India Press (in the acquisition of which latter ally, since I last addressed Habakkuk, we have a tower of strength), as the best test of what our British countrymen will say. Yet, statements so strong, and so boldly made must be said no to!! or left to silent contempt.—So to Habakkuk's attack.

He finds fault with us petitioners taking up the precious time of H. B. M. in council with our complaints. Now, we, being free-men, assert that the very right to reign over us carries with it the necessity of his Majesty of England listening to and redressing our just complaints, as he does so rely on the power, treasure, and blood of our fellow-citizens.

Habakkuk objects to Lord Napier not staying at Macao, but going to Canton. Was Lord Napier's mission to the governor of Macao, a Portuguese settlement, or was it to China?—Answer this, and you finish the question.

I beg to differ with Lord Palmerston as to the location of Lord Napier's mission being confined to Canton; I consider Peking was the place, but surely not Macao, under any circumstances.

Pray, would Habakkuk, sending a political mission to Portugal, send it to Cadiz? or to Oporto?—No—he would send it to Lisbon.

The awkward hour of the arrival of Lord Napier at Canton, Habakkuk knows, arose from the elements: this the public have been informed of over and over again. Lord Napier's conduct when here was, on the whole, most conciliatory, candid and mild. Had he determined to receive communications from the hong merchants, he might as well have staid in his comfortable quarters in Windsor castle: as to break through that system of applying for redress to the party doing the wrong, was in itself, the sole sensible excuse for £30,000 per annum expended in his lordship approaching these shores; and, as I have said, it has, at least, had this good effect of showing that Peking is your place.

With respect to Habakkuk's romance of the populace being about to break into Lord Napier's establishment, permit me, who on the spot was a keen observer, deeply interested, and, in part, an actor in the scene, to assure him that the populace (up to the shop-keepers even) were entirely with Lord Napier and against their own government; and that the first gathering of people (which never was considerable) was caused by the coming down of about 300 ragamuffin Tartar troops, who, whilst they remained, played at cards without ceasing, both night and day; they drew mats over our main entrances, and lighted strong lights at night, and all day and night did nothing but gamble, and stop supplies from reaching Lord Napier.

Habakkuk says, Lord Napier, not content with rejecting the hong merchants, refused to receive government officers.—Not so!—Lord Napier received one set of government officers, and explained what he had to say, through Mr. Morrison. The next set demanded the exclusion of Mr. Morrison, and to be spoken to only by their own linguists. Lord Napier knew, as we all know, that not one linguist understands speaking three words of English; and as to writing beyond the letter S on a bale of Surat cotton, they cannot write, or read, one word; so he rightly declined their services "as his interpreters,"—though he assented to any number of them coming as Chinese check on Mr. Morrison; but other little, stupid motives of pride, and chais;—which seem hidden from Habakkuk—helped to break up this intended meeting.

As to the cause of Lord Napier's death, I speak cautiously, and refer to the authentic reports of his surgeon; but what I saw myself I have no reserve upon.—The thermometer 97; imprisonment in an oven; deprivation of wholesome food; and an acknowledged fever at that time attending Lord Napier! This well placed—and a relapse, caused by worse—treatment at Heangshan—and I will ask, what Hippocrates?—Or even stronger—a dear and devoted family?—could do to cure the effects of such unnecessary cruelty?—It is a national claim for redress!—And, without any revengeful feelings, unwise will that nation be which submits, unresisted, to such a wrong!—Not for the past, but as safety for the future!

The Chinese, Habakkuk says, are unprotected on their shores;—they should have well considered that before they deserved the resentment of England; for it is not the whim of Habakkuk, or their own false paper statements, that can longer screen them.

Their hour has come!

As to the discussion about an individual in Habakkuk's letter, I always thought it indelicate. But pray, if that judicious individual has made three or four fortunes, and lost two of them, what is it to the Chinese. We presume he gave value for the silks, nankens, tea &c. he sent home; and the Chinese, getting the value he asks, is the obliged, not the obliger!—As to Habakkuk's tirade about Buccaniers, I suspect 'ho-e' of my country, so long as they break no law of England, and do not run counter to any moral principle, will not be deterred from eating their provender by such a dog in the manger as Habakkuk.

Yours

DELTA.

6 March, 1835, Canton.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON REGISTER,

Sir,—There is a point of some importance, in reference to our country and China, on which I should be most glad to take "counsel's opinion." It is as regards the nature and extent of the authority vested in any of his Britannic Majesty's subjects in this country. The Chinese, as all other nations, deny the power of any foreign potentate to establish laws (imperium in imperio) within their territories, excepting from this only the Portuguese, as far as concerns their own subjects in Macao. Now, in case, as is possible, of any disagreement of opinion or of interests between any of His Britannic Majesty's subjects in China and the superintendents for the time being, and the former refusing to conform to the advice or orders of the latter, whence would be derived their power to enforce submission to their enactments? or to what extent would their power go? We know that in the small settlement of Macao their orders would bear no weight, and it may reasonably be doubted, whether the "great Chinese nation" would consider them deserving of more respect. In fact, is not the delega-

tion of power in a foreign country to any subjects of the British nation an act of gross folly, on the part of our government? For where, I would ask, is the power to come from? Can we or dare we land a part of ship's companies at Whampoa (that is supposing them willing to act as Bow street officers) to remove any obnoxious or refractory individual, whenever his Majesty's superintendents and interpreter cannot go to the city gate with a petition without getting mauled and pelted, for which attack they can get no redress?

I know that it is said that his Majesty can grant to others power, in any country, over his subjects. This is a fallacy, he can do no such thing. What would become of his claim to this power in the U. States of America, in France, in Spain, or in Russia? Would it be recognised? It would not. It would be laughed at. And how can a power that would not be acknowledged valid elsewhere, be deemed so here? By the 53rd George 3rd it is said that power of deportation from this country was granted to the representatives of the east India company.—So far as the right was in the houses of parliament they no doubt did so; but what was their power? Had they any? and if not (as was the case) how could they delegate to others what was not in them to exercise? Is it not plainly an absurdity growing out of the power of the east India company over the actions and persons of British subjects in their own territories in India, and which was thoughtlessly tacked on to it, though the circumstances of the east India company in the two countries were so widely different? In one country masters—in the other suppliants—yet arrogating the same juridical powers in China as in India. Is not such still the case? his Britannic Majesty's representatives are unrecognised, and yet have the power (nominal!) to act as Magistrates in this country! Would it not be as well to point this out among the many anomalies and blunders which have marked the change in the state of things between England and China? The only case, which I am aware of, in which such power was approved of and admitted, was in that of the old Levant company and Turkey; but this was by positive and express treaty, without which the person and property of a British subject were as safe from their power as that of a Turk.—Can you oblige me by any information on these points, which have excited attention from others, as well as,  
Your humble servant,  
March 9th, 1835. VIATOR.

#### REMARKS ON THE TRADE OF CANTON. (By Frederick Pigou, Esq. 1751.)

As the Commerce of Canton suffers from several impositions, or new duties, exacted since some years, such as the present of 1950 taels per ship, and duty of 6 per cent, and as many bad customs have been introduced to our prejudice, it would perhaps be proper to send an embassy to Peking. The ambassador must come in the king's name, but in a company's ship, he must never have been in China before; at least not in the company's service, or belonging to any ship, he must be a man of some rank, or figure, an officer in the army would do; he should be a man of understanding and probity, and not too haughty, he may be attended by Mr. Flint, in quality of one of his secretaries. It will be very easy to procure, from the court of Lisbon, an account of the necessary ceremonies, to be observed; and, if that be thought proper, leave for the ambassador to land at Macao, and wait there until he can proceed to Peking. But the embassy may be sent, either from Amoy or from Canton, for to whatever place a ship comes, carrying a proper flag, which denotes that an ambassador is on board, the mandarines are obliged to give notice of it at court, and to entertain the ambassador, until he is attended thither by the persons whom the emperor sends for that purpose.

The ambassador, or one of his secretaries, should understand the Latin tongue.

The ambassador must bring presents for the emperor, the most acceptable things would be, some pieces of our finest cloth, wrought-silks, wrought-plate, wrought-glasses, and finest looking-glasses, fine large undrilled and round pearls, nine landships, all of the same size, a fine tent of yellow cloth, secured from the rain on occasion, by some handsome yellow covering.

The ship that brings an ambassador, pays neither mensurage, nor indeed any duties upon the goods she brings, or carries away, but they must be landed and shipped, in the ambassador's name and as that makes him a merchant, the ambassador from Lisbon, would not suffer it, because it would have lessened him in the sight of the Chinese, the mensurage and present are however saved: presents to, and from, the emperor never pay duties, and the ship that carries an ambassador home, supposing it is not the same that brought him, is also free from the mensurage, present, &c. upon declaring the purpose on which she is come.

If the ambassador comes by the way of Canton, he may stop without the Boca Tygris, and there hoist the flag before mentioned.

It would be honourable for the English nation, if she procured to other nations, the same privileges and favours she obtains for herself; the not being used to this way of thinking, has often lost us many advantages. In 1751, in the month of March, or April, the emperor's mother attained the age of 60 years, which is called, by the Chinese, her great birth day, it is an occasion of great rejoicing, and a proper one to solicit favours; the Canton merchants proposed to Mr. Misenor to send Mr. Flint to Nunkeen, to meet the emperor there, and to solicit the remittance of the present of 1950 taels per ship, and some other grievances; and offered to be at the charge of his journey, and the presents to be made the emperor: Mr. Misenor refused to make use of this opportunity, lest, he said, other nations should reap the benefit of it. Had Mr. De la Barre staid one year longer in China, all the merchants think, he would have gone himself, to petition the emperor, to remedy the evils that now obstruct our trade; and they think he would have succeeded.

If more than one port, was opened in China, for the trade of Europeans, the mandarines would be more obliging to them, than they are at Canton, for an emulation would arise among them, who should return to court the greatest sums of money for duties: and those who used Europeans best, would have the greatest number of ships come to them.

The ambassador may solicit leave, for a constant residence in China of the company's agents, and for building commodious houses and warehouses, wherever they chuse to trade.

It is written in the Chinese books, that Europeans are a warlike boisterous people, who always seek to invade the eastern countries, where they come to

trade; for which reason they are not allowed to stay in China, but by a connivance of the mandarines; and they are not allowed to purchase, or build houses, least under that pretence they in time build forts; this prejudice begins to wear off.

It has been thought that a constant resident at the court of Peking would be serviceable to the company's affairs; such a person, skilled in some science, either Physick, Surgery, Painting, Statuary, Music, &c. and not meddling in matters of religion, might, in time, be admitted to the emperor's favor, and if he was to marry there, and have children, he might enjoy more privileges than the missionaries do, who cannot live in their posterity, which indeed is one principal reason of their making; hardly any progress in the cause they have undertaken, one person settling himself thus to advantage, would soon occasion the residence of many: and it is conjectured they had better enter the empire from the northward, than from the southward, however the first might accompany the ambassador.

The ambassador may solicit at court the following articles.

1. The continuance of our privileges.
2. A remission of the duty of 6 per cent, imposed since the settling the first tariff.
3. The remission of the present of 1950 taels per ship.
4. That we be allowed the same favours, and privileges in trade, which the emperor's subjects enjoy, and pay no more than the emperor's stated duties, on any goods imported, or exported.
5. That those who deal with us, or serve us, may enjoy as much liberty as the emperor's other subjects, at present they do not, for the mandarines force the merchants to make them presents; and the servants, that is the linguists and compradores, to pay them money.
6. That we may be protected by the mandarines, in all cases, and particularly from the insults of the lower people.
7. That we be not made to pay duties on the import or export of our provisions, liquors, and other necessities.
8. That effectual orders be given to prevent our goods being plundered on the river.
9. That the officers of the customs exact no presents from us.
10. That we may have leave to walk about the town, and to go from one place to another, particularly, to Macao, without being detained by the officers of the customs, or be made to pay for our chops.
11. That the access to the mandarines be made easy to us, and that the honpo, or a mandarine for the purpose, be ordered to receive us at all times, and redress our grievances.
12. That we have leave reside at Canton, or elsewhere, for the better carrying on our trade.

On our part, we should promise to give the government no disturbance.

#### Notes concerning the trade to China (by A. Dalrymple)

About the same time, (1758) another alteration had taken place, in the mode of transacting the business at Canton, viz. by trading more directly with the country-merchant, who brought his goods to Canton; although from his ignorance in the English language, in a jargon of which the business of Canton is transacted, the agency of a hong-merchant was requisite, as well as for the security, to government, that the duties should be paid, and for shipping goods, which can only be done in the name of the hong-merchant who is security for the ship.

It may easily be perceived that by so much as this new mode was beneficial to the European, it must be hurtful to the Chinese hong-merchants, who were security to the government: for although, at the opening of the trade to China, it appears the Chinese government would have received the duties at Canton, immediately from the European; yet his ignorance of their modes of transacting business, had induced him rather to pay his duties through the agency of an hong-merchant, and long established custom had sanctioned the mode at Canton, though at Lippo the English paid their own duties.

The hong-merchants at Canton were the persons from whom the Mandarines exacted presents, so that their situations made them necessarily exposed to great expences, for which they were debarred from receiving any equivalent, by the immediate traffick with the country-merchant. As the agency with the country-merchant was confined to few individuals; and these individual hong-merchants became little more than brokers between the European and country-merchant.

At first the hong merchants traded jointly, for although, at the time, the Europeans declared, that they would transact no business with them conjointly, yet their separate transactions were communicated to each other, and concluded in the Cong-hong.

It is questioned, whether this Cong-hong was established by an edict of the emperor, or only by an order of the Canton government; because, in the year 1770, on application of the supracargoes, supported by a large sum of money, viz. 100,000 taels, or above £30,000, the Cong-hong was abolished; which, it is alledged, could not have been done had it been established by the emperor's edict: However since that time the hong-merchants, or members who constituted the Cong-hong, have continued to transact business on their separate individual account, though they still remain a body and assemble for purposes of a general concern, such as defraying the expence of presents, &c.

From what has been already said, it is obvious, that the Chinese trade must lie under great disadvantages, from the regulations under which it is necessarily carried on: and it is equally certain, that very great advantages would have attended a settlement of our own, in the vicinity of China, to which the Chinese junks from all the maritime parts of that empire could have freely come: The pamphlet, I formerly published on the proposed settlement at Balambangan, has discussed that matter at large.

† Some papers of the late M. Galbert say "the Cong-hong was proposed by the Tsongtong in 1759, and representations made to the emperor on the "subject; who after several objections, authorised it in 1762," whatever may have been the authority on which it was established, it certainly was established in 1759, at which time I was at Canton.

DIED.—At Manila, 20th February last, MR. NATHAN L. DURAND, of Milford, Conn. U. S. A. During a residence of a year at Manila, his amiable disposition and agreeable manners had won for him the esteem and affection of his associates, by whom his early decease is much lamented.



# THE CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

**VOL. 8.**

**TUESDAY, MARCH 17TH, 1835.**

**NO. 11.** } PRICE 1!  
50 CENTS. }

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**T**HE DAVID SCOTT, Captain Owen, Teak-built, 737 tons; to sail with all despatch. Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

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**T**HE fine Teak built ship, ARGYLE, of 600 Tons, Captain Alexander Macdonald—Tenders will be received by JOSEPH CRAIG. Canton 16 February 1835.

## FREIGHT TO HAMBURG OR HOLLAND.

**I**n the well known teak built and fast sailing vessel SYDEN, of 800 Tons; John Burd, Commander. Tenders will be received by CAPTAIN BURD of JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

## NOTICE.

**M**R. JOHN WATSON will be admitted a Partner in the Firm of JAMES GODDARD & Co. on the 1st proximo. Canton, 17th March, 1835.

## NOTICE.

**J.** GODDARD will hereafter conduct his business under the designation of JAMES GODDARD & Co. Canton, March 4th, 1835.

## CANTON REGISTER FOR 1834.

FOR SALE, a few sets, bound, at half the subscription price; \$6.

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**P**ARTIES intending to apply for Insurance are requested to give previous notice, in order that the vessels in which they propose to ship may be duly surveyed, (free of expense to the assured,) before commencing to receive cargo. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. General Agents

## DECIMA COMPANHIA DE SEGURO DE CANTAO.

**A**S pessoas que pertenderem fazer applicacoes para Seguro nesta officina sao prevenidas para darem prvvia noticia a fim de que os Navios sobre os quaes forem oferecidos os riscos possam ser devidamente examinados antes de conecarem a receber carga. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. General Agents

**F**OR SALE, two Factories; for particulars apply to R. EDWARDS. Canton, 11th December, 1834. 3 American Hong

## STATEMENT OF THE BRITISH TRADE.

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**R**ISKS for all parts of the world will be taken by JAMES GODDARD & Co. Agents for the office in China, Payable in case of loss by Messrs. GIFFORD, MELVILLE & KNIGHT, Agents in London do. do. Messrs. GILMORE & Co. in Calcutta

## NOTICE.

**T**HE "Union Insurance Society of Canton" established on the 1st January 1835 for Marine Insurance, is now in action. Canton 19th. January. 1835. THOMAS DENT & Co. Secretaries.

## A CARD.

**M**ESSRS HENRY WRIGHT, ANDREW JOHNSTONE and ALEXANDER MATHESON, are admitted Partners in our establishment, which now consists of WILLIAM JARDINE and JAMES MATHESON, with the addition of the above named gentlemen Canton, February 20th, 1835.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

## COMPANION TO THE KALENDAR FOR 1832.

**A** gentleman wishes to obtain half a dozen copies of this work; and, it being out of print, will be glad to purchase them, if in good condition, at double the original price. Apply at the office of the Canton Register.

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**P**ALE ALE in butts from HIBBERT, so well known for his extensive supplies sent to the United States, at \$35 per butt. Apply to R. MARKWICK & Co.

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**M**R. HENRY FAWCETT and Mr. THOMAS WINGATE HENDERSON have been this day admitted Partners in our establishment, Bombay 6 December, 1834. (Signed.) REMINGTON & Co.

**F**OR sale on board the Bark LINTIN, at Lintin, Russian and English Canvass—Hemp and Manila Rope—Beef—Bread—Flour and other stores.

## TO RENT.

**O**NE half of one of the neatest and most convenient Factories in Canton, newly furnished. For particulars apply to R. MARKWICK & Co.

## AT LINTIN FOR SALE.

**R**OD Iron assorted. Chain Cables ½ Inch to ¼ Inch. Anchors, 1½ cwt. to 17 cwt. Rose nails of all sizes. Iron spikes, 2 to 4 Inches. Cordage, assorted, 1½ to 6½ Inches. Sheathing Copper, 18 to 26 ounces. Sheathing nails, 1½ to 1½ Inches. Canvas, Nos. 1 to 7. Boat guns. Apply to CAPTAIN PARRY SHIP "HERCULES," or to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. Canton, 16th January, 1835.

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**B**LANK ENGRAVED BILLS OF EXCHANGE, at \$3 per 100. Apply at the CANTON REGISTER OFFICE, 4 Danish Hong; or at 25 Cents per set, apply to R. MARKWICK & Co.

## SURVEYOR FOR LLOYD'S.

**H**AVING appointed Mr. WILLIAM MACKENZIE, (late commander of the ship Hormajee Bomanjee) as Surveyor of shipping on our behalf, public notice thereof is hereby given for the information of parties requiring the services of such an officer; settling with him for the same.

JOHN TEMPLETON & Co. Agents for Lloyd's.

## NOTICE.

**J**UST received and for sale at R. MARKWICK & Co. few cases GENIEVRE DE HOLLANDE, from the celebrated House of GRAHAM & CO. Rotterdam, at \$5 per dozen

## FOR SALE.

**A** Small batch of Choice old MADEIRA WINE, a consignment from the well known house of BLACKBURNE & CO. in wood and in bottle. At \$260: per pipe.—or \$10 per dozen. Apply to R. MARKWICK & Co. Canton, 24. January 1835.

## OFFICIAL NOTICE.

Considerable inconvenience and public expense having been incurred, by reason of the improper conduct of certain masters of British merchant vessels in wilfully leaving behind in this place, men belonging to the said vessels; Notice is hereby given, that this practice is contrary to Law, and that the offence may be prosecuted by indictment or information at the Suit of His Majesty's Attorney General in the court of King's Bench at Westminster, as if it had been committed at Westminster in the county of Middlesex, and it is now declared, that the Superintendents will take measures to institute proceedings against any master or masters of British merchant vessels found offending herein in future.

By order of the Superintendents,  
A. R. JOHNSTON. Secretary

## NOTICE.

**S**UBSCRIPTION to the Canton Register and General Price Current. per annum \$16 payable quarterly.

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ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

# CANTON.

The American vessel, TARTAR, Sturgis, from Batavia the 23d of January, is the only arrival in the past week.

Adverting to the "*Jurisdiction of the Admiralty*" published in our ninth number, we now submit to our readers a further illustration of the powers of an Admiralty court. The opinions of the judges, lord Stowell and Sir Christopher Robinson, tend to prove that the powers of the high court of Admiralty in England extend only to engagements founded on sea risks. How far those powers can be legally extended in a foreign country—and particularly in China—is just now a very important question.

February 27th, 1837. The court of Admiralty has an undoubted jurisdiction over bottomry bonds, which are founded upon sea risks and defensible by the destruction of the ship in the course of her voyage; but the court—inclining that a bond, absolute and without dependence on the accidents of the voyage, was not subject to its cognizance,—dismissed a suit on such bond; the more willingly as questions of mercantile practice were involved more fit to be decided by a reference to merchants.

*Per Curiam.* If it be said that the ship is the first pledge in this bond, and, therefore, upon that principle, if it can be so called, the jurisdiction ought to act, I think that is not a principle which will support these bonds. This court, except upon the subject of prize, exercises an original jurisdiction upon the grounds of authorised usage and established authority. The history of the laws of this country shows full well that such authorised usage and established authority are the only supports to which this court can trust, except in respect to the subject to which I have alluded.

There seems to be extreme difficulty in establishing a resident British authority in China that can legally claim jurisdiction over British subjects. In Europe the powers of an ambassador and other public functionaries are based not only on the appointment of their own sovereign but also on the fact of having their credentials recognised by the country to which they are sent; and, we apprehend, their duties and powers do not commence until they are duly acknowledged. If this is the fact, it only serves to show how imperative it is on the British nation to establish forthwith an acknowledged and equal relation with China; for until that is done no process of British law can be pursued in this country. We see no difficulty in carrying this measure into effect, provided the British government sends a naval force powerful enough to impress the public officers with the utter hopelessness of the success of any resistance. It will be but mercy to the Chinese at once to demonstrate the most fixed determination supported by the most commanding force. For, we presume, that H. M. ministers will no longer neglect the national honor and interests in this empire; nor continue to leave the persons and property of British subjects liable to the caprice of a Chinese and a Manchoo tatar; the first, the governor of Canton, and the second—who is a domestic slave of the imperial family—the hoppo or chief commissioner of customs.

We had written these remarks when we received Viator's letter, which will be found in another column.

As Viator has not given us his name or address, we cannot communicate with him; and we have, therefore, taken the liberty to expunge from his letter some of the abusive epithets which he has heaped on the East India company.

We have heard that a hostile rencontre occurred a few days back between a boat on the strength of the Nan-hae-heen's establishment and one belonging to the Heang-shan-heë. The former officer had agreed to protect the smugglers for a fee of \$6 per chest of opium; and had even let out his own boats—which he had built for the purpose—to them. The boats belonging to the Nan-hae's establishment are of a certain length, but the boats he had thus hired out were much larger. The question was asked of him by the Heang-shan-heë, whether he had any boats belonging to him larger than the established size, and answered in the

negative. The Heang-shan-heë forthwith seized two of the Nan-hae-heen's boats, and they are still in custody. This transaction is illustrative of the public virtue of the officers of the Ta-tsing, or the purest, dynasty.

*Chinese Newspaper.* There is only one gazette in all China; it is published at Peking, and called *King-paou* (the messenger of the capital;) but neither in its contents nor form does it resemble the political gazettes of Europe.

The supreme tribunal of the empire, in which the ministers sit, is in the interior of the imperial palace at Peking. Early every day ample extracts of the affairs decided or examined by the emperor the day before are posted up on a board in a court-yard of the palace. Compilations from these extracts compose the annals of government; and it is there that one must search for materials for the history of the Chinese empire; which is the reason that all the public offices and establishments at Peking are ordered to make copies daily of the extracts which have been considered, and to preserve them in the archives. The provincial officers receive these extracts through their post-messengers, who are stationed in the capital solely for the purpose of conveying them. But in order that the people may obtain some knowledge of the progress of public affairs, the posted extracts are, with the permission of government, printed entire at Peking, without a single word being changed, or a single subject omitted.

Such is the Chinese gazette; it contains all the ordinances that have been submitted to the approbation or presented for the examination of the emperor by the six ministers sitting at Peking, and by the several provincial authorities, as well as by the military commanders. Appointments to offices, promotions, sentences, punishments, reports of the different branches of the public administration, are, consequently, the principal matters contained in the gazette. The reports of the imperial officers on particular events are, by this paper, carried to the knowledge of the whole empire. Occasionally also one meets, in the reports of the provincial officers, with very interesting notices of natural phenomena.

This gazette may be subscribed to for a day, and for any longer time; and the delivery is stopped immediately when it is no longer required. The subscription is one tael and an ounce of silver, about ten shillings a year. The inhabitants of the metropolis alone enjoy the advantage of receiving the gazette every day at a certain hour; but as posts are not established in China, this paper is only forwarded to other cities as opportunities occur; which is the cause of its very late delivery in distant places.

*Japan.* The present *dairi* (emperor) is the 121st successor of *Zin-mou*; he has reigned since 1817; whilst he is living his name is not known to his subjects. The honorary title of his reign is *Boon-zoo* (in Chinese *Wen-ching*). He resides at *Meako*. — The *Koo-bo*, or *Seogoun* is the generalissimo of the empire; he resides at *Yedo*; in fact it is he who reigns; nevertheless, he affects a kind of dependence on the *dairi*, who is descended from the ancient Japanese dynasty which commenced with *Zin-mou*, 660 years before our era. The word *dairi* (in Chinese *nae-le*) strictly means the interior (of the imperial palace)—*penetralia*. They use it to designate the emperor, since it is not permitted to utter his name during his life time. The same observance holds good with respect to the *Seogoun* and the heir-apparent, the first is called *Gon-fon marou*, and the other *Ne-soo marou*, after the palaces in which they live.

## Arrival of the Russian mission at Peking.

俄罗斯使团于三月十四日到达北京。

The Petersburg journal of the 24th March (1831) contains the following article: 俄罗斯使团于1831年3月24日到达彼得堡。 They communicate to us, it is there said, the following extract from a letter by one of the members of our ecclesiastical mission in China, dated at Peking, the 14th of december, 1830. 1830年12月14日俄罗斯使团致北京公使的信。



1830年10月30日到达北京。  
An agreeable meeting was prepared for us at Tsin-ke, a suburb of the capital of China, where we arrived on the 30th of november; it was there all our kind fellow-country men met us; the physician, assessor of the college, *Voitsek-hovsky*, who has conciliated a general confidence in Peking, and has even deserved a monument in the court-yard of the hotel of the mission as a grateful remembrance for the cure of an important personage, as well as the students, *Leonteusky* and *Voznessensky*, with the members of the ecclesiastical mission. They accompanied us as far as the russian cemetery, situated at the very gates of Peking, and where the reverend *P. Benjamin* received his new flock; the mission moved along in procession, the ecclesiastics in carriages, and the laity on horseback, preceded by an officer and ten cossacks, all well mounted.

"A crowd of inquisitive persons accompanied us as far as the russian hotel, which is remarkable for being extremely well built and for the beautiful simplicity of the architecture. *Peter*, the venerable archimandrite, with all the members of the old mission, came to receive us at the gates of the hotel. We hurried to the church to return thanks to the Almighty for our prosperous voyage, and to call down fervently his blessings on our august monarch, and to invoke heaven for the glory and happiness of our country.

(We cannot sufficiently praise the peculiar goodwill of the chinese commissioners, during the continuance of our journey, as well as the distinguished reception accorded to us at *Kalgan*† by the manchou tatar commandant of the troops.) We are glad to inform our countrymen of the high consideration in which the russian name is held in the countries distant from China.

*Macao*. The new municipal chamber was installed on the 24th ultimo. In accordance with the decree of the 9th of January 1834, it consists of five members. The feelings of the citizens are said to have been manifested with great energy; and the editor of the *Chronica de Macao* argues, from the exhibition of the popular enthusiasm at the election of the members—and the vivas for the constitutional charter, the lady *D. Maria the second*, *Don Pedro*, duke of *Bragança*, the deliverer of the monarchy, for the Portuguese nation, and for the governor of *Macao*,—that the city is deserving of, and fully prepared for, a free constitution.

The following gentlemen have been elected members of the new chamber. *Joze Baptista de Miranda e Lima*, president; *Antonio Vicente Cortella*, procurador fiscal, *Joao Damascenas Coelho dos Santos*, *Joze Vicente Jorge*, and *Floriano Antonio Rangel*.

*On the use of Tea in China, and the laws respecting this article of Commerce. (By M. Klaproth.)*

The missionaries have furnished us with some detailed information on the culture and use of tea, but one is astonished to find nothing in their writings that can fix the era when the habit of using this beverage spread itself in China. Indeed, even the chinese books contain but very little information on this subject. Yet, from many passages of ancient authors, we learn that the use of tea dates from the time of the *Tsin* dynasty, which reigned 265 to 419 of the christian era. In a book called *Che-shoo*, one reads that *Wang-mung*, minister of the public works under the *Tsin*, was very fond of tea; he gave it those who visited him; and, from this habit, the custom became general.

History relates that the emperor *Wan-te*, in the last part of his reign, towards the year 600, dreamed that a fairy changed his skull. From that time he was continually tormented by head-aches. A budhist priest advised him to search among the mountains for the leaves of the plant *ming*, and to drink its infusion. This remedy cured him, and since then tea has been in common use. It should be here remarked that *ming* is synonymous with *cha*, or tea. *Cha* was formerly called *too*. The word *tea*, which is used in Europe, is, doubtless, the malay *Teh*, which seems to be derived from the *too* of the ancient chinese.

† The pass through the great wall, called by the chinese *Chang-kea-kow*.

As early as 780, a financial minister proposed to the emperor *Te-tung*, of the *Tang* dynasty, to impose a tax of ten per cent upon tea, varnish, and wood. This measure, as it regarded tea, was not adopted until 793, and then only on that which was sold out of the mountains where it grew. Under the reign of *Moo-tsung* (from 821 to 824) the imperial treasury was almost empty. *Wang-po*, inspector-general of the salt-pits and mines, encreased the tax upon tea to fifty per cent.

Under the *Sung* dynasty, the government of *Hoo-nan*, charged with the harvest of new tea, proposed to the founder of this dynasty to encrease the price of this article; but *Tai-soo* replied:—"Tea is an excellent thing, which must not be made too dear, in order that the poor may not be oppressed."

Under the reign of *Jin-tsung*, of the same dynasty (from 1023 to 1063), great manufactories of tea were established. This commodity was then of two kinds: the first was called *Peen-cha*; it was the leaves dried by fire and then made into a mass like a piece of board; the second kind, called *San-cha*, was made with leaves dried equally by fire and reduced into a powder. They preserved it in porcelain vessels, like other perfumes.

Under the *Sung* dynasty a person named *Lake* exported tea from the modern *Sze-chuen* province into *Shen-se*, and exchanged it for horses. It was under the *Sung* that they began to establish, on the bordering provinces of the empire, markets where they offered to the Tibetan colonies tea in exchange for the horses which they brought thither.

Under the *Yuen*, or Mongol tatar dynasty, they had *Mo-cha*, or powdered tea, and *Ye-cha*, or leaf-tea. This dynasty also established markets, where they exchanged tea for horses with the wandering people of the N. E. who, as the history adds, have been always very fond of it.

Under the *Ming* dynasty, a similar market was established in *Sze-chuen* for the Tibetians, and four others in *Shen-se* for the Mongols.

The way which the reigning *Man-tchoo* dynasty uses to perfectly understand their duties on the teas is very simple. No body can either sell or buy tea without a government license. This license consists of two permits which the treasury issue to dealers who wish to sell tea, and who have paid the duties. Here follow the contents of these permits.

#### Tea permit, issued by the minister of finance.

The minister of finance having received a report from the administration of teas in the district of..... I have carefully examined it, and find that it is in perfect conformity to the imperial decree concerning the teas, and with all local regulations &c. The minister, therefore, has caused this tea-permit to be made, containing the following heads, and which is given to merchants to prove that they are authorised to sell tea.

1. The merchant receives one of these permits for each box or basket of tea, of whatever quality, weighing one pecul. Upon one of these permits is marked the weight; the other, carrying half of the impression of the seal, authorises the sale of the tea. These tickets are a sufficient guarantee for the merchants, if they have paid the price into the treasury.

2. The merchant who sells tea should possess the necessary tickets (for the purposes of trade). If he omits taking this precaution, his tea will come under the class of prohibited goods, and the proprietor incur the same punishment as those who sell contraband salt. (The goods are confiscated, and the offenders bamboozed.)

3. When a parcel of tea arrives at a custom-house, the officer should carefully examine the tickets which accompany it. If he finds them according to rule, he will cut one corner; the tea can then pass, if there are not other un-declared goods packed with it.

4. If any one secrets tea in a house, and conceals it with an old permit, the master of the house is, as a receiver of stolen goods, liable to the same punishment as the defrauder.

5. If tea is carried into a city, the mayor should examine the billets; if he finds them good, he will cut one corner, and permit the sale of the merchandise.

6. He who forges false tea-permits, shall lose his head, and all his property be forfeited to the state. The informer shall be rewarded with twenty ounces of silver.

7. If the proprietor of a tea plantation sells to a merchant unprovided with the necessary permits, he shall receive sixty blows with the great bamboo, and the money which he received for the tea shall be forfeited.

#### Regulations concerning the exchange of tea for horses.

Each box or basket of tea should weigh ten catties. For a first rate horse twelve boxes shall be given; for a second rate, nine boxes, and seven for the worst.

This barter-trade with foreign nations cannot be carried on except at the prescribed places without the frontier.

It is permitted to receive, in exchange from foreigners, the horses which have been presented to them by the Chinese government.

The tea coming from the plantations placed under the administration of the treasury, should be put into boxes, and equally divided, in the following manner, between the treasury and the merchants. The merchant who buys the tea, carries it to the board of management, which takes half in kind instead of duty, to exchange for horses; the other is the merchant's, to sell.

The military are forbidden to exchange tea for horses.

When foreigners arrive at the frontier with horses to exchange for tea, they must be received with kindness and good will. They are to be furnished with a sufficient quantity of fermented liquors and tobacco, at the expense of government.

In the places of the province of Yun-nan appointed for the exchange of tea and horses, three per cent only is to be levied on this trade.

The Foo-yuen is expected to make every year a detailed report on the progress of this commerce, and to send a list of merchants engaged therein.

The use of tea was introduced into Tibet since the beginning of the 9th century. At that time, Chang went as ambassador to the country. The Tibetians, seeing tea prepared in his tent, asked him what it was. He replied:—"It is a drink which dissipates sorrow and quenches thirst."—The Tibetians desired to have some; he ordered tea to be served to them, informing them of the difference between that of Choo-tsenou and that of King-min.

According to the annals of Corea, the introduction of tea into that country dates from the year 824. At that period an ambassador of the king Sin lo brought some small shoots of the shrub from China, which the king ordered to be planted on the mountain Che-e-shun.

Tea was known in Japan in 810, under the reign of the daïri Sage-ten-o, but the introduction of the shrub which produces it did not take place until 815. Two Buddhist religionists, Mio-sio-nin and Ye-sio-nin, from the Toga-no-o monastery, repaired to China, and from thence took some suckers, which they planted on that mountain. Since then the use of tea has been general in Japan.

To the Editor of the Canton Register.

Sir,—I have read your remarks on my letter of the 9th, inserted in your last, which to me appear to accord with my own view as to the judicial power of one nation within the territories of another. There is no doubt but that a formal renunciation by the one power in favor of the other, in reference to the subjects of the latter, will give the requisite right; but it must be borne in mind that the power is, in this case, derived from the nation in which the offender may have sought that refuge which is denied him here, and that he is, in fact, "given up" by it to his own. We know that this, in criminal cases, is reciprocated by many of the civilized nations of the world; but how can we look for the same in this?—In China no such feeling exists. If it's subjects choose to go to other countries they may be dealt with in any way that it may please the government under which they place themselves. Are they plundered?—China does not complain. Are they sacrificed?—The celestial empire makes no reprisals; sends no ambassador; claims no satisfaction. In like manner does China expect that those who voluntarily resort to this country, should conform to it's customs, and be obedient to it's laws. If villainy should be detected, or gross injustice call forth complaint, we are told that the great emperor cherishes compassion and benevolence towards distant foreigners, whom he, doubtless, considers as much cast off by their own sovereign as are his subjects in a foreign land. Is the foreigner not satisfied?—Does the barbarian iterate his complaint?—Then he is a dunning, whining miscreant, and the hong merchants, ling-ni's, compradores, his hong-coolies, gate-keepers, &c. receive orders to instruct him. Let us suppose that the foreigner (an Englishman) betakes himself in his sorrow to the representatives of his country; that country whose boast it has been that it's subjects should be protected in every part of the world. In answer to his application he would, in all probability, receive a few civil words of condolence, expressive of the regret of the representatives of Great Britain that it was, for the time, out of their power to interfere. And this would be all.—For the time!—Aye "for the time"!—But, as Talleyrand said,—"When will this long act have an end"?—Will the Chinese ever grant to barbarians the right to legislate according to barbarian customs in this central, flowery land?—Or will Great Britain ever so far emerge from the darkness that enshrouds this question as to insist on some understood and just system, replacing the present uncertain and humiliating one?—How soon may not the tragedy of Terranova, or the gunner of the "Lady Hughes", be again called out?—And if the call were made, in consequence of some accidental or justifiable homicide, who should gainsay it?—"Who has the power"?—Think of this all ye who are so loud in your cries for submission to the fiat of the emperor of China, or, in his stead, the governor of Canton, the hojio, or the hong-merchants; for not even the last, little as they are considered by their own people, but are powerful enough to injure, to oppress, or to slaughter the haughtiest foreigner within their reach. I hear some say that they would not dare to do it. Not dare! Have they not done it? And done it unchallenged and unpunished?—Did Great Britain step forward to revenge the foul deliberate murder of the gunner of the "Lady Hughes"; or did the United States, in more recent times, deem the slaughter of one of her seamen deserving of any notice?—Not in the least; the supply of tea was at stake, and in the balance with this, justice, national honor, pity, and that protection which every subject justly claims as his right at the hands of his country, were as naught. It is true that, in our case at least, the insuperable bar of "the honor of the E. I. company" stood in the way of all manly and dignified interference; but what defence has America?—Young, vigorous, and untrammelled, she might and ought to have set an example to the world which her elder but fettered sister had shrunk from, that tea, however great the luxury, may be purchased at too high a rate, the blood of her subjects, and, as a consequence, her own honor. Has this supineness no effect on the

Chinese?—Is it unnoted or forgotten by them?—Can any one imagine that their conduct towards Lord Napier was not the more readily adopted and resolutely acted upon that they felt confident that no vengeance would overtake them?—Had the previously experienced faint-heartedness of foreigners no influence in their treatment of his lordship?—And is it not yet with them a doubt whether it will be avenged?—With them?—Is it not a doubt with ourselves?—And what more forcible argument can we seek for them than this very doubt?

Hence, then, it appears that on neither side can we look for protection. In matters of arbitration, perhaps, the services of H. M. superintendents may be available; but these are not services for which the British nation will be willing to pay £35,000 per annum. For this no secretaries, or chaplains, or assistants, of all descriptions out of number, can be required; nor would many commercial men be anxious to submit their cases for decision to people whose previous habits, did not fit them to grapple with the subjects on which differences of opinion might arise.

I now come to the point at which I wish to arrive. Of what use then is the establishment, expensive as it is, now kept up at Macao?—I will answer—of none!—Nay more—worse than this, it is a positive injury to our cause. A shade, the shadow of a shade—the remnant of the E. I. company, a name which no Englishman should hear repeated in China without disgust; for to this company it is that we are indebted for our late humiliation, and the death of the first representative of England to China. The Chinese saw him mixed up with the servants of a tea company—they now see him succeeded by the junior servants of that company in rotation—what can they think?—They see some other servants of that company still wielding the great power of the means of India, which pass through their hands they monopolize the tea trade, or, at least, control it in a great degree, and at a future time may monopolize it, if yet allowed to go on. What, I repeat can the Chinese think? They do think that the company is still paramount though in abeyance, and that the whole of the late proceedings here were a trick to terrify them into better terms. In what I say, Mr. Editor, I mean no disrespect towards any individual; but you must know that what I now say is the truth, and as such it is your duty to make it known; for whence can the people of England be made acquainted with the actual state of things in this country but through the press? Let the company, as they should do, pension off every member of their establishment here, as I am glad to see they have been compelled to do those of the maritime service; and this being achieved, let us begin *de novo*; for, depend on it, so long as any of the old leaven remains so long should we be thwarted and foiled. Let us have new men and new measures, independence, vigor, and regard to national interests alone,—back these with a respectable force—demand but what is just between nation and nation; be reasonable but be determined and firm; and depend on it, that the subjects of Great Britain would not long remain as now, in this country, despised and unprotected; nor would one of the most powerful nations of the world have to bend the knee to the most arrogant as the most powerless.

VIATOR.

Canton, March 14th 1835.

# METEOROLOGICAL DIARY FOR FEBRUARY.

THERM. BAR.

night. noon.

WINDS.

|    |       |       |                                                               |
|----|-------|-------|---------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1  | 51 65 | 30:25 | N a SE. fine weather, light breeze.                           |
| 2  | 53 65 | 30:20 | SE. —do.—do.—do.                                              |
| 3  | 54 65 | 30:20 | SE. —do.—do.—do.                                              |
| 4  | 56 66 | 30:20 | SE. —do.—do.—do.                                              |
| 5  | 55 68 | 30:25 | E. —do. mod. breeze.                                          |
| 6  | 55 69 | 30:25 | S a SE. —do. light breeze.                                    |
| 7  | 55 69 | 30:25 | S a SE. —do.—do.—do.                                          |
| 8  | 57 69 | 30:25 | S a SE. —do.—do.—do.                                          |
| 9  | 57 69 | 30:25 | S a SE. —do. at times a mod. breeze.                          |
| 10 | 56 69 | 30:20 | S a SE. —do.—do. light breeze.                                |
| 11 | 60 70 | 30:10 | S a SE. —do.—do.—do.                                          |
| 12 | 60 70 | 30:00 | E a SE. —do.—do.—do.                                          |
| 13 | 60 70 | 30:00 | SE. —do.—do.—do.                                              |
| 14 | 61 72 | 30:10 | SE a NE. first part lt. br. mid. & latter fresh br.           |
| 15 | 54 60 | 30:20 | N a NE. cloudy throughout, mod. breeze.                       |
| 16 | 59 68 | 30:10 | E a SE. —do.—light breeze.                                    |
| 17 | 62 74 | 30:10 | SE. —do. most part, light breeze.                             |
| 18 | 62 75 | 30:05 | SE a NW. fine weather, light variable breeze.                 |
| 19 | 60 70 | 30:10 | SE. most part cloudy, mod breeze.                             |
| 20 | 59 70 | 30:10 | N, a NE. fine weather, mod. breeze.                           |
| 21 | 61 66 | 30:10 | E. cloudy throughout, mod. breeze.                            |
| 22 | 64 70 | 30:10 | E a SE. —do.—light breeze.                                    |
| 23 | 64 74 | 30:10 | SE. cloudy with light rain at times, lat. fr. br.             |
| 24 | 65 75 | 30:10 | SE. fine weather, mod breeze.                                 |
| 25 | 64 74 | 30:10 | SE. cloudy throughout —do.                                    |
| 26 | 68 74 | 29:50 | SE. —do.—with light rain —do.                                 |
| 27 | 68 75 | 29:50 | SE a N. cldy. lt. rn. 1st & mid. fr. br. lat. light. g. & rn. |
| 28 | 52 55 | 30:15 | NE. most part rain, fresh breeze.                             |

MARRIED, at the British chapel in Macao, on the 5th instant, by the reverend George H. Vachell, Henry P. Sturgis, of Manila, to Miss Mary Georgiana Howard, of Calcutta.

# THE CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 8.

TUESDAY, MARCH 24TH, 1835.

NO. 12. } PRICE 50 CENTS. }

## NOTICE.

THE Author of the "Historical Sketch of the Portuguese Settlements," &c. in China, begs leave to inform the gentlemen who may honor him with their subscriptions, that the price of the book (consisting of from 370 to 400 pages, in full size Octavo) will be *two dollars*, payable on delivery. The editor of the Canton Register will be so good as to receive the subscription list at the end of this year, and to distribute the work when completed. The subscribers will be informed, in the Canton Register and the *Chronica de Macao*, when the book is ready for delivery.

ANDREW LJUNGSTEDT.

(Advertisements, see Price Current.)

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

## CANTON.

The BOMBAY CASTLE, (Brit.) Wemyss, from Calcutta, and the (Am.) vessels HORATIO, Howland, from Batavia, and LONDON, Brace, from New York and Sourabaya, are the arrivals of the week.

We happy to inform our readers that four chinese, who have been confined inside the city for the last four or five months, were released on saturday last. Two of these men are very respectable shop-keepers, and two are, we believe, clerks to hong-merchants.

We have been informed that money has been extorted from them under the pretext of their *un-licensed* dealings with foreigners, but to what amount we know not.

The local government will soon find it impossible to conduct the foreign trade through *official merchants* only. And the amount of duties will decrease so rapidly that new and liberal regulations must soon be enacted in order to protect the revenue and to preserve the *whole* of the chinese trading community of Canton from *entangling themselves in the net of the law*: so certain is it that, eventually, unjust and impolitic laws frustrate their own ends, and become a mere dead letter, a satire on government, and the disgrace of rulers.

We request attention to the proposition of *Utilitas*—which will be found in another column; and we beg to inform him that we would not only vote for it, but double the sum that we subscribed for the erection of a monument to the lamented lord Napier, as our mite towards a mode of commemoration that will retain his memory in the mind of every succeeding generation by conferring a tangible and instant benefit; whilst, at the same time, the recollection of his devoted life will be combined with one of the best feelings of the human heart—gratitude.

We publish a translation of a wordy edict issued from the hoppo's office.

All foreign ships, including the country ships of India, are to be now *secured* with the same *securities* as were formerly those belonging to the E. I. company.

The fetters and manacles for the *barbarians* are to be forged stronger and heavier, and the restrictions on their commerce are to be drawn closer and multiplied.

Such absurd decrees and ridiculous restraints are satisfactory proofs that the officers of government are utterly and disgracefully ignorant of the foreigners who live under their protection, and of the foreign trade—by extortions from which they live themselves. It is quite impossible to conceive that such folly can really have a place in the minds of men who must have given proofs of ability

before they attained their present high offices; such as the governor, the foo-yuen, the judge, treasurer, &c. They hold it to be beneath their official dignity to have any communication with the foreign merchants, and they will receive information concerning them and their affairs only through one channel, namely: the hong-merchants. It is these men, then, who have defamed the characters of foreigners to the local officers, vilified their motives of action, scandalized their morals, and, at the same time, have concealed the power of their different nations to avenge the contumely and wrongs they have so long suffered. Truly, when, by *some means or other*, the chinese government becomes better informed on all these points it will not be slow to punish the slanderers of foreigners and the deceivers of their own emperor and his officers: one of the greatest of chinese social and political crimes.

## MANCHOO CONQUEST OF CHINA.

[ Continued from No. 9, Page 35. ]

The Tatar chief, *Teën-tung*, who afterwards changed the name of his reign into *Tsung-tih*, had been educated in chinese learning, and endeavoured to gain the hearts of his new subjects by accomodating himself to their customs. In this the Mantchoos were considerably the gainers, for they possessed neither arts nor sciences, nor any fixed rules of government.

The slumbering spirit of the chinese troops had, finally, been roused. The panic, at first infused by the rapid victories of the mantchoos, was followed by a dreadful carnage of the poltroons who had fled in consternation, and were pursued by the tatar swift horse. A noble lady, from Sze-chuen, headed a brave band of native soldiers, to inspire the cowardly chinese generals with courage. Such an example was not entirely lost upon *Maou-wan-lung*, a chinese general, stationed at the *Ya-luh-keang*, in the rear of the tatars. He had, however, nearly fallen a victim to some traitorous Coreans, who induced the mantchoos to imitate their dress, and thus to surprise the chinese troops: a stratagem that almost hurled the chinese army into ruin. The field of battle was now suddenly transferred to Corea; the mantchoos, having approached the capital, were sure of victory, when general *Maou* approached their rear with a numerous army. Such a sudden diversion brought on a bloody battle, in which, we are gravely told, the chinese, corean and mantchoo armies nearly annihilated each other. After all these disasters, the king of Corea succeeded in driving the mantchoos out of his dominions into *Leaou-tung*; and *Tsung-ching*, the reigning chinese emperor, offered, in the most humble terms, a treaty of peace to the undaunted mantchoos.

*E-wan*, one of the commissioners chosen for this purpose, is said to have sold his imperial master by subscribing the most ignominious conditions. When the treaty of peace was to be ratified at Peking, the whole imperial cabinet flew into a rage, and determined to humble the overbearing conquerors. *E-wan*, however, being exasperated at the breach of trust, insisted that the mantchoos should dictate the peace at the gates of Peking. Daring as the proposal was the tatars gladly accepted it, and penetrated, in 1630, to the residence of heaven's son. *Tsung-ching*, though impotent, for the country was desolated by robbers and rebels, was a man, and determined to resist to the last. The traitor, *E-wan*, met his doom, and the tatars, instead of trying the emperor's constancy, betook themselves to

plunder, and advanced to the frontiers of Shantung. Loaded with the spoils of the industrious peasant, they returned to Leaoutung. Here they might have lived and died in oblivion, if the Chinese army stationed on the frontiers had not neglected its duty. The state of the finances threatened the dissolution of the empire. The unpaid soldiers began to mutiny, and to plunder the peaceful inhabitants.

Several meritorious officers who had been unsuccessful in their campaign against the tatars, were summoned to court to be executed for their ill-success. Reduced to despair, they willingly listened to the proposals of the Mantchoo prince, to taken refuge in his dominions. He kept his word, and remunerated the deserters so as to dazzle the eyes of the loyal soldiers. Yet the entire conquest of China would still have been impracticable, if other events had not co-operated in hastening the downfall of the Ming dynasty. (To be continued.)

Summary of the 9th section of the Wan-keen tung-kaou, 文獻通考 of Ma-tuan-lin, on the examination and employment of government officers.—In the choice which the ancients made of men for different employments they had most regard for virtue; dexterity and talents held but the second place. Yaou and Shun desired that the candidates should be examined on the nine cardinal virtues. The Chow dynasty enquired as to the virtues of those it employed; as for talents—they were then held in little esteem. The right of choosing and of presenting proper persons for public employments was reserved to the governors of towns and provinces; it was afterwards, under the Wei and Tsin dynasties, confided to the directing tribunal of the nine classes of officers. But both one and the other began by enquiring as to the esteem which the proposed candidate enjoyed in his birth-place: after having obtained favorable reports, they examined him on his qualification for the post he was ambitious of; this examination being finished, he was presented at court, and it was thus that he was enabled to rise to the first offices in the state.

Although this method was inferior to that of the ancients, who examined the virtue of the candidate, it at least served to find out meritorious people. Under the Sui dynasty it was no longer the same thing: all the prefectures of the cities and provinces were given by the tribunal called Tseuen (or the measure), and dignities were not bestowed except by the Ko-moo (or the model inspection). Now, since one tribunal was charged with filling the prefectures, and the examination was confined to a fixed model, two things have happened: the one is, that the lowest clerks, overseers of the verification of the tsih (or attestations of those sent up), possess the power of exalting or debasing the deserts of the candidates; the other disadvantage is that the choice of the learned is subject to a certain form, and this form having only for its objects exercises in verse and prose, the way to dignities is opened to the slender talent of composition. Induction into public offices being then no longer accorded but by an examination of weak capacities, occupied in pursuits the utility of which is very doubtful, such as eloquence and versification, mere clerks, whose duties should be confined to the examination of a register or such-like business, find themselves, by this arrangement, supreme judges of the candidates who wish to enter the public service. Consequently, the principal end of the examinations, to discover real talent and ability, is lost. Nevertheless, the two disadvantages which I have just noticed have been the established regulations for many centuries, and it is no longer possible to change them; for if they were changed there would be no longer any fixed method in the examinations, and it would become still more difficult to impede ambitious men.

It must also be considered that the ancients chose civil officers only for immediate employ. Under the three first dynasties the laws were but few in number, but they sufficed to give a certain knowledge of the worth of the objects. Praise and blame were founded upon justice, the sage and the unwise were easily distinguished; for these reasons all those who were then introduced were generally admitted to dig-

nities: that was not done by two methods. But in the latter ages falsehood has increased from day to day; laws are multiplied, and the examinations are become a trade to get forward. The tribunal of appointments has become that of employments, and both roads are equally embarrassed. Under the Tang dynasty the examination of the learned was committed to the board of rites and ceremonies, and the admission to the board of appointments. It was then seen that these two boards, without concerning themselves about each other, changed the regulations every month and even every day; so that people presented by the board of rites were not admitted to employments and those who had not passed were employed. It is seen, then, that the road to learning and office is no longer straight and clear; and it is this circumstance that has caused me to divide this section into two parts, when it ought to have been in one only: in the first I shall treat of what belongs to the examination of the learned; in the second I shall speak of the charges: the whole will be in twelve books.

The Fair of Nijni-Novgorod, from a russian paper. It is known that the fair of Nijni-Novgorod, a city situated at the confluence of the Oka and the Volga, is the great mart for the merchandise of northern Asia, and for those goods which the russians buy from the Chinese at Kiakhia.

The fair only really commenced in the first half of august. (1832) In spite of the slackness that was apparent in many pursuits, in consequence of the tardy arrival of the tea-caravans &c. from the mountains of Caucasus, yet a great many goods were successfully sold, and in general with some comparative advantage over the prices of last year.

The caravans of tea had been stopped, they say, on the Volga, by contrary winds. The arrival at the fair of the teas, of the goods of Georgia, Armenia, and of the caravan from Buckaria gave *un grand mouvement* to trade; but it is to be remarked that, for some years past, the opening of the fair has become later and later; for before it was removed to Nijni-Novgorod, it was always over by the 6th of august, the festival of St. Macarius; this year the fair had not even began at that date.

The sale of metals commenced immediately, and was very soon over. The following quantities had been brought: about 2 millions of russian pounds of iron, 13,000 of copper and more than 90,000 of cast metal. The iron was sold from 30 to 60 kopecks dearer than in the former year, and they have managed to sell not only all the iron brought this year, but all that provided last year, which was warehoused. The demand for iron was so great that it is probable double the quantity brought might have been sold. Metals were sold to the amount of from 9 a 10 millions of roubles, and with such rapidity that all the transactions were concluded in two or three days. A single caravan, belonging to the countess Polier, arrived a little too late, because it had not been despatched in time from Perm.

The teas, which were unloaded the 14th of august, were, for the most part, sold the next day. The prices with twelve-month's credit being, for those of the best quality, 525 roubles paper; the others from 450 to 300 roubles, and the brick-tea 140 to 150 roubles. It is said that these are advantageous prices for the Kiakhia merchants, because they have latterly had a very good barter for teas, and also that the water-carriage is 15 roubles per chest cheaper this year than the last. The whole quantity of tea brought to the fair may be estimated at 28,000 chests of Peko (Baikovoï), and 3,000 chests of brick-tea.

The goods brought from Teflis and Astrakhan were sold as follows: red cotton yarn 130 to 140 silver roubles per pound, and there were more than 6000 pounds;—fox-skins 6 silver roubles a pair; marten-skins 6 roubles 60 kopecks each. About 55,000 fox, 12,000 marten, and 10,000 hare-skins were in the market; 80 bales of silk from Chamakhi; 25 bales from Kauba; the quantities of other goods were inconsiderable.

The quantity of cotton-cloths brought to the fair appear



to have exceeded the demand; nevertheless, they brought fair prices. About 40,000 pieces of *Nankin* were sold, but little demand existed for other, chinese cotton goods.

The winter caravan from *Petroparlorsk* and a part of that from *Troitsk* appear to be of still less importance. Until now only two parcels of shawls have been brought.

Undressed leather sold successfully and at high prices.

The prices of siberian furs were favorable.

About 3,500 barrels of sugar were in the fair, but it was sold at moderate prices: the best refined sugar from 40 to 50 silver roubles.

The quantity of potash was about 300,000 *pouds*.

The russian silk-stuffs and gingham sold extremely well; the cossacks bought great quantities.

The goldsmith's trade was but dull, and fashionable articles in little demand.

There were about 15,000 pieces of russian manufactured woollen cloth, 10,000 pieces of *Masloro* and *Meseritz*, and 1,500 pieces of polish cloth, of all qualities; sales were 15 per cent in advance of those of last year, and the cloths selling from 4 to 6 roubles were most in demand. The fine cloths were sold at the same prices. Until the 20th of august, 2031 shops and 1516 stalls were occupied, for the sum of 400,058 roubles; compared with the passed year there was an increase of 33 shops and 77 stalls, the rent of which was 4761 roubles.

In general, it was a larger fair than last year's. The most perfect order and the utmost tranquillity constantly reigned.

The sale of wines, brandy, and strong liquors brought to the fair approximated to 2,810,000 roubles, namely wines and foreign spirits 260,000 roubles, the same from *Taganrog*, 350,000, the same from the cossacks of little Russia, 300,000 roubles, the same from *Kizliar*, *Mozdok*, *Astrakhan*, and corn-brandy, 1,900,000 roubles. The prices of these liquors have in general experienced an advance of from 10 to 20 per cent on the sales of the preceding year. The government of *Nijni-Novgorod* sent to the fair 25,000 *pouds* weight of cables, at a valuation of 150,000 roubles. The price of this article has fallen from 5 to 10 per cent. In the demands for iron that for bars was the most active, which have advanced 15 per cent on the prices of the last year, whilst plate and other iron have fallen from 5 to 10 per cent. It is thought that the advance on bar-iron arises from half the quantity having been brought than in 1831, whilst there is a superabundance of the latter articles in the market. Hats and felt shoes and boots were brought to the amount of 520,000 roubles, and their prices were from 5 to 10 per cent higher than in the last year.

There were purchased for the consumption of St. Petersburg 171,300 *pouds* of potash, and 57,000 *pouds* for different manufacturers. The price of this article varied from 4 roubles 60 kopecks to 5 roubles 50 kopecks, according to the quality. English cottonyarn was sold from 77 to 100 roubles per *poud* of the numbers 20 to 46, of which 25,000 *pouds* were bought; of the same red, 3000 *pouds* sold from 177 to 235 roubles per *poud*. The merchants of *Kiakhta* have this year given the preference to english cotton-velvets dyed at St. Petersburg, over those from Riga. The narrow russian cotton velvets (*velveteens*) were all bought up for *Kiakhta* and for the consumption of the interior, at prices from 20 per cent higher than those of last year. The dealers in furs were very well satisfied with their sales.

The fair was closed on the 6th of september with the usual religious ceremony, on which occasion the principal russian merchants of *Nijni-Novgorod* gave a great banquet.

Dear Mr. Editor,

The age of monuments being in full force here, I cannot do a better turn to society than to try—through your columns—to direct the stream of public opinion to some useful end. The grand "Wilberforce" meeting at York was the first time, in the energetic language of Henry Brougham, when the eyes of the public were opened to the non-utility—nay, even the non-durability—of bronze or marble to perpetuate worth, in comparison with the real good done to society; or, in other words, to make the object of veneration immortal, not by presenting to view a doubtful likeness of his decayed body, but by carrying

into futurity the true deeds of the mind of the object of regard: thus, as it were, entailing on worthy heirs the brilliant and beneficent deeds of the mind, which never does decay, in opposition to that body which, devoid of a tenant, is a mere worthless piece of clay.

Apply this amongst us. If the memory of the author of the first Anglo-Chinese dictionary is to be preserved to his countrymen and the people of this land, where he passed his life and where he now lies in the grave, it will surely not be by a piece of bronze. And would it not be a far more affecting and useful way of cherishing the memory of the descendant of *Merchiston*, by instituting a chinese scholarship—either in China or at Malacca, through which means, morals, religion, and science may be disseminated in this empire—than by erecting a colossal statue bestriding the "Tiger's gate?"

The one is use, however small, the other is mere vanity, however great. To show that other parts of the world are opening their eyes to this mode of preserving the remembrance of the dead, I beg you will insert the annexed extract from the *Bombay Durpun*; and if this letter and that quotation induces any one man to vote for a scholarship or a school, in opposition to empty bronze or "a tinkling cymbal," my object is gained. UTILITAS.

Macno, 20th March, 1835.

Extract.

While the European gentlemen are preparing to give a ball and supper we call our countrymen to show their sense of Mr. Newnham's character and conduct in a way more worthy of his merits, and calculated to preserve the memory of his name amongst us and our children: this cannot be better effected than by establishing a scholarship similar to the one in honor of Chief Justice West—for which purpose subscriptions should be set on foot immediately. We doubt not that the European portion of the community will cordially unite with the natives in founding such an institution.—*Durpun Oct. 24.*

*Edict issued from the hoppo's office.* Pang, by imperial commission, acting chief commissioner of customs at the port of Canton, raised ten steps, again raised one step, and enrolled ten times, commands the hong-merchants and the others to make themselves fully acquainted herewith.

The governor has transmitted a document, saying, "I, the governor, on the 25th day of the 1st moon of the 15th year of Taoukwang, united with you, the hoppo, and Te, the fooyuen, and respectfully reported to the emperor preventive regulations respecting the trade of foreigners; and the vermillion reply was received, ordering the governors of *Chih-le*, *Fuh-keen*, and *Che-keang*, and the foo-yuens of *Keang-soo*, *Fuh-keen*, and *Che-keang*, to respectfully unite and consult together, and direct their subordinate civil and military officers to strictly enjoin the laws. Hereafter, when the foreign merchant vessels come to trade at Canton, when they enter the port, the hoppo is to be solicited to stamp with his seal and carefully write out a list of the goods, and not to allow clandestine purchases. Moreover, at every river's mouth if there are any foreign ships returning with foreign goods without the hoppo's seal—they are then to be considered as smuggled goods, and, according to law, examine and decide. Order the *Tung-che* of Macao immediately to strictly enjoin the pilots, compradors &c. respectfully to obey the orders. Hereafter, it is absolutely necessary, in accordance with the commands, to establish preventive regulations, that the pilots in bringing in foreign ships may not form secret connections; for if the foreign vessels oppose the laws both in coming and going, and the foreigners secret themselves in small boats, and remain loitering about the villages on the sea-shore, the pilots must be seized, examined and severely punished; if there is dealing in prohibited goods and remissness in levying the duties, and the compradors neglect to report the same to the hoppo, forthwith, with severity, inflict punishment for the crime; decidedly, there must not be any indulgence. Moreover, communicate with the treasurer of Canton to consult with the criminal judge and to report to the emperor on the management of affairs; and immediately send civil and military officers to the coasts to obey and manage.—Further, officially enjoin on the hong merchants, linguists, and the others to circulate the orders amongst the foreign merchants of every nation, that they all may obey accordingly, without delay. And let reports be forwarded on all subjects. Do not oppose. Aspecial edict.

The contents of another paper annexed are as follows, respecting the report on the preventive regulations concerning the trade of foreigners.

Regulations as to the trade of foreigners were reported in the 25th year of *Keen-lung* (about 1750) and afterwards in 14th year of *Kea-king* and the 11th year of *Taou-kwang*, by the former governors, fooyuens and officers; and since, regulations have been consulted on, reported, approved, and obeyed.—But now, reports have become a mere matter of form, and gradually a low course of conduct has been followed by the civil and military officers. In the past year the English company was broken up, the merchants of the said nation are now trading on their own account, and there is no chief manager, although orders have been already given to the said foreign merchants to send a letter to their country that a *taepan* may be appointed as formerly to Canton to direct affairs. And now the trade of the foreigners is in confusion, and business is without a general comptroller. Certainly, regulations must be issued every-where that every-body may obey them. But the affairs of the present time are different from the affairs of former times; the English barbarian company is already broken up, and circumstances now with what were formerly are not the same. Although the former regulations have been clearly explained—and instructions as to the debts due to foreigners, issued—still it is necessary to consult and devise and to add to the regulations. Already, I and the others have united with the two *see* officers—the treasurer and the judge) and have consulted about and planned strict regulations to prevent excesses and the growth of local native traitors, by watching their motions and severely punishing their crimes. The preventive regulations are advantageous and should be followed in sincerity; the hong merchants are strictly enjoined to be just and equitable in their dealings, and each have regard to his respectability—and to order all the foreigners to be imbued with the fragrant dew of imperial favor, and all to yield a trembling obedience and cherish a reverential awe; to look up to the high emperor, and tranquillize and subdue the barbarians from afar, and sincerely guard the seas with perfect intention and diligent union.—The whole of the consultations on eight regulations have been respectfully reported, and the imperial instructions have been humbly requested,

Taou-kwang, 15th year, first moon.

We have diligently consulted respecting the preventive regulations concerning barbarians, and have added the eight following.

1. The men of war convoying the goods of foreigners are not allowed



run into the inner waters, and the commanders of cruisers are strictly enjoined to be careful and attentive; it is their particular duty to guard against them.

It appears that foreigners have for a long while brought men of war to guard their merchant ships. Former laws only permitted them to remain anchored outside, to wait for the merchant ships leaving the port—and then return together. They are not to presume to enter the river without permission. From the middle of the reign of *Kea-king* there has gradually crept in a carelessness respecting the old regulations.—Last year there was an affair of an irregular entry of the river's mouth; altho' the said barbarian ships hastily entered into the shallow waters of the inner river they were totally unable to effect even the very least—the preventive guard being altogether complete and attended to, as well as the batteries at the *tiger's gate* and its neighbourhood.—Now orders have been issued to strengthen the fortifications with great guns and shot—and to plan and provide complete defences, besides explaining the awful laws and prohibitions. Hereafter, every man-of-war that comes as convoy, if they presume from the Macao office to enter the "*tiger's gate*" and the inner river, then immediately proceed to shut the holds of all the barbarian merchant ships, and stop the trade, and at once, instantly drive them out;—moreover, especially enjoin on the admiral that wherever he meets with barbarian men of war anchored outside to order the gunners and military officers to encrease their diligence in their preventive guard; and the commanders of cruisers stationed at the river's mouth are to row about keeping guard, and to unite their strength with the batteries—if the military officers are remiss and idle, let them be dismissed in disgrace—and have on the *water road* a string of boats to prevent the foreign vessels from bolting in.

2. As to the foreigners clandestinely bringing to the provincial city muskets and foreign women and sailors, the hong merchants should be particularly ordered to examine into it. It appears that the law does not forbid each foreigner to possess one musket and one sword; but as for presuming to bring guns, and muskets, and military weapons, and foreign women wandering up to the provincial city, particularly charge the custom-houses and military stations with the execution of the fixed laws and to lookout and stop the passage. All the houses in which the foreigners dwell are rented by the hong merchants—therefore, the eyes and ears of the said merchants are very near, and most certainly they cannot be ignorant (of any thing). It is right for the whole of them and it is their especial duty to be vigilant. Henceforth, the whole of the barbarians of every nation are not allowed to bring muskets, and military weapons, and foreign women and sailors, up to the provincial city;—if any of those things are done secretly, it is the peculiar duty of the merchants who rent the factories to examine and prevent, and not allow them to enter the factories, but repair, forthwith, to the district officers and report;—if they are retained and concealed, immediately punish, according to law, the said hong merchants for having clandestine intercourse with foreigners.

If the custom-houses and military stations do not institute enquiries—and if they neglect to examine, in accordance with their separate duties—and are lax and remiss—punish them severely.

3. The *Tung-che* of Macao is to give a *label* license to the pilots and compradors of the barbarians; private hiring is not allowed. It appears that the *Tung-che* of Macao has 14 pilots who go to meet the foreign ships arriving at the Bogue from outside; they should give faithful reports to the *Tung-che*, who will then order them to pilot the vessels into the river. The said *Tung-che* will also appoint compradors to the foreigners arriving in the ships, who will procure them necessary food; and the *Tung-che* is to select native and faithful persons to fill the situations of compradors. Lately, there have been banditti about the coast aiding the pilots, and defrauding by lying speeches, and then absconding.—And, moreover, there is a class of vagabonds who assume the name and employment of compradors, and are connected with a set of rascals, who defeat the caption of the officers by fictitious names. Henceforth, the *Tung-che* of Macao is to appoint a yearly examination of the pilots' persons, with an account of their birth-places, age &c. and give a *stamped certificate waist-badge*, and keep a register, to be reported daily at the governor's and hoppo's offices.—Pilots bringing in a barbarian ship must report her, with the name of the pilot-boat—and information is to be given to the custom-houses and military stations. He who has not a stamped badge suspended from his waist, the foreign ships must not hire; the compradors will also receive a badge from the *Tung-che*—and whilst the ships remain at Macao the *Tung-che* will act—and when they arrive at Whampoa, the *Poon-yu-keen*. If the barbarian ships oppose the laws either in coming or going, or if the barbarians conceal themselves in small boats, lurking about the villages on the coast—then seize the pilots and punish them severely. And punish the compradors if they do not report all opposition to the laws respecting foreign goods.

4. As to natives being hired into the foreign factories, there should be limiting and restraining regulations. Examining the former laws concerning the trade of barbarians, exclusive of linguists and compradors they are not allowed to hire natives. It was reported in the 11th year of *Touu-kuang* to allow the foreign factories gatekeepers, water-carriers and porters &c. all to be hired by the compradors; for the people are but ignorant, seeking for gain with little shame; and in the neighbourhood of the provincial city are many well-versed in the foreign dialects, if they listen to the foreigners indulging their own thoughts as to hiring &c.—and it is difficult to prevent traitorous connections—it is their (the compradors) duty to be firm in the execution of the restrictive regulations, and it is right that they apply to their particular duty. Henceforth, each foreign factory—whether containing a greater or less number of foreigners—will be allowed two gate keepers—4 water-carriers, and each foreigner may hire one porter to look after his goods and they are not allowed to employ a greater number. It is the comprador's business to hire those workmen, and they and the linguists must become security for them, as well as the hong-merchants; and they shall all be answerable if there are any *unsecured* persons hired contrary to law. Every month the hong-merchants are to make out a list of all the compradors and others employed by the foreign merchants, with their names, birth places &c. and present it to the Heen magistrate, to be recorded.—Porters are to be hired by the linguists for the job—when finished, they are to be sent back.—As to the natives who hire themselves to the foreigners as (*Shao-yan*) servants—this has been forbidden for a very great length of time; if the foreigners, exclusive of what are allowed, hire a great many workmen, and secretly hire servants to attend on them, punish the neglect of the hong merchants and linguists.

5. Foreigners, when staying in the inner waters, using boats, they must be distinguished, but few allowed, and forbidden to wander about. It appears that foreigners entering the port in merchant-ships—anchored at Whampoa, residing in the provincial city, going to and returning from Macao, the

English company's sanpan-boats were allowed to travel with a flag-flying. In this kind of sanpan boat it was easy to see the body; but there are deep hollow boats in which it is easy to bring weapons and prohibited goods. Now, the company is already scattered, therefore the number of sanpan boats carrying a flag should be limited. As to the foreigners residing in the factories, they are not allowed to go in and out as they like. In the 11th year of *Kea-king*, the then governor, *Tseang*, made a fixed regulation that on the 8th, 18th, and 28th, days of each month they might walk about the neighbourhood. Of late years the said foreigners have constantly disobeyed the old regulations. It is absolutely necessary to strictly prevent this. It is ordered, henceforth, that by every foreigner arriving at Whampoa, or when dwelling in the provincial city, or in the intercourse of letters with Macao, small open sanpan boats may be used—but boats with a flag flying must not again be used; and when these sanpans pass the custom-houses they must be searched to see if they carry any smuggled goods, or guns and military weapons—if so immediately drive them out.

Foreigners dwelling in the factories are allowed on the 8th, 18th, and 28th of each month to visit the neighbouring flower grounds (*Fa-te*) and the *Hac-chung-sze* temple (*Honan Joss house*). Each time, no more than ten persons are allowed to go, and the time is limited from 3 to 5 in the afternoon; and when returning to the factories, they are not allowed to stop at taverns drinking wine; if the stated days are not observed, and if the number of ten persons is exceeded, and they go to other places, wandering here and there about the villages and markets, punish both the hong merchants and linguists.

6. As to the duly-prepared petitions of foreigners, the first regulation is that they be transmitted through the hong merchants, in order that the rules of government may be respected. On examination it appears that the books of outside barbarians compared with those of the central and flowery nation are different.

Amongst the foreigners are some who have a coarse kind of knowledge of the characters of *Han*, but they do not understand literary composition, and are unacquainted with the proper way of drawing up petitions, and their style is obscure and unintelligible, and extremely difficult to unravel; moreover, they write confused and incoherent letters and present them in a disorderly and irregular manner, in utter opposition to official forms;—and the affairs of foreigners—whether the petition is presented by the hong-merchants, or by the foreigners themselves, it is equally impossible to distinguish and to manage. Henceforth, all foreigners must transmit the circumstances of their petition through the hong-merchants; they are not allowed to petition in person; if there are affairs of accusation against the hong-merchants, or if the hong-merchants have behaved oppressively and neglected to transmit petitions, then it is permitted to the foreigners themselves to proceed to the areas of the public courts, and by petition accuse the hong-merchants and bring them before the magistrates, and there impeach them.

7. The 2 hong merchants securing the foreign ships should unite together to prevent improper conduct. When foreign ships arrive at Canton, the old regulations are that all the hong merchants should secure them in turn—if there are any who oppose the laws—and do not secure—they shall be punished—for a refusal to become security implies an adherence to something unworthy. All country ships must likewise be regularly secured.—Now, the company being already scattered, so that the foreign ships arrive irregularly at uncertain times, if it is ordered according to former laws that if the hong-merchants secure in succession there may be some low affair of oppression—and if they indulge themselves in securing, it will also be difficult to prevent affairs of connection. Hereafter, when the foreign ships arrive at Canton, and go to a hong where there is mutual confidence—that hong shall be the *recognised* security in matters of trade—requesting the grand chop, paying the duties according to the regulations—a hair must not be secretly withheld; and besides, each ship is to have a *rotation* security, to be taken in turn from the hong-merchants, to examine and manage. If the *recognised* security merchant holds tricky and vicious intercourse with foreigners—or is guilty of traitorous acts—or secretly hoards up the duties—or involves himself in debt to foreigners, it is the peculiar duty of the *rotation* security merchant to state immediately the facts to government—and if they connive together—institute an examination, and equally prosecute both.

8. The foreign ships, when on the ocean (outside) clandestinely sell taxed goods; it is the especial duty of the naval commander to examine and seize them; and to search the provincial coasts. Foreign ships of every nation coming to Canton to buy and sell, it is reasonable that they should enter the port, with a list of duties, in order that the hong merchants may sell their goods.—If the foreign ships always anchor outside and delay to enter the port, and, finally, do not enter the port at all, forthwith drive them away. Not only is opium sold on board the *store ships*—but it is to be feared they also traffic in foreign goods. If, the governor, and the others are constantly receiving petitions, and, now issue the strictest orders to commanders of cruisers to urge them into port. If they do not enter the port immediately drive them away, and do not allow them to loiter about and haunt the coasts. Further, at every river's mouth military guards are stationed to seize native rascals and vagabonds, and they have often been taken.—Those who go off to the foreign ships to buy opium, find out and punish.—

Canton, *Fuh-keen*, *Keang-se*, *Che-keang* and *Teen-tsin*, being all connected by their sea-coasts, the native provincial traitors, concealing themselves in boats, go to sea and carry on a clandestine trading intercourse with foreigners, and forthwith circulate this traitorous traffic through the water communication;—since they do not all come from the sea-ports of Canton province, they cannot all be captured, and the sale of foreign goods has gradually lessened, and the consequences to the duties are very great. Henceforth, the naval commander in chief is particularly directed to issue general orders to the commanders of cruisers to be constantly at sea cruising round *Lintin* &c. If the foreign ships still continue to traffic in foreign goods, then immediately seize, examine and punish; and let it be established, that to what province the boats belong is not to be a question—but forward them to the Canton hoppo, requesting him to stamp the goods with his seal—and confiscate them, and no clandestine buying (of the *exchequered* goods) is to be allowed. Send clear statements to the provinces of *Fuh-keen* and *Che-keang*, that all the orders may be respectfully obeyed.—Further, at every seaward outlet institute rigid enquiries after coasting vessels with foreign goods; examine if they are without the hoppo's seal—if so, they are smuggled goods—and examine and punish according to law—and both boats and goods are to be given up to the hoppo.

*Touu-kuang* 15th year, 2d moon, 10th day.

† *Jin-pau* and *Pae-pau*. The *Jin-pau* is the security merchant who transacts the business of the ship; the *Pae-pau* is the security-merchant whose turn it is to become security when the ship arrives.

# THE CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

**VOL. 8.**

**TUESDAY, MARCH 31TH, 1835.**

**NO. 13.** } PRICE  
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## NOTICE.

THE Author of the "Historical Sketch of the Portuguese Settlements," &c. in China, begs leave to inform the gentlemen who may honor him with their subscriptions, that the price of the book (consisting of from 370 to 400 pages, in full size Octavo) will be *two dollars*, payable on delivery. The editor of the Canton Register will be so good as to receive the subscription list at the end of this year, and to distribute the work when completed. The subscribers will be informed, in the Canton Register and the Chronica de Macao, when the book is ready for delivery.

ANDREW LJUNGSTEDT.

(Advertisements, see Price Current.)

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

## CANTON.

The LOWJEE FAMILY, Johnson, from Bombay, and the MARMARA, Pearce, from Manila, are the only vessels reported.

Intelligence received, we believe by the latter vessel, has ended the anxiety which had begun to manifest itself for the fate of the SYLPH, Wallace. We have been informed she ran ashore on the coral reef off the N. E. point of the island of Bintang, at 7 o'clock P. M. on the 30th of January, the day she sailed from Singapore.

The company's cruiser CLIVE was despatched to her assistance the next day, followed by some other vessels. She is reported to be about a mile in upon the reef, and from appearances there is not much hope of saving her. Arrangements were being made for taking out the opium—of which there were on board the Sylph 1176 chests: but the surf was dangerous. On the 2nd of february other boats with experienced men on board left Singapore to go to her assistance. None of the crew were lost.

A translation—which we have received from a friend—of the address of the new governor of the Philippines to the people under his government will be found in another column.

The sentiments—so encouraging to religion and morality and to the freedom of commerce—which H. E. has thus fully and frankly expressed, are consonant to his former career, and equally honorable to the Spanish government and to himself.

As a proof of the sincere intentions of H. E. to improve the moral and social condition of the inhabitants of the Philippines, we are happy to inform our readers that the Press will be brought to the aid of public instruction, and that a newspaper will soon be published at Manila.

Pwan-wan-hae (Punboyqua), one of the hong merchants who have not paid up the duties to government, and who, in consequence, had been detained in the city, was released a few days ago, having made an arrangement with the hoppo. He owes upwards of thirty thousand taels to government, and he has requested to be allowed to pay twenty thousand, and to owe ten thousand, which he is to pay off on an early day. The government seal has been removed, and the hong again opened.

This hong merchant was formerly King-ching, or head clerk, in the hoppo-office.

At 2 o'clock, on the 25th instant, the hoppo issued a *Fung* (une lettre de cachet) to the Nan-hae and Pwan-yu Heen magistrates, and directed them to go out of the

city and *Fung*—or seal up—Wan-yuen (*Fatqua's*) hong. It is said the hong owes upwards of Taels 200,000 to government for arrears of duties.

The two instances of chinese domestic crimes, reported in to-day's Register, are submitted to our readers because they are illustrations both of the power of a governor's veto and of the weakness of the local government when it has to deal with a rich individual.

The penal code, section 284.—*Paricide*, directs that—"Any woman convicted of a design to kill her husband, husband's father or mother, grand-father or grand-mother, shall, whether a blow is, or is not struck in consequence, suffer death by being beheaded. In punishing this criminal design, no distinction shall be made between principals and accessaries, except as far as regards their respective relationships to the person against whose life the design is entertained. If the murder is committed, all the parties concerned therein, and related to the deceased as above-mentioned, shall suffer death by a slow and painful execution."

This law is applicable to the women in each of the two cases.

In book 8, section 366. The penal code directs that—"Deliberate intrigue with a married or unmarried woman shall be punished with 100 blows. Violation of a married or unmarried woman; that is to say, a rape, shall be punished with death by strangulation." And section 368—directs that—"A criminal intercourse with the wife of a son or grandson, shall be punished with death, by being beheaded immediately on conviction."

These laws apply to the men, separately, in the two cases.

Further, section 369, on—*Accusing an elder relation of adultery*—directs—"When a wife falsely accuses her father-in-law or her elder brother-in-law, of having obliged her to consent to an incestuous intercourse, she shall suffer death by being beheaded."

In the first case it will be seen that in China compassion and mercy sometimes temper law and justice, when proper subjects for the imperial clemency—or for the exercise of the discretionary power of governors of provinces—are produced. In the second case, the power of riches to ensure protection—for a time, at least—to crime in China, is also exemplified; whether they are used as bribes to seduce the government officers from their duty, or in retaining a large number of dependants, who can defy the local police force.

From the profound secrecy of chinese domestic life we should think it difficult at all times to arrive at truth in affairs occurring under the family roof; or, without some palpable fact as a ground of deduction, to distinguish between true and false accusations. Torture can elicit evidence, but not truth; and even truth itself, when divulged under torture, should not be evidence; for can the utterer be so perfectly master of his own heart and reason as to distinguish and to tell, when under the thumb-screws or rack, the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth?—It required a considerable degree of moral courage in the chinese attorney to petition against a sentence passed by the board of punishments; and his success is another proof of the truth of the maxim:—*Aide-toi et ciel t'aidera*.

In the Heën Po-lo of the Foo Hwy-y-chow in the Province of Canton, lived a man who had passed his fiftieth

year. Both the father and son were literary graduates (*Sew-tsae*). The son married a wife who was "beautiful exceedingly."

From the time she entered the house this old man was daily lusting to know his daughter in law; but she was resolutely chaste, and he tried again and a third time without success. By and by this old fellow seduced one of his daughter in law's slave girls, and he tried to make her a go-between: but how ignorant was he of the rigid chastity of his daughter in law!—He could never induce her to submit. In the middle of the 8th moon of last year his son came to the provincial city to attend at the examinations; and on the same evening his daughter in law also went to visit in the neighbourhood. The father in law's heart immediately conceived evil thoughts, and he concealed himself behind his daughter in law's bed. She returned, entered her chamber, undressed herself, blew out the light, went to bed and fell asleep. The father in law then got into bed and wrapped his arms round her, entreating her to consent; she saw the difficult dilemma, and that she could not release her person. It happened that on the bed was a pair of scissors. The daughter in law—her mind being agitated—urged—scarce knowing what she was doing—*manum extendit, forcem corripuit, socero penem abscondit*, who immediately died. The daughter in law was afterwards brought before the magistrates, and her crime investigated and reported to the emperor, who ordered the board of punishments to put the laws in execution, and behead her. Afterwards, an extremely good attorney drew up a petition for her, and presented it to the great men.—The petition explained—that the daughter in law, having killed her father in law, should suffer capitally; but, in this instance, this married woman was very young, and that she was an only child; further, that it was in the deep, dark night when she was embraced by her father in law, about to violate her. This was a time and an extremity that defied all laws; moreover, there was no way of deliverance open to her, and she could not but seize the scissors as a means of safety. Who would have thought that the father in law would not have desisted after his repeated attempts. Her mind was in the extremity of hurried and afflicting distress, and if she had not acted as she did, in the very nick of time, she could not have preserved herself from her father in law's constupration. Your excellency is urgently requested to save her life.—After the governor had looked at this petition, and found the explanation very agreeable to reason, he sent the daughter back to her parents, directing them to find another husband for her; so this worthy attorney succeeded in saving the life of the daughter. Moreover, a sum of money was ordered to be given to her as a reward for her chastity. In a few days, when the petition is returned from the board of punishments, the names of the of the parties may be known.

A few days ago there was a rebellious wife, aged about 18 years. She was a native of *Ho-ping heen* in *Huey-chow Foo*. She committed adultery with a native of the same place. They then poisoned the husband, and buried him in the ground underneath the bed. Afterwards a native of the place, having obtained a knowledge of the affair, reported it to the officers, who immediately despatched ten police runners to seize the adulteress and her paramour. When they are brought to Canton they will be tried, and their crimes punished. On the 14th day of the 2nd moon the adulteress was brought to Canton. The judge has again sent a despatch for the adulterer—but he is one of the richest men of the district, and the police have not yet been able to apprehend him.

#### MACAO LOTTERY.

We regret that we cannot give any information to *Paul Pry* on the subject of his letter—the drawing of the Macao government lottery by permission of H. M. F. M. And we agree with him in thinking that it is time the public should be informed of the intentions of the managing

agents as to the time of drawing, or of the completion of any other measures they may have in contemplation. There cannot be a doubt that the lottery will be drawn, or the money paid for tickets be refunded. Our faith in Portuguese honor and in the strict justice of the Macao government warrants the fullest confidence in this matter, and we have no hesitation in informing *Paul Pry* that we will close with his offer, albeit not over-credulous, and purchase his tickets at half-price.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON REGISTER.

Dear Mr. Editor,—“Hope I don't intrude” but I should be glad to know what has become of the first Macao Government Lottery, the prospectus of which was published in the Register of the 2nd December last, as also a notice from the agents, in the paper of the 16th of the same month, informing the public that the drawing was to commence on the 3rd January, but which, notwithstanding, has not yet taken place; having purchased several tickets, and these being hard times, Mr. Editor, I fear me point Non Plus will be soon in view; if, therefore, you or any of your friends can give me some information as to the probable fate of the lottery you will be conferring an eternal obligation on your loving friend and ardent admirer for ever and a day.

PAUL PRY.

P. S. Some people tell me that, in consequence of being unable to dispose of all the tickets, the Macao Government intend to refund with interest to those who have already purchased; “tant mieux”, as we say at Dunkirk, but, between yourself, myself and the post, I'm rather sceptical on this head, and shall therefore be happy to part with all my tickets to any of your credulous friends at the small discount of 50 per cent.

Canton, 25th March, 1835.

P. P.

#### MANTCHOO CONQUEST OF CHINA.

[ Continued from No. 12, Page 46. ]

The tranquillity which pervades the Chinese empire has often attracted the admiration of foreigners. For, comparing it with the constant wars and feuds which distract other countries, praise is certainly due to a great nation, trained to habitual obedience, connected by a common language, and united by similar manners. But as soon as the equilibrium, which exists between the ruled and rulers, is destroyed; when utter want changes the patient Chinese into desperadoes, the most furious passions produce a sudden alteration in the Chinese character, and they pounce upon each other with the fierceness of the tiger.

The successors of *Wan-leih* had neglected to exercise a vigorous government, and to provide in time for the wants of distressed provinces. The people, therefore, being left without control and urged by starvation, gladly flocked to the standards of robber chieftains. The first seeds of disorder appeared in *Sze-chuen*, but the leaders were repeatedly routed (once by the celebrated lady who led an army against the Tartars), and took refuge in the inaccessible mountains of *Kwei-chow*. Years of scarcity in the northern provinces, where the crop had been destroyed by locusts, had reduced the inhabitants to despair. Two robber chiefs, *Le-kung* and *Chang-heen-chung*, appeared at the head of large armies, resolved to divide the empire between themselves. Having ravaged *Shen-se* (1641) they marched into *Honan*. The capital of this province, being besieged by the rebel army, was destroyed by the cowardly imperialists, who endeavoured to drown their enemies by destroying the banks of the yellow river, and inundating the whole city. *Le-kung* took in 1641 the title of *Shun-wang*, and, instead of living longer by rapine, he affected the behaviour of a benevolent prince; remitted all taxes, punished the officers as extortioners, and flattered himself with having gained the affections of the people.

The government had hitherto been under the sole management of an eunuch, a base and unprincipled man. At the accession of the emperor *Tsung-ching*, however, he lost his power and influence; and his party, exasperated at the disgrace of their leader, only premeditated revenge. The court, therefore, was constantly kept alive by factions; and when *Le-kung* crossed the *Huang-ho*, the Chinese army, stationed to repel his inroads, deserted to the robber chief, and the last hope of the capital was thus cut off.

Having, by secret agents at Peking, created a strong party in his favour, *Le-kung* found little resistance when

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he approached the gates. The eunuchs, anxious to hurry the devoted emperor into destruction, did not warn him of his impending danger. *Tsung-ching*, perceiving his inevitable fate, instead of dying the death of a defender of his country and throne, despatched first his daughter, and afterwards hanged himself with his girdle, having most earnestly admonished the conqueror to spare the innocent people. His example was followed by many grandees, and the trees of the imperial garden exhibited a dreadful sight (1644).

*Le-kung* acted like a tyrant; the two infant sons of the emperor were inhumanly murdered; the Peking magistrates had to experience his wrath for having served a prince whom he accused of oppression, and whose body he ordered to be cut to pieces; and the city was given up to the plunder of a licentious soldiery.

There was still an army stationed on the frontiers of *Leau-tung*, under the command of the celebrated *Woo-san-kwei*. Seeing his native country reduced to the last extremity, he had recourse to the inveterate enemies of China—the manchoos—to deliver it from the oppression of the robbers. Even without stipulating a great reward for their services, they would have gladly obeyed the summons; but, prompted by self-interest, they instantly joined the chinese army. Against such large numbers *Le-kung* could do nothing; he fled like a robber, having carried away immense treasures, and the tatars only pursued his troops to take from them the spoils. When they appeared as the deliverers of their country at the gates of *Pe-king*, they no longer contented themselves with the subsidies, but raised the son of *Tsung-tih*, *Sun-che*—a boy of 6 years under the guardianship of his uncle, *Amawang*—to the chinese throne. In vain did *Woo-san-kwei* remind them of their promise, and to fulfil the treaty; they were at first silent, but as soon as new reinforcements had arrived, both from Mantchooria and Mongolia, *Amawang* declared his firm intention of retaining the empire by main force.

The fame of this unexpected success very soon spread through the Scythian steppes, and the hordes of Mongolia, desirous of sharing in the general spoliation, placed their forces willingly at the command of *Sun-che*. *Woo-san-kwei*, having been proclaimed emperor by the chinese party, rather declined instead of contesting the honor with a barbarian chieftain, who grew every day more powerful.

The governors of the southern provinces had scarcely heard of these disasters when they recalled the grain boats, and proclaimed *Heun-kwang*, the cousin of *Tsung-ching*, to be emperor. He generously offered the tatars half the empire for their share, but met with a stern refusal. Instead, however, of concentrating all his forces to establish his throne, he bestowed all his attention in regulating the court, where a new aspirant to the imperial dignity—either the real or pretended son of *Tsung-ching*—had roused his impotent jealousy. The tatars were not slow in availing themselves of this dissension; their army crossed the *Hwang ho*, and the chinese fled with consternation, without having made the least preparation for resistance. Having advanced to the *Yang-tsze-keang*, their passage was disputed by the chinese fleet. *Hwang-shwang*, the commander, defended himself with the utmost bravery, and the manchoos had already resolved upon their retreat, when a traitor killed the loyal admiral and went over to the tatars. The ephemeral emperor with his rival were taken prisoners, and the former was hanged on the walls of *Peking*. They now marched in three divisions to *Keang-se*, *Hoo-kwang* and *Kwang-tung*; whilst another prince of the *Ming* family—who adopted the title of *Lo-wang*, became the leader of the chinese party at *Hang-choo* in *Che-keang*. He enjoyed the dignity only for three days. Upon the appearance of the manchoo army before the city walls, and the mutiny of his troops, he surrendered his own person as an expiatory offering to the enemy, and earnestly entreated the victors to spare the innocent people. The manchoos, however, unmoved at this generosity, slaughtered the imperialists in cold blood, whilst those who tried to save themselves upon the *Tsien-tang*, found a watery grave. When they triumphantly entered *Hang-choo* they spar-

ed the city, being eager to push their victories to the southern parts of the province, and to engage the affections of the people in their behalf. In order to distinguish their friends from their enemies, they insisted upon shaving the head and the growth of a dangling tail, as the true badge of servitude. Against the introduction of this new custom, the national spirit of the chinese revolted, and they fought with greater ardour for their hair than for their heads. The progress of the tatar army, therefore, was slow; they found resistance where they could least expect it; but after having beguiled the pirate *Chin-lung*, and gotten him into their power, the conquest of *Fuh-keen* and *Kwang-tung* was easy, whilst another army reduced the central provinces. (To be continued.)

We submit to our readers some extracts from a rather scarce Portuguese book, the title page of which is as follows: "*A treatise, in which are contained, at great length, affairs relative to China, and also some particulars of the Kingdom of ORMUZ, by the most reverend Father Friar Gaspar Du Cruz of the order of San Domingos. Dedicated to the most powerful king Dom Sebastian, our lord.—Printed with permission 1569. Second Edition. Lisbon, 1829.*"

Chapter 23rd. How the Portuguese were treated in times past by the Chinese, and how they armed themselves against them.

As we have spoken several times before of the Portuguese captives in China, it will be a convenient thing to know the cause of their captivity, when may be said many notable things. It is to be known that since the year 54, they carried on trade with China very quietly, and without peril; and since then until now, not a ship has been lost, nor any other great disaster; there being, in times past, many lost. For then there were constant wars, as it were, between the Chinese and Portuguese, and when armed vessels were sent against them, they prepared to go away, or stayed about the places on the coast, much exposed, and when the tempests arrived many vessels were lost on the coast or on shoals. But from the year 54;—*Leonel de Souza*, a native of Algarve, and married in *Chaul*, being *Capitain Mor*, consented to pay the duties, if the chinese would allow his goods to enter their ports. And from then was the trade at Canton begun, which is the first port of China; and thither the Chinese brought their silks and musk, which were the principal articles of the trade which the Portuguese carried on with the Chinese. And in those secure ports they were quiet, without any danger, or being disturbed by any body. And the chinese have managed their trade very well until now. And it pleases many both great and small to trade with the Portuguese, and their fame has spread throughout China. So that many principal persons of the court come only to see, they having heard of their fame. Before the said times, arising from the conduct of *Fernam Perez d' Andrade*, there was difficulty in trading, the Portuguese were not allowed to land, and, to make them hated and detested, they called them *Fan-tzei*, which is to say, *devil's children*. Now they do not call us Portuguese, neither was this the name known at court when the duties were settled, but by the name of *Fan-jin*, that is, people of a foreign country. Here it should be said that by the laws of China the chinese are not allowed to navigate beyond the kingdom under pain of death. They are only allowed to navigate along the China coast. Yet, neither along the coasts, nor to any part outside of China are they permitted to go without certificates from the authorities of the place they leave: in which certificates is stated where the trader is going, his route, a description of his person, and his age. If he does not carry this certificate, he is banished beyond the frontiers. The merchant who brings goods, brings also a certificate of those goods, and how he paid the duties on them. The duties are paid into the provincial custom-houses, and he who does not pay loses his goods and is degraded beyond the frontiers. Notwithstanding the above laws some chinese do navigate and trade beyond China, but these never return to China. Some live at Malacca, others at Siam, others at Patane, and scattered about many other parts of the south are those who leave without a license. Moreover, of those who already are living abroad some return in ships going to China under the protection of the Portuguese; and when the duties are paid on those ships they get some of their Portuguese friends, to whom they give a per centage, to pay the duties in their names.

Some chinese desirous of gaining the means of living, go concealed in those vessels to trade abroad, and return clandestinely, unknown to any—even to their kindred, so that it is never revealed, to avoid incurring the pains of punishment. This law is imposed because the king of China thinks that much communication of his people abroad may be the cause of insurrections; and because many chinese, from navigating abroad, turn larders and assault the sea-coasts, and neither does this caution prevent there being many chinese robbers along the sea-coasts. Those chinese who live abroad, and use to sail with the Portuguese, since the scandal of *Fernao d' Andrade*, began to persuade the Portuguese to go and trade at *Lumpoo* (*Ning-po*), because there were not in those parts cities nor walled towns, but only many and large villages of poor people along the coast, who were well pleased with the Portuguese, to whom they sold provisions, and thereby gained profit. In those villages, the chinese merchants who sailed with the Portuguese, had relations, and at known rendezvous these were received for their own sakes, and the Portuguese got through them to trade with the merchants in-land, and bartered their goods. And as those Chinese



who went with the Portuguese were those who mediated between the Portuguese and the inland merchants in buying and selling, they made very great profit from this trade. The petty officers along the coast also received very great profits from these dealings, for they took great bribes from both parties, as they allowed them to make contracts and to bring and take away goods. And, consequently, this traffic was long concealed from the king and the great officers of the province. After their trade at Ning-po had been carried on for some time in this concealed way, the Portuguese began to extend themselves by degrees, and went with their trade as far as Chin-cheu, and the isles of Canton. And also, through bribes, to the other officers, allowed them willingly by all parties, some Portuguese had begun to trade even beyond Nankin, which is far distant from Canton, without even this trade being known to the king.

(To be continued.)

ADDRESS TO THE INHABITANTS OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS BY THEIR GOVERNOR AND CAPTAIN GENERAL.

Gratitude to the august queen-regent, who, in name of our high and mighty queen and lady, Isabella the second, has been pleased to bestow on me the government of these islands, would exact from me—even were it not a matter of duty—that, responding to such a distinguished mark of her confidence, I should devote myself incessantly to guard that peace which they so fortunately enjoy, and to consolidate that happiness which their loyal inhabitants so well deserve. They are, and ever have been, an especial object of our sovereign's care. It is my duty to regard them in the same light; such is my desire, and such will be my constant aim while I remain entrusted with the government of these islands. Separated by an immense ocean from those countries where I have had the honor to dedicate myself to the service and glory of my native land, and in which the testimonials of my political career amid the changeable circumstances that I have witnessed would serve to stifle all hasty conjectures, I have deemed it proper and becoming to my own character to anticipate these by frankly coming forward with a short but sincere exposition of those principles which I propose to myself as a beacon in the administration of the countries over which Her Majesty has set me, and the means I intend to adopt towards their benefit.

My first object will be to guard and defend, at all hazards, the sacred rights of our august queen throughout these islands. Their history is not unknown to me; and during the time I have resided in them I have been able to satisfy myself of the good intentions of their citizens. I therefore look forward with confidence—that their honor, their gratitude, and a knowledge of their true interests will, henceforward, as till now, ward off from their happy shores the insidious suggestions of the genius of discord; and—convinced that it is only under the shadow of the throne of the innocent Isabella they may live secure and fearless from the calamities and horrors which civil war has entailed on other countries, happy and envied whilst they enjoyed the protection of the Spanish flag—they will give me new proofs of that loyalty which has always distinguished them, I, as the careful guardian of the rights of the throne, as the bulwark of the peace, and prosperity of the people, at whose head I stand, will watch, day and night, over such a sacred deposit, over such an inestimable treasure. And if—which I do not fear—there should arise amongst us any of those wretches who shrink from the society of the upright, who abhor peace because it affords no mantle to their crimes, who foment and kindle the flames of rebellion, because they can only thread their way amid anarchy and confusion—against such the law shall be enforced in its utmost rigour. The punishment of the wicked shall guarantee the safety of the good citizen.

The morals of a country inspire distrust, or hold out a prospect of security: these are the test of its civilisation or its barbarism. Fortunately, those of the inhabitants of the Philippines, being guided by a pious and enlightened legislature, and cherished by zealous ministers of the gospel, do not, on the whole, belie the un-remitting care and attention of the supreme government to direct them aright. Nevertheless, I cannot omit to state that respect for our holy religion, veneration for its ministers, subordination to the laws, esteem for the constituted authorities of the country, and decorum in public conduct, are the principal guarantees of the security and the prosperity of the people: these are qualities which ennoble them. Dignity, virtue, and true happiness were never yet found at the side of impiety, insubordination and disorder. It will, therefore, be one of my chief objects zealously to labor for the preservation of good morals, to support and strengthen them, and to correct those blemishes which might lead to their being corrupted. To effect this, therefore, a constant vigilance shall follow the footsteps of those who, without any known means of subsistence, make a profession of vice, and live by fraud and deceit; who roam about with unlikened intentions, who take advantage of candour, honor, and good-faith to involve them in their toils; these corrupt by their pernicious example, they are actual drones, the pest of society. In this abundant country, the productiveness of its soil, the simplicity of its culture—a mild and protecting legislature—the rapid communications which facilitate the export of its valuable staples—and even of its scanty manufactures—have given such an impulse to production, that the industrious and persevering man cannot do less than take advantage of circumstances, as advantageous as they are difficult to unite. He who in the midst of these should prefer a vile and degrading sloth to moderate exertion—to an honorable means of obtaining a livelihood—is a wretch who is only anxious to enjoy his ease at the expense of his neighbour's sweat. My eye will be upon such.

But the honorable man, the deserving citizen, be his estate or condition what it may, will always find with me a kind reception; at all hours my ears will be open to his complaints, and I will remedy them if they are just; I will listen to his prayers, and grant him the help he may require, if it be in my power. I will not permit that he be the play-thing of authority, or the victim of power. I will interpose between the oppressor and the oppressed, if the law be trampled upon; it's voice shall be heard, not amid the clash of the passions, but in the respectful silence of the temple of justice, as clearly and as distinctly pronounced as it is my determination never to see her venerable statues despoiled.

Convinced that at times it is not the depravity of the heart, but human weakness, or perverted judgment—the impulse of violent passions, which, unfortunately, induces men to deviate from the path which a sense of duty

and the laws of their country have chalked out to them, I shall feel an earnest desire, a sincere pleasure in checking them for their amendment; and to obtain this end I will use the solicitude of a father who is anxious to change his misguided sons into useful members of the family over which he presides.

Thus, at one time armed with the sword of justice, and at another time soothing it's rigors with mercy; always inexorable with the wicked, and always protecting from their thousand snares the upright citizen, peace and safety will be established; and, thus complying with the wishes of the august queen-regent and satisfying my own, I will devote myself to the utmost to insure the prosperity of these islands.

From the days of Philip the second till our own time all our august sovereigns have bestowed unremitting attention to this most interesting object, as the numerous laws and royal schedules, perennial proofs of their wisdom and magnanimity, abundantly attest. But the immortal Christina, scarce yet recovered from her intense grief, way-laid by a reckless and turbulent faction, who are stirring up revolt against her illustrious daughter, surrounded on all sides by the wants of a great nation, probing their wounds and procuring their remedy; in fine, busied with all those weighty cares which are natural to a new reign, which beams on the world the dawn of Spanish regeneration—at the beginning of such an important task directs her thoughts to this distant handful of her loyal vassals. The supreme tribunals that have to take cognizance of their complaints and necessities assume a more expeditious and analogous from;—up-right ministers and employés—whose services beyond sea, whose knowledge and experience equal the firmness of their resolves, are called to her confidence. Sundry other measures for support and protection emanate from the throne; and the future happiness of our ultramarine possessions will be guaranteed by the best wishes of a good and illustrious queen. It having fallen to my lot to put in force her sovereign will throughout these islands, I shall consider it an honorable task to give activity and impulse to the sources of their riches.

Different royal decrees, issued especially since the reign of Charles the 3rd, of glorious memory, up to the present day, have had for object not only to protect the industrious laborer, but also to stimulate and support him by rewards, which added to the motive of private interest in a country whose fertile soil so abundantly repays the skillful agriculturist, ought to induce to every exertion in the culture and care of their valuable productions. I will see that the most wise and fatherly steps be taken; I will patronize to the utmost the first and noblest of the arts. I will examine minutely the obstacles that might cramp it's perfect growth; I will do all in my power to obviate them, and will neglect none of the ways and means that my authority may enable me to use in it's support.

The first of these is, and ought to be in every agricultural country, to facilitate the export of it's surplus produce. Commerce, therefore,—that channel of human wealth and knowledge—which has become the stay, the strength and the common soul of nations—will find in me all the protection which it's importance demands, and all that security which a government jealous of it's good-name can possibly hold out.

Our wisest monarchs have opened their hands liberally to commerce no less than to agriculture; but ill-founded calculations; information adulterated by impure motive, or mistakes arising from the ignorance of the age, have changed at times their protection, however well-meant, into useless, nay, perhaps, fatal interference. The enlightened government of our illustrious queen is even now discussing this important subject, and new royal decrees, loosing some of the fetters that have till now cramped the genius of commerce in these islands, foretell a favorable change in this branch of the legislature. For my part, in the sphere of my own power I will avoid all restrictions not absolutely necessary, nor shall I interfere, unless peremptorily called for. I will give individual enterprise all the scope that it requires, even until it trespasses on the royal commands, and it shall not want the succour that my authority can supply. This succour I will extend alike to native industry, and, as is my wish, so shall I exert myself to rescue it from the state of backwardness in which it is plunged.

Such is my sincere desire to respond worthily to the unlimited confidence with which her Majesty has been pleased to honor me, by supporting and consolidating that happy peace and security which the inhabitants of these islands enjoy, and cherishing their wealth and prosperity. To put these resolutions in force I reckon upon the co-operation of all the authorities, more especially upon that of the royal council, of which I have the honor to be president; and from my personal acquaintance with all of them, I may entertain a well-grounded hope that they will proceed in union and harmony, not allowing a spirit of competition or ill-timed discord to stifle their zeal for the service of H. M. or the common good of these, her royal vassals. The boundary-line of the faculties and privileges of all is distinctly chalked out; not only will I respect it myself, but I will take care that it is trespassed by no other individual; and although, by the royal decree of the 8th of April last, H. M. has been pleased to grant me new powers of the most ample and unlimited nature, I will not make use of this great distinction and high mark of her confidence, unless compelled to exert them in defence of the important trust committed to my care.

I reckon likewise upon the loyalty of the distinguished army of these islands, as it may count upon my attachment and particular regard. I will endeavour that every individual of it may look upon me as his comrade—a sharer of his fortune—interested in his welfare—in his advancement, and determined to honor and protect all those whose conduct may respond to my hopes. Although fully persuaded that the meritorious chiefs and officers at it's head will, as until now, know how to be grateful for the distinction and confidence which H. M. has bestowed upon them, still, having been schooled by a long experience, I will not fail to inculcate the strictest discipline; and convinced that this is the true strength of soldiers, the nurse of warriors, and the support of the state, I will never look with an indulgent eye on the slightest breach of it's laws.

I have thus given a slight sketch of the principles which I propose to act upon in the government of these islands. Having adopted them because I believe them just, I will support them with firmness because I consider them equally conducive to the fulfilment of my duty, and the accomplishment of my ardent desire for the happiness of this country.

GABRIEL DE FORRES.

Manila, 1st of March, 1835.

BIRTH.—On the 26th Inst. at Macao, the lady of the reverend George Harvey Vachell, M. A. Chaplain to H. B. M. superintendents, of a son.



# THE CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 8.

TUESDAY, APRIL 7TH, 1835.

NO. 14. } PRICE 50 CENTS }

## OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.

**P**URSUANT to Instructions under the Royal Sign Manual, Captain Charles Elliot, R. N. has this day succeeded to the Office of Second Superintendent of the Trade of British Subjects in China, vacant by the resignation of John Harvey Astell, Esq. and Alexander Robert Johnston, Esq. late Secretary to the Commission, has succeeded to the Office of Third Superintendent.

Edward E. Elmslie, Esq. Senior Clerk on the Chief Superintendent's Establishment, has been charged provisionally with the duties of Secretary & Treasurer, and it is requested that all Public communications may be addressed to that Gentleman.

By order of the Superintendents,  
EDWARD E. ELSLIE,  
Acting Secretary & Treasurer.

Macao, 1st April, 1835.

(Advertisements, see Price Current.)

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

## CANTON.

The LYRA, Billings, from Singapore, and the American vessel SAPHIRE, Chewer, from the west coast of South America, via the Sandwich islands, have arrived in the course of the week.

The first season of the British free trade to China is now ended; and we trust the word *season* will not longer be applicable to that trade, which henceforth will be carried on during the year and be continuous throughout ages.

One hundred and fifty eight vessels under the British flag, of 82,472 registered tons, and exporting lbs 43,641,200 of tea, have traded to China during the memorable year of 1834: memorable by many important events: memorable by the lesson read by governor Loo to lord Palmerston; and which we trust his lordship—if he is still the foreign secretary of Great Britain—has ere this learned by heart, and that he can and will repeat it *memoriter* greatly to Loo's satisfaction: memorable for the short, difficult, obstructed, thorny career of the lamented lord Napier on these shores: memorable by his precipitated death: memorable by the contrariety of interests so cunningly and so collusively established in Canton by the permission granted to the directors to send there the agents of the company, *non-trading* by act of parliament.

The events of this celebrated year have fully proved the ability of British merchants to manage their own business in China without the intervention of an establishment in leadenhall street or an *orderly factory* in Canton. The conduct and appearance of the crews of the free traders have put to shame those of the company's ships, with their three days of unbridled license; and let but the British government protect it's subjects residing in China with it's strong arms of power and justice, the British character will then speedily rise to its proper elevation in the opinion of this government and people, which it has never yet attained because it has never yet been known. Henceforth, give us a fair field and no favour, and we are confident of the result.

The rumour of the insurrection in the large, mountainous, and well-watered province of *Sze-chuen* (the four streams) is still increasing. It is said that the adherents of *Chang-kik-urh*, the mahomedan prince who caused so much anxiety to the emperor when he was out in 28, are rising to revenge his death. They plead that as he surrendered himself his life ought to have been spared. The independent *Meaou-tsze* are, it is said, espousing the cause of this murdered chieftain, who was hewn in pieces in the presence of the merciful emperor of China, and many of his relations beheaded.

On the 18th day of the 10th moon one of the imperial concubines was elevated to the rank of empress. The name of H. I. M. is *New-yew-luh she*.

**Necrology.** In the 11th moon of last year, *Tsau-chin-yung*, one of the cabinet ministers, inspector of imperial edicts, president of the *Han-lin* college, &c. went to *ramble with the immortals*, being 87 years old, and having served three successive emperors. The emperor himself, with strict ceremonies and abundant kindness, performed his funeral solemnities.

*Tae-tun-yuen*, the president of the *Hing-poo*, or tribunal of punishments, died on the 11th day of the 12th moon.

On the evening of the 7th day of the present moon, a man named *Le*, living in *Tsae-lan-hung* street, had a wrangle with a friend about money. The friend disliking to be railed at, brought in more than ten ruffians into *Le's* family house and commenced a bullying clamour; this *Le's* spirit could not bear, he seized a knife—used for cutting vegetables—and wounded one of the men in his right hand and another in his head. Some runners of the *Nan-hae-heens* interfered and stopped the quarrel, and recommended medicines and money should be given to the wounded men, and the affair was thus ended.

Yesterday the comprador, cook, cowkeeper, and cooly of Mr. Jackson's, who were seized with their master and some other gentlemen in the 8th month of last year, when coming to Canton from Macao in a fast boat, were released from confinement in the city. The poor cooly was punished, as being a willing accomplice in this breach of the local regulations; and the others were let off; as they said they did not know that the boat had been hired by Mr. Jackson, and had taken their passage to come to Canton on their own affairs.

## WHAT STEPS SHOULD THE EXPECTED STRENGTH FROM ENGLAND TAKE?

Dear Mr. Editor,

Here is a question for you and your readers; for certain as fate a force is to come, and as surely the good or bad management of that force is to secure it's success and our welfare, or it's failure and our further loss and degradation.

The only way I can clearly explain the matter is supposing the envoy one entirely to secure public confidence, let us say the hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone; and the force sent precisely what the British merchants here have lately asked from their gracious sovereign. That granted, let him rendezvous his strength off the mouth of this river, take on board your interpreters, fresh provisions and water (in large quantities), and any native pilots, or charts the zeal of your countrymen may furnish you with. So supplied, make for *Amoy*; let all the fleet anchor in shelter inside the bank, but let the line-of-battle ship—say the *Caledonia* of 120 guns—piloted by the steamer, enter the finest harbour in the world, and reaching up abreast of the town, let the envoy, receive on her deck a receipt for a letter from WILLIAM of England to the emperor of China, demanding redress for the insults and injuries done to her honor through lord Napier, and this receipt from the highest mandarin the envoy must insist on, and if the receipt is not got he is to proceed to bombard the town till got.

I suppose the receipt to be granted and he sails away, letting it be in writing understood that he goes to meet an accredited servant of rank of the emperor's, to settle, without bloodshed, his claims at *Teeu-sing*, or that point of water he considers nearest to Peking.

This operation should be repeated in Lat. 30. off Ningpo, only so changed that the fleet goes outside the islands. A frigate, with the envoy on board, and a steamer going to Choo-san.

Once more off Nanking!—And as soon as the gulph of *Pe-che-le* (shallow water) is approached, a safe anchorage for frigates and line-of-battle ships should be chosen, and the envoy, in a vessel of small draft of water towed by the steamer, should proceed to the mouth of the small estuary distant about 12 miles from Peking, where another copy of the letter to the emperor should be sent to the gates of Peking, in the care of an officer, attended by Mr. Gutzlaff, and a small select guard of honor, and intimation in writing given that the envoy demands the presence of a man of rank to hear our complaints.

If redress is granted, a specific demand should be made for the destruction of the Bogue forts for the insult by them offered to our flag, and that destruction should take place in presence of, and be certified by, a command-

er of a British cruiser, and a distinct intimation given that, if this is not complied with, England will herself undertake the work of demolition of those forts.

Loo, as the highest officer insulting Lord Napier, should by stipulation, be degraded.

These things complied with, and security given for the landing of a British envoy, the after treaty on amicable terms is a matter of ease and certainty.

Suppose them not complied with, two or three stations in safe harbours by the largest ships are to be selected along the coast, and the trade of China (perhaps the largest coasting trade in the world) to be absolutely annihilated, taking such other steps of annoyance as a good military judge may consider within his means for intercepting the imperial revenue in its progress to Peking.

Such, Mr. Editor, is the first programme of operations I would expect to be filled up with spirit and skill were the envoy I have hinted as the likely person to do the work; and it's triumphant success is about as certain as the rising of the sun tomorrow.

3rd April, 1835.

AN ENEMY TO HALF-MEASURES.

We perfectly agree with an "Enemy to half-measures," in his opinion of the difficulty of explaining away the matter between Great Britain and China, and also, like him, we despise half-measures, the paltry subterfuges of ignorant and weak men. We should be extremely glad to be more often favoured with the opinions of our "Co-mates and brothers in exile" on this very intricate question; namely:—What are the best measures for Great Britain to adopt towards China, combining at the same time a politic regard for her commercial interests, and a proper and dignified concern for her national character.

In the resolution of this important question it must not be forgotten that the government of Great Britain have already passed the Rubicon. They have publicly and pressingly invited the people to enter into a trade—free on their side—with all the dominions of the emperor of China. A Superintendent and his establishment, entailing on the nation a large yearly expenditure, have landed in Canton, and been beaten back. The government and the king of Great Britain have been mentioned contemptuously in public official papers by a provincial governor of the celestial empire. The claims of the foreign trade for protection, and the pretensions of foreigners to be civilised men have been derided—scorned. Their ignorance and rudeness have fully proved that they cannot understand reason, and, therefore, are not to be ruled as rational creatures. Is it, then, either the duty of H. M. government, or the interest of the nation, that the false steps and imbecile measures lately taken and pursued, be retraced and abandoned; or is it safer for the preservation of our present position to consider the acts of the Chinese government as beneath the serious notice of a great people who presume to "teach the nations how to live"?—

Paley laid it down as "a rule of prudence which ought to be recommended to those who conduct the affairs of nations,—never to pursue national honour as distinct 'from national interest'."—This rule acknowledges that it "is often necessary to assert the honour of a nation for the sake of its interest. Concessions which betray too much of fear or weakness, though they relate to points of mere ceremony, invite demands and attacks of more serious importance."—Utility is to be the test when points of national honour are debated.

The same able writer further observes that "the pursuit of interest, when regulated by those universal maxims of relative justice, which belong to the affairs of communities as well as of private persons, is the right principle for nations to proceed by: even when it trespasses upon these regulations, it is much less dangerous, because much more temperate than the other." i. e. the pursuit of honor.

We presume to hazard an opinion that the interest and honor of the British nation are inseparable in their relations with China. It should be remembered that the Chinese are ignorant of, or do not allow, any "universal maxims of relative justice as belonging to the affairs of (foreign or barbarian) communities." How would Paley himself argue in this question?—He would inculcate obedience to the laws of the state in which we live; but, if there were great grievances, cruelty, oppression, and tyrannical encroachment upon natural liberty, he would also say, 'that

"if public expediency be the foundation, it is also the measure, of civil obedience."

Arguing abstractedly, it is not difficult to prove that the exclusive system of the Chinese is a state of hostility to the rest of the world: they wave a flag of eternal defiance in the face of all mankind; and any nation may accept their challenge and take up the gauntlet which they proudly and disdainfully cast upon that earth which they claim as their own: this would be nothing more than a vindication of national honor and independence. But when a long-continued intercourse is abruptly broken off, property endangered and life threatened—a friendly herald rejected with contempt—his word, and the words of his king and government scornfully disbelieved—an assumption made by special public edicts of universal empire, claiming the kings of the earth as the tributaries of China—it would seem to be the interest of all civilised nations that China should be made to recede from these demands of homage and respect; for, if they are submitted to any longer, and after what has passed, how can the Chinese believe that their pretensions are absurd, or contrary to the universal maxims of relative justice, so far as they understand them?—

The conceited arrogance and haughty ignorance of the Chinese will never be broken through but from without. Coercion must be used for self protection; it is merely the degree of self-assertion that is doubtful. And here we may also be guided by general principles. The means must be proportioned to the easiest and speediest attainment of the end. Fear is the single passion we have now to excite in the mind of China, and it is from that feeling alone we may expect any acknowledgments either of general or particular rights. A fleet then, such as the Chinese never saw before, led by a Cockburn or an Otway, at once plenipotentiary and commander in chief, should be the means of correcting all their idle notions concerning themselves and others. After the late misunderstandings have been properly explained, admittance to other ports to the northward and eastward should be a *sine qua non*. For now, having only one point d'appui, we are necessarily constrained in our operations and entirely at the mercy of one provincial government. But when we are admitted to the ports of Fuh-keén, Chekeang, &c. trading unrestrictedly with natives freed from the incubus of a hong as the British people are now from the company, the reports of the governors of those provinces will be a set-off against the mendacity of the Kwang-tung officers. A better order of things will naturally follow, and by degrees even the domestic manners of the myriads of China may be ameliorated by contact with European refinement.

It is clear something must be done; and it is almost equally certain that something will be done; but defend us from a repetition of last year's specimen of British talent for establishing diplomatic relations with this empire, and from the infliction of company's servants in any leading public employment in this country: for brought up under an exclusive system, and legislating over subdued nations, they are either ignorant or too forgetful of the birth-rights of their fellow-countrymen.

Eighty years ago (*vide Register No. 10 page 40.*) Mr. Frederick Pigou disapproved of a company's China servant being employed as ambassador to China. Since then we have sent two embassies, both equally fruitless. It is now time for Great Britain to assume a higher tone, and respect the free trade, or that trade will be obliged to protect itself along the east coast of China: what will be the inevitable consequence?—A smuggling traffic carried on in defiance of the Chinese government, protected by armed private ships, and scenes of violence and perhaps bloodshed will be frequently occurring, equally discreditable to the to the executive of either country. All this can be prevented by judicious measures on the part of the British government: by selecting proper functionaries and adopting a decisive conduct; but we again deprecate, with our correspondent, half-measures, and the employment in a leading public office in China of any persons who have ever called the court of directors their honorable employers: such a selection will, as it has already been proved to have

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done, be only courting unnecessary difficulties, and arousing at the same time both the suspicion and the contempt of the Chinese.

We can never re-iterate too often that the preservation of the trade,—that is, its continuance during all public discussions—should be the first object of the British plenipotentiary, and this can only be accomplished by the presence of a commanding naval force in the Chinese waters. Any threat on the part of the Chinese officers to resort to their favorite and hitherto too successful policy—a stoppage of the trade—chafing the mouths of the barbarians by a severe *rhubarb-curb* and a tight *tea-rein*—should be instantly retaliated; for it is a declaration of war, a cartel of defiance, a manifestation of passive hostility: by thus being, “fire with fire,” and “threatening the threatener,” their master-stroke, both of attack and defence, is parried, their guard beaten down, and they are left defenceless and must capitulate, for they have not the spirit of patriotic martyrdom. All our remarks apply particularly to the civil and military officers of China; the people of every nation will favour a free trade.

## MANTCHOO CONQUEST OF CHINA.

[ Concluded from No. 13, Page 51. ]

Hitherto victory had crowned all their efforts; but they were, for the first time, routed in a pitched battle fought in Keang-se. The Chinese generals gaining confidence immediately created *Tung-leih*, a nephew of *Wan-leih*, emperor, who fixed his seat in Kwang-tung province, where he favored the Christians, his mother and the empress herself having become proselytes to popery and sent a flattering embassy to Rome.

The N. W. provinces were likewise in a state of rebellion, and even the imperial city was threatened by *Keang*, a magnate who had revolted because the debauchery of some of the Mantchoo grandees remained unpunished. The sudden progress of his arms made even the capital tremble. *Sunche*, the Tatar emperor, although he had reached the age of manhood, was by no means capable of quelling this insurrection; and *Amawang*, his uncle and guardian, had to undertake the difficult task of overthrowing a patriotic leader who was bent upon the ruin of the Mantchoo usurpers. Hemmed, however, up in a city near the great wall, he despaired of his fortunes, and whilst attempting to force his way through the Tatar's camp he was slain, and in him fell the last staunch defender of Chinese liberty.

The end of *Le-kung* is unknown; he is said to have perished in an engagement with *Woo-san-kwei*. *Chang-hein-chung*, his former associate, however, a brutal monster in human shape, went on ravaging the central provinces, and fixed his government finally in Sze-chuen.

He was the enemy of mankind in general, and slew all indiscriminately. Having murdered several Ming princes, slaughtered their eunuchs, killed 20,000 priests in a general massacre, despatched the officious mandarins and invited the students to an examination, he put them all to death. A division of his soldiers, being unable to reduce the fortress of *Nan-chung*, was involved in a dreadful punishment. He flayed some alive, and sent the skins stuffed out with straw to their native villages. When he was informed of the march of the Tatars he killed the infants without distinction, men, women and children, to prevent them rising in rebellion during his absence; the soldier's wives and the maimed and sick shared the same fate; and having thus disencumbered himself from all burdens he determined to annihilate the Tatars. Being shot in a reconnoitering party, his whole army dispersed, and the Mantchoo general, though he had been victorious, was sentenced to death.

*Yung-leih* enjoyed his dignity only for a short time. His most faithful servants were either surprised by assault, or bought over. Kwang-tung surrendered after a most obstinate siege; the unhappy prince fled to Kwang-se, and being there also pursued, he finally retired to Yun-nan. But the Tatars were determined to hunt him to the last

corner of the empire; he fled to the King of Pegu, who struck with terror at the approach of a Chinese army delivered him and his family up to his enemies. Here he was ignobly strangled, but his wife and some princes were permitted to die in retirement.

The last faint struggle for Chinese independence was made by *Woo-san-kwei*, then viceroy of Kwei-chow and Yunnan. He was joined by the governors of *Pai-ling* and *Kwan-tung*, who, assisted by the famous *ching-hung*, might have bid defiance to the united army of the Tatars, but they did not act in concert; they were jealous of each other, and, instead of uniting for their common interest, they fell single-handed into the hands of the Mantchoos. The wise *Kang-he* was then upon the throne; he was equally great as a warrior and politician; he rebelled and fought, and proved far superior to all the rebels. *Chin-ke-san*, the descendant of the famous pirate, was the last who tendered submission—1683—after having been reduced to the sole possession of Formosa. From this moment the Mantchoos exercised an uncontrolled sway over all the country, and wisely mingled with the numerous Chinese, blending their interests, and adopting their customs.

We continue the extracts from *Padre da Cruz's treatise concerning China*; and it appears from the narrative of the venerable friar that smuggling on the east coast of China, through the officers of government, is not, by any means, a modern innovation on the customs of the celestial empire.

( Continued from No. 13, Page 52. )

Those contracts succeeded so well that the Portuguese began to winter at the islands of Ningpo, where they fixed themselves and in time got so many privileges, as to be able to establish their own laws and regulations, and only a gallows and pillory were wanting. The Chinese who were amongst the Portuguese, and certain Portuguese with them, became so depraved as to begin committing great thefts and robberies, and even killed some people. Those evils increased so much and the complaints of the injured parties became so loud, that they reached not only the great officers of the province but also the king himself, who immediately ordered a very large fleet to be fitted out from the province of Fokien, in order that it might drive all the *ladrones* off the coast, and principally those who frequented Ningpo; and all the merchants, Portuguese as well as Chinese, were considered as *ladrones*. The fleet being hastily fitted out, cruized on the sea-coast. And because the winds were unfavourable for going to Ning-po, it made sail off *Ching-chew*, where finding some Portuguese ships trading they commenced fighting with them and stopped all kinds of goods from going to the Portuguese. Affairs were in this state for several days, fighting at times, in order to see if they might find a way of conducting their business; several days having passed, and seeing that there was no chance, they determined to go away without them. When this was known to the captains of the Chinese fleet, they sent by night, very secretly, a message that if they were willing to trade, and have goods through them, they ought to send them some things. The Portuguese being highly pleased with this message, made them a large and splendid present, secretly by night, as desired. From then and afterwards they got as many goods as they wanted, those officers never troubling them again, and dissembling with the merchants. And after this manner they carried on trade in that year, which was 1548.

Chapter 24th. How the Chinese armed themselves another time against the Portuguese, and what followed from this armament.

In the following year, which was 1549, the coast was more strictly guarded by the captains of the fleet, and the ports of China with greater vigilance, so that neither goods nor provisions came to the Portuguese; but vain were all the caution and watch, as the islands along the land are so numerous that they run in a line the whole length of China; nor were the fleets with all their caution and vigilance able to prevent the Portuguese from receiving some concealed goods. But there was not enough to enable them to finish loading their ships, and to dispose of the goods they had brought to China. But at last leaving the goods that remained, in order to sell them, in two Chinese junks, belonging to those expatriated Chinese who had already left the boundaries of China, and traded under the protection of the Portuguese: in those junks they put thirty Portuguese in charge of ships and goods, and to defend the ships, and go to some other Chinese port, where they might be better able to sell the goods that were left in barter for the goods of China, and afterwards they sailed away for India. When the Chinese fleet saw that only two junks remained, the other ships, having sailed, they came against them, being prompted by certain merchants on shore, who had revealed to those in the fleet that a great quantity of goods remained in those two junks, and that a small number only of Portuguese remained to guard them. They then armed themselves secretly, as a snare, and placed some Chinese careening in ambush on the shore, whilst from the armed places they made believe as if they were desirous of attacking the ships and fighting with them, for many were close by on shore, so that when the provoked Portuguese might go out of their ships to fight with them, and thus leave their ships defenceless, the

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...et, which remained near, was ready to attack them behind from a bridge made from the shore to the water. Provoked in this manner, those who were left for the defence of our ships, being incautious as to the snare, some of them went out to fight with those on shore. The which those of the fleet seeing, who remained watching in ambush, attacked with great boldness and readiness the two junks, and killed some Portuguese who were in them, wounded others, and took the ships. The Chinese *Capitain Mor* and the officers were so glorified and contented with this victory that it was a thing to be wondered at to see their joy. Immediately he began committing many cruelties on the Chinese who were taken with the Portuguese. And he strove to induce four Portuguese who had a better personal appearance than the rest, to say they were kings of Malacca. And to entice them he finished by promising them better treatment than the rest. And finding amongst some clothes a gown and cap, he questioned one of the Chinese who had been taken with the Portuguese what garment that was, and the Chinese made him believe it to be the spoils of the kings of Malacca; and forthwith he ordered three gowns to be made according to that measure, and also three caps, and he clothed the whole four uniformly after this manner, in order to show to the Chinese his trickery, and more glory for his victory. Besides, this rascal was in the way of trying to purloin as many goods for himself as he could carry from our ships. So that he was willing to show conjointly his triumph over the kings of Malacca, in order to gain a great name and glory with the people, and also that the king might exalt and thank him for the service which he was desirous of showing he had performed, and also he desired to help himself with the goods which he took, in order to make a greater show to the people of China of his most glorious victory. And in order to be able to do this with greater safety, and not to be caught out in a lie, he executed the Chinese whom he had taken with the Portuguese, and killing some, he resolved to kill the others also. After coming to the notice of the *Aitao*, who was his superior, he was severe in order for what he had done and ordered immediately not to kill any more of those who were left, but presently to come to see the *Aitao*, bringing with him all those people he had taken who were still alive, as well as the goods. Now the mandarin, preparing to go his way to the *Aitao*, as he had desired, ordered four chairs to be given to those four who bore the title of kings, that they might be carried with greater honor. And the other Portuguese were put in cages, with their heads protruding, their necks being squeezed through a hole in the board on the top so that they could not draw in their heads, but some had them wounded, and were thus exposed to the sun and sky during the journey: thus they were obliged to eat and drink, which were done with no little torment and pain; and being placed within these cages they were carried on men's backs. In this manner this mandarin conducted the booty inland with very great majesty, and carried before him four flags flying which had written on them the names of the four kings of Malacca, and when he entered the towns, and he entered with great noise and pomp with trumpets sounding and criers before, who proclaimed the great victory the mandarin had gained over the four powerful kings of Malacca, and all the principal men of the towns and villages came out to receive him with great feasts and honor, all the people of the country to see the new victory. As soon as the mandarin arrived with all his pomp and glory where the *Aitao* was, after given him a very detailed account of all that had passed and of his victory, he discovered his design and agreed with him that they should divide the goods between themselves, and that they should continue the deceit of the kings of Malacca, through which both might receive honor and thanks from the king. This being agreed to they both resolved that to keep this in secret it was necessary to prosecute the plan the mandarin had begun, which was to put to death all the Chinese who had been made captives. And they forthwith ordered the whole of it to be done, so that they killed upwards of ninety Chinese, and among those who were put to death were some little boys. They left, however, three or four boys and one man, insinuating (at their peril) to report to the king all that they desired, which was to prove the Portuguese false, and to try to conceal the goods which they had taken; making sure also through them of proving that the four actually were kings of Malacca; and as the Portuguese could not speak the language of the land, nor in that land was any person who would intercede for them, so that they should at last perish, and they being believed powerful would compass the end for them designed. And for this cause, and to increase the triumph of the victory, they did not kill the Portuguese, but left them alive. Neither, however, could those officers do all this in such secrecy, and with so much safety to themselves as not to betray their fraudulent malice, and not without being generally suspected. And it was principally through the rumour of the murders and cruelties they had committed spreading in distant places; for it is an unusual thing in China to put any body to death without the king's authority, as we have already said above. And still, in executions in this country justice is very slow and cautious, which is also proved by the above tale. Besides all this, many of those whom they killed had relations in the place, who were grieved for their loss. And by these, as well as by some mandarins, zealous for justice, and who did not wish to give their consent to so great evils and frauds, this truth was brought to the notice of the king, and it was proved to him how the Portuguese were merchants, who came to China with their goods to trade, and not ladrones, and how falsely four of them bore the title of kings, to the end that the king might confer on them great rewards and honors, and how they had usurped a very great quantity of goods, and at last, that in order to conceal all these evil deeds, they killed innocent men and children, which being made known to the king, he was on that account very mournful and sorrowful, and he presently, with great speed and diligence, ordered justice to be administered, as may be seen in the following chapter, which gives a long account of it.

Chapter 25th. Of the diligence he used to learn what people the Portuguese were, and how the examination of witnesses and prisoners was made.

As soon as the king was informed of all that has been said above, he immediately despatched from his court a *Kin-chai*; that is to say—a golden envoy; and such officers are not sent except on the most important affairs. And with him two others also of great authority, one of whom had been a treasurer and the other a judge of a province, as inquisitors into this business. Recommending also the envoy that this same year he should go to the province of *Fuh-keen*, and the treasurer and judge of the said province were directed to, and the *Kin-chai* and the two inquisitors, in all that might be necessary in this affair; charging the whole of them strictly that in this case they should not like faithful servants and friends of exact justice and the good government of his kingdom. And as this happened at a time when all the provinces were provided with new officers,

the whole of the above-named commission came from court, and all entered the city of *Foo-chow* with great pomp. And immediately on their arrival the whole of them began with very great diligence and care to attend to their business on which they came, and which had been so strongly recommended to them. The two who came with the *Kin-chai* as inquisitors, presently established themselves in two large houses, having in the centre a large open court, and on one side of the court were two large and very fine private rooms, and on the other side were others of the same kind. Each of the inquisitors took possession of one of the said houses. The prisoners were soon brought and placed before one of them. That one courteously referred them to the other, that he might first commence the enquiry, with many expressions of civility. The other directed them to return, with many thanks. And thus they were several times carried from one to the other, each being willing to give way to the other that he might first begin, until one of them gave in as vanquished and commenced. And as this affair was of very great importance, and strongly recommended (to them), all that the criminals and accusers said these officers wrote down with their own hands. The Portuguese had great opposition from a Chinese pilot of one of the captured vessels, and a Chinese Christian boy, who had been brought up amongst the Portuguese from his infancy; and all this was done by the inimical officers, being prevailed upon by gifts and promises; those officers (*Luthias*) being already deposed from office, and reputed as delinquents, as they were accused before the king; but although they were in this situation they were very powerful and greatly befriended, so that they could draw from amongst the Portuguese, through their influence, a Chinese boy who served them as linguist, so that not having anyone who could understand them, they could not defend the right. The Portuguese then held up a petition in their hands which a Chinese prisoner made for them, and presented it to the inquisitors, the which, when seen by them, they ordered to be delivered. And this boy was the cause of their deliverance, as through him they understood the officers of justice, and they were able to show very clearly they were guiltless. They enquired of us after this fashion: the accusers were first brought, and being questioned by one of these officers, they took us to the other to be re-questioned. And having much re-examined the accused between one and the other, the accusers were brought for examination. And thus the accused with the accusers were all questioned by both those officers, and the sayings of each party were afterwards seen by both of them, that they might see if they clashed. And firstly, they asked questions of each one separately. Then they questioned all together, by which they might know if one contradicted another, or if they wrangled and reproved each other, and thus, by degrees, they tried to gather the truth of the case. In the course of those questions the pilot and the Chinese Christian boy were served with many stripes, because they contradicted each other, in some things. And they always showed to the officers that they were pleased to hear the Portuguese in their defence, which was a cause of great comfort to them. And it was also a great help to them that they never contradicted each other, as they all spoke one language. And when the Portuguese rejoiced in their reply, when they would know who they were, and that they were merchants and not ladrones, that they might order an enquiry concerning them along the whole coast of *Chin-chew*, where they shall learn the truth, the which they shall be able to know from the native merchants, with whom they had traded many years, and also of those people they shall know that none of them were kings, because kings never debase themselves so much as to come with such a handful of men to traffic; and what before they had said to the contrary was a fiction of the officers (*Luthias*), and for themselves to receive better treatment.

(To be continued.)

## METEOROLOGICAL DIARY FOR MARCH.

TEMP. BAR.

|    | night. | noon. | WINDS.                                               |
|----|--------|-------|------------------------------------------------------|
| 1  | 45 50  | 30:20 | N a NNW. cloudy throughout, mod. breeze.             |
| 2  | 50 55  | 30:20 | N a NE. do. do. do.                                  |
| 3  | 53 65  | 30:15 | NW a SE. fine weather, light variable do.            |
| 4  | 55 65  | 30:20 | N. cloudy do. do. do.                                |
| 5  | 60 65  | 30:10 | SE a N. fine weather, do.                            |
| 6  | 57 64  | 30:10 | N a N by W. cloudy, light breeze.                    |
| 7  | 55 56  | 30:20 | N. do. mostly fresh breeze.                          |
| 8  | 53 60  | 30:20 | N. do. light breeze.                                 |
| 9  | 57 65  | 30:15 | N a NNW. 1st & mid. mod. latter fresh br.            |
| 10 | 54 61  | 30:30 | N. with light rain at times, mod. breeze.            |
| 11 | 49 60  | 30:35 | N. fine weather do.                                  |
| 12 | 56 58  | 30:15 | N. cloudy, light rain at times, light breeze.        |
| 13 | 55 65  | 30:15 | N a SE. fine weather do.                             |
| 14 | 62 72  | 30:10 | SE. do. latterly a fresh breeze.                     |
| 15 | 64 75  | 29:55 | SE. do. sultry, light breeze.                        |
| 16 | 66 72  | 30:00 | E a SE. cloudy do. do. do.                           |
| 17 | 66 72  | 29:55 | SE fine weather, at times a fresh breeze.            |
| 18 | 64 76  | 30:00 | SE. do. first part, latter cloudy, light breeze.     |
| 19 | 63 70  | 30:00 | E a SE. cloudy, first part fresh a N. latter mod.    |
| 20 | 63 70  | 30:00 | E a SE. cloudy, mostly a moderate breeze.            |
| 21 | 63 73  | 29:50 | SE a S. most part cloudy, lt. rain at times, fr. br. |
| 22 | 69 75  | 29:50 | SE. cloudy moderate breeze.                          |
| 23 | 58 62  | 30:00 | N a NNW. cldy. lat. part rain, mostly a fr. br.      |
| 24 | 51 53  | 30:20 | N a NNW. do. throughout do.                          |
| 25 | 49 55  | 30:30 | N a NNE. do. do. do.                                 |
| 26 | 50 56  | 30:30 | Na NNW. do. do. do.                                  |
| 27 | 52 58  | 30:30 | N a NNW. do. do. do.                                 |
| 28 | 51 58  | 30:25 | N a NNW. do. most part a mod. breeze.                |
| 29 | 52 58  | 30:30 | Na NNW. cloudy, with light ra. at ti. mod. br.       |
| 30 | 55 64  | 30:30 | NNW a NNE. most part cloudy, light vble br.          |
| 31 | 60 70  | 30:30 | SE. cloudy, mod. breeze.                             |

DIED. At Valparaiso in november last, Thomas H. Patrickson, Esq. (formerly of Calcutta) of the house of Sewell and Patrickson.

Rec'd April 17

210/100 -

Providence April 10<sup>th</sup> 1835

Sir

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21<sup>st</sup> Ult<sup>o</sup> accompanied by my Commission & Instructions - The latter I have to assure you will be strictly complied with, Absence from the City, has prevented a more early transmission of my Bonds which I here with inclose. It is my present intention to leave for Canton in about month. The time of my embarking I will duly apprise you of.

I have the honour to be  
with great Respect

Your Obedient Servant

J. J. Snow

Hon<sup>ble</sup> John Fowle

Secretary of State  
in Am.



(Duplicate)

Original approved & sent to the Treasury  
21 April 1835.

**Know all Men by these Presents,**  
That we Peter W. Snow, Crawford  
Allen & James M. Olney, all of  
Providence, R. Island -

are held and firmly bound to the United States of America, in the sum of  
two thousand dollars, money of the said United States, to the payment whereof  
we bind ourselves jointly, and severally, our joint and several heirs, executors and  
administrators. Witness our hands and seals, this (thirty) first day  
of March in 1835 -

**The Condition of the above Obligation is such,** That if the above  
bounden Peter W. Snow in in appointed  
Consul in of the United  
States for the Port of Canton in China

shall truly and faithfully discharge the duties of his said office, according to law,  
and also shall truly account for all moneys, goods and effects, which may come  
into his possession by virtue of the laws of the United States or of his said  
office, then the above obligation to be void; otherwise to remain in full force.

SIGNED, SEALED, AND DELIVERED, }  
IN THE PRESENCE OF

J. D. Durnell  
C. Wrightingale

P. W. Snow

Crawford Allen

J. M. Olney



Sister attorneys Office  
Providence R. I. April 9, 1885  
I certify the within Bureau to be different  
Mr Greene  
U. S. Atty Gen. Dist.

# THE CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

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TUESDAY, APRIL 14TH, 1835.

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ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

## CANTON.

**MACAO.** *Edict.*—The municipality and governor of Macao do hereby make known to the public, that by an act of their session of the 20th of march last the drawing of the lottery, as advertised in the *Chronica de Macao* of the 12th of october last, will commence on tuesday, the 5th of may next, at 10 A. M. precisely, on the premises of the late Baron of St Joze de Port-Alegre; the *vereadores Sns. Antonia Vicente Cortella and Joze Vicente Jorge* will preside at the drawing, and four hundred numbers will be drawn on each day.

The unsold tickets will be taken up by government; and this edict is published for public information.

Macao, in the session of the 3rd of April, 1835.

(Signed) J. J. Barros, Secretary. Andrea, Lima, Rangel, Cortella, Santos, Jorge.—*Chronica de Macao.*

The British vessels *GULNARE, Metcalfe* and *AUSTRARIA, Forrester*, the first from Manila, and the last from Sourabaya, are the only arrivals of the week.

There has not been any rain in Canton since september, the last winter being a complete contrast in that respect to the preceding, when rain fell constantly and heavily with every wind. If the drought continues much longer we fear that high prices for grain will obtain throughout this and the neighbouring provinces: a calamity so universal and dreadful is always to be sincerely lamented, not only because of the distress and starvation in which the great mass of the population are involved, but also for its reaction on the general commerce of the port.

On the 11th of this moon a tea merchant having taken leave at the tea-bong *Tsow-poo ke*, before quitting Canton for the tea-provinces, the *hong-lord* sent his cooly, *Yen*, with him to carry his baggage to the boat. The boat was anchored off *Leen-shing* street, near the *hoppo's* office. When leaving the boat *Yen* hired a *sampan* to take him on shore, and in stepping from the boat to the *sampan* he slipped, fell into the river and was drowned. The corpse was found the next day, and on the 13th he was followed to the grave by his weeping wife and children.

We extract the following notices, concerning the *SYLPH* and her cargo, and the loss of the *ELIZA*, *Follins*, in the China sea, from the *Singapore chronicle* and supplement of the 21st and 23rd of february.

During the week a meeting of the agents for Branches of Calcutta Insurance offices established at Singapore was convened and held at the request of Captain Wallace commander of the bark *Sylph* to take into consideration what was best to be done with the wreck. We understand it has been determined that the wreck should be kept possession of on account of the underwriters as being likely to be more beneficial for their interests than disposing of the vessel under present circumstances. Captain Wallace is of opinion that when the southerly monsoon sets in, and the sea becomes smooth, there will be no insurmountable difficulty in floating the *Sylph* back to Singapore at a moderate expense, and should the expectations now entertained of her being then in a state fit to repair not be realized, it is thought she would still make a good break up from the copper on her bottom and the large quantity of copper fastenings in her, and that a sum of from three to four thousand dollars might be obtained. This appears to be a very advantageous arrangement for the underwriters, the more so as the government both of this place and Rio, so long as the wreck continues the property of the underwriters are disposed to grant

protection to the hull, the one by sea, and the other by land, but which would most probably be withdrawn on its becoming the property of private individuals. We learn also that the subject of salvage was submitted by Captain Wallace, and that the meeting had expressed an opinion that one eighth of the value of all property saved should be tendered in full satisfaction of all claims for services rendered by the *Clive*, leaving captain Wallace to make such further equitable arrangements for an adjustment of all other claims in the best manner he could, in order that the Opium may be reshipped for China without delay. The meeting in approbation of captain Wallace's conduct throughout the trying circumstances in which he has been lately placed, and as some compensation for the losses sustained by him has recommended the whole of the Opium to be placed under his disposal remitting the proceeds to the bank of Bengal for the benefit of those concerned. We are pleased to observe so commendable a disposition on the part of the mercantile gentlemen who composed this meeting to endeavour to lighten the burdens of adversity, and although we ourselves are not personally acquainted with captain Wallace, we have materials sufficient in our possession to appreciate his cool, honorable, and intrepid bearing through the disastrous exigency of the wreck of the *Sylph*. On the question of salvage it is stated that captain Hawkins of the *Clive* claims one-third of the amount of all property saved, and refuses the tender of one eighth as being an inadequate compensation. The final settlement of the claim has been deferred by captain Hawkins, with his accustomed liberality, until the Opium arrives in China, is sold there, and the returns made to Calcutta. This conduct is certainly very handsome, and the advantages are doubtless on the side of the underwriters, as we all know the possession of the property need not have been given up until a proper remuneration had been made after the nature of the services performed had been taken into due consideration, and which, in our humble opinion, might have been arranged at once on the spot by arbitrators according to the equity of the occasion and more to the general satisfaction of the salvors than the present reference to Calcutta agreed upon. Besides, where could an inquiry as to the labour and peril of the salvors, the promptitude and alacrity manifested by them, the value of the ship and cargo, and the degree of danger incurred, be so properly instituted as at the place where the respective parties as well as property are, and where all the above material points could be ascertained by the evidence of competent witnesses. The hardship falls of course upon the officers and crew of the *Clive*, for unless the underwriters in Calcutta prove liberal and so end the matter, the rate of salvage will have to abide the event of a suit at law determinable no one can tell when, with the additional risk necessarily attached to the issue of all inquiries made and entered into at places so far distant (as Calcutta is) from the scene of their occurrence, that in the event of the rate offered by captain Wallace being considered sufficient by the court, the Salvors would in all probability be liable not only to their own costs but also to the costs of the other party:—When the state the *Sylph* was in at the time of the arrival of the *Clive* to her relief, is considered it will not be denied that her opportune arrival prevented a total abandonment of the vessel. We are informed, that all on board were really, immediately before the appearance of the *Clive*, to quit the *Sylph* and trust to their chances of reaching, or of being drifted on shore upon a raft, which had been prepared for that purpose. Had a little further time elapsed without assistance being rendered, the vessel would have been abandoned, and her cargo indubitably have become the prey of pirates and the inhabitants of the Islands in the neighbourhood of the wreck. The peril of the Salvors, as well as of those who were rescued, may be conceived from the wreck having taken place upon a lee shore in the height of the north east monsoon completely exposed to the violence of the wind and sea, the *Sylph* forged in shore of the outer rollers apparently bilged and laying on one side with the sea breaking over her poop. In such circumstances to have performed what was done in the first few days during the prevalence of bad weather and heavy seas nothing but the energy and spirit of European seamen would have encountered and overcome such super-eminent success, having saved and shipped on board the *Clive* nearly seven hundred chests of Opium and the ship's stores, a room for all of which the men yielded up their accommodations—*Clive* in place of one eighth would in our humble estimation of the merits of the case, not have exceeded the bounds of liberality.

### LOSS OF THE SHIP ELIZA, OF BRISTOL.

We regret to state that the ship *Eliza*, Captain Follins, was wrecked on the *Paracels*, in the China Sea, with the particulars of which disaster we have been favoured, as communicated by Captain Follins, who arrived here during the week in the Portuguese ship *Saona*.

The *Eliza* left China on the 21st ult. bound for London, with a cargo of teas, in company with the bark *Planter* and ship *Mermad*. She spoke the *Planter* on the following day. The accident occurred on the 23rd, when the ship struck at 10½ P. M. on the Crescent Reef, *Paracels* Shoal, the weather blowing very fresh. The sea soon stove in her counters, and within two hours she became a wreck. Next morning at day-break the people all landed on Roberts's Island, and remained there two or three days. It was then blowing so hard that they could not get

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One of the Europeans longest resident in China has left Macao in the Portuguese ship *Cesar*, Captain *Ramos*. We allude to Mr. Bletterman, formerly chief of the Dutch factory and afterwards H. M. the King of the Netherlands Consul in China. Mr. Bletterman accompanied M. Van Bream's embassy to Peking in 1794.5. His kindness and hospitality during his long residence in Canton endeared him to the foreign community, by whom his absence must be deeply regretted. In him we have lost one of those able men who were intimately acquainted with the Chinese character, and who, during the palmy days of the different chartered monopolies, when the Chinese were less suspicious and more confiding than they are now, did not neglect his opportunities of forming a just estimate of their national character. We wish Mr. Bletterman a happy passage, and that he may reassume among his countrymen at Batavia that degree of official consideration due to him in vindication of his honorable character, and of which, by perverse aspersion and cruel calumny, he was once most unjustly deprived; and that he may be received by his friends with the regard and esteem he so highly deserves.

#### THE PROVINCIAL CITY.

On the 7th instant, as a younger brother of an affluent family, named *Hwang*, went to perform the ceremonies of the spring festival at the tombs on the hills to the north of the city, fell from his horse, rolled down the hill and was killed.

On the 8th instant the *Nan* and *Pwan* Heëns repaired to the black-dragon king's temple in the city to supplicate for rain; the killing of animals for food was interdicted on that day, in consequence of the long drought.

The *Kwang-chow-foo* has issued severe prohibitions on several matters. Firstly, forbidding flower lanterns to be used in temples and private dwellings in the first month of the new year.

Secondly, forbidding the use in the 1st and 2nd moons of *handle-lanterns*, *fish-lanterns*, gongs, drums &c.

Thirdly, forbidding fireworks in the streets on the 2nd day of the 2nd moon.

Fourthly, forbidding the running of *dragon-boats* on the 5th day of the 5th moon; and sixthly, forbidding extravagant expenditure at weddings, funerals, and in sacrificing.

On Friday, the 10th instant, *Yaou*, of *Shih urh-foo* street, outside *peace-and-plenty* gate, being a little more than thirty years old and rather fat, went with his two sons through the great north gate to worship at the tombs. The weather being extremely close and warm made him perspire greatly, and chancing to meet a hill-hole that contained some clear water, the coolness pleased him much, and he stopped to wash himself. Suddenly he became ill; and in returning, when he reached the western gate he was unable to walk farther. He then hired a shoulder chair to carry him home; but just before they arrived at his door he was a corpse inside the chair. The bearers, seeing that he was already dead, were unwilling to carry back the chair, and a great clamour was made about it; afterwards, forty dollars having been paid for the chair, they immediately burnt it.

On the 11th day of the present moon (8th April.) The *Nan-hae heën*, having prayed for rain, forbade the killing of animals for food. The butchers, however, sold their meat secretly. On the 12th two of them were detected in selling by the *Nan-hae-heën's* runners, who seized and brought them before the magistrates. They were immediately punished by twenty blows, and sentenced to wear the collar and be publicly exposed for one month at the *Hwang* temple.

The *Kwang chow-foo* has stuck up a notice at his office stating, that the examinations will commence on the 18th of the moon (tomorrow). At the *Foo* examinations all the students of the *Heën* examinations must collect together early, that their names may be marked

for admission into the public hall. If at the appointed time any do not arrive, but come later and then petition to be admitted, decidedly it will not be allowed.

April 13th. For the last two or three days a long line of black vapour has been observed on the stones in the middle of several streets in the city, which has surprised and alarmed the multitude; and many have gone with lanterns to observe it narrowly. This is quite true (says our Chinese informant). Knives and water have both been used to scrape or wash it off, without effect. On the 14th of the moon (the 11th instant), this line of vapour was seen all the way from the western gate of the city to *Te woo-foo* street. It is not discernible in the day time, which is most extraordinary. There are different opinions concerning it. It is generally said that it is an indication of calamity by water, because water harmonizes with the colour of black, therefore a black vapour is a water-prognostic. It is said that the same appearance has been already observed at *Fuh-shan*, a large town distant about forty Chinese *le* from Canton.

IMPRISONED LINGUISTS. We are extremely sorry to state to our readers that the two linguists *Kwan-ho* (*Atom*), *Yuen foo* (*Aheën*) who were apprehended by the local government last September (having been implicated under the charge of *Chinese constructive treason*), have lately been sentenced to exile.

The unfortunate *Aheën* has incurred the severest displeasure of the rulers of Canton, and is fated to undergo a punishment worse than death to a Chinese; he is *chung-keun peen-wae*; sent to the ranks beyond the frontier; i. e. he is to be a slave to the Tartar soldiery.

The cause of this cruel and unjust sentence (for it is founded upon a false charge brought against him by the officers—a charge which they know to be false—namely; that Lord Napier came in captain Rees's ship, the *Lord Amherst*.)—is his being denounced as a *Han-keen*—a traitor to his emperor and country; and we may here observe that the words, *Han-keen*—Chinese traitor—convey a much more intense meaning of uncaritableness, selfishness, faithlessness, ingratitude, treachery, rebellion, and all the other unnatural crimes committed by that man who betrays his country, than our word—*traitor*. In Chinese ethics, the *Han-keen* violates all the duties of social life; his want of fidelity to his emperor is ingratitude towards his father; he is the evil principle, the adversary of order, law, government, and of all human relations, personified. Judge, then, what must be that government which can knowingly institute a false charge of treason; pursue it to a sentence, and let that sentence take its course.

*Atom* is only banished from the provincial city for three years, as having been the head linguist when Lord Napier arrived, and for his negligence in that office, because he allowed him to arrive in the *Lord Amherst*. The lenity shown to *Atom* is attributed to the liberal use of *palm-oil*; and by a further application of this unguent he may probably obtain a remission of his sentence.

Mr. Jackson's personal servant and the pilot employed last year by the *Lord Amherst*, have received the same sentence as *Aheën*.

Thus, four men in the service of foreigners—for the linguists may in some sort be called our servants—have incurred the displeasure of their government and consequent punishment (three of them in extreme degree) for having been in that service, and for doing their duty. Are we not, then, called upon to protest against the exercise of such sickening tyranny? It is very probable that all our endeavours to save these men from their dreadful exile may be unavailing; still, is it not our duty to place on record our attempt by presenting in a body at the city-gate, proofs of their innocence, petitions in their favour, and our solemn protest against the accusations, trials and sentences?—There is yet time for the performance of this duty; governor *Loo* is now in the neighbouring province of *Kwang-se*, reviewing the troops, and will not return to Canton until

next month; on his arrival the sentences will be put in execution. Let us, then, see whether the foreign community of Canton are not held in greater estimation and respect than is supposed even by themselves, or avowed by the government. The cause is a good one; the ceremonious punctilios of Chinese official life will not be disturbed by any attempt to shock the pride of the *buttoned and peacock-feathered* officers by claiming an equality of rank and station. We shall simply be humbly presuming to set the government right on points concerning which they *must* have been *mis-informed*; for, can it be conceived that such dreadful punishments shall be suffered to fall upon innocent persons?—No!—When *Loo* sees the determination of the foreigners, if their representations to him are fruitless, to submit the truth of this case in a petition to H. I. M. transmitted through the governor of another province, either of *Fuh-keen*, *Che-keang*, *Keang-nan*, *Shan-tung*, or even *Pe-che-le*, he will listen, if not to the still small voice of conscience and reason, at least to the trumpet-call of fear and self-preservation. We think that there is now a proud opportunity for the foreign merchants to prove their national character, to erase former stains, and to emerge from that slough of despond and contempt into which the neglect or imbecility of their separate governments have plunged them.

We should feel proud if we could draw the attention of the foreign merchants to the case of these ill-treated men, which we have thus feebly endeavoured to advocate. Success or failure in the attempt will be equally honorable; but success will prove that the trade can, in some degree, protect itself; and this fact once established, how fast improvements will follow, if the spirit of union on all common questions is cherished!—The moral effect of the attempt only on the government and people will be incalculable. Indeed, the more we consider the matter the more we are inclined to think that we have too hastily concluded that any of our efforts may be unavailing; we recall the misplaced and cowardly doubt; we shall succeed; we shall save these men to their families: of this we are so convinced that we could support it with the asseveration of "my uncle Toby." If any other persons feel as confident as we do on this subject, the duty of the foreign community is clearly indicated: and should they neglect this great opportunity of doing so much good to others—of self-justification—and of the vindication of common rights—they will become a party to the cruel and tyrannical measures of this government, share the guilt of its officers, and be exposed with them to the execration of the people.

#### ENGLISH MARKETS.

By letters from Manila we have learnt the following intelligence. The brig *SAGUEWAY* had arrived at Manila from Liverpool, with dates to the 29th of October. Some teas imported from Singapore per *Columbia* went off at an average advance of 4d on preceding sales, until they came to a lot declared to be spurious Bohea, when a discussion took place between sellers, buyers and brokers, and the sale was stopped. It is supposed that the objectionable parcels were teas imported in Junks into Singapore. The common's house of parliament was burnt about the 20th of October, supposed to have been done by incendiaries. Parliament had met and was prorogued to the 25th of November. The *Soreregra*, a new bark belonging to Glasgow, arrived on the 29th of March at Manila from Batavia. The expected junk from Nanking had arrived in Manila bay. Several shipowners of Manila, employed in the rice trade, petitioned the governor to prohibit the exportation of rice and paddy in foreign vessels; but the governor promptly and officially replied that the trade should be free to all flags until it appears there is an actual scarcity. It is thought at Manila that the question is settled for some years.

Portugal. Don Pedro is dead and the Marquis Palmella regent; public affairs were going on satisfactorily, and the state of the country was prosperous.

Spain. Don Carlos was rather gaining strength, and it is said Don Miguel is with him.

The following letter from a known correspondent states that the ships at Lintin have the authority of the Chinese naval officers to remain at that anchorage. We agree with the writer in thinking that this is a very important admission, although it is in direct con-

tradiction to the eighth regulation of the edict lately issued from the hoppo's office (*vide Register No. 13, page 48*). This permission puts an end to all accusations as to smuggling on the part of the foreigners. We shall not go into the question how far Lintin belongs to China, or any detached portion of the territories of any country belongs to it if that country cannot hold by its own power and defend at the peril of war all its possessions. It cannot be doubted that the governors of *Kwang-tung*, *Fuh-keen*, and the other maritime provinces of China, could put a stop to the trade at Lintin and along the east coast, if they had talent and nerve to combine and direct their forces to that end; or rather if they were so minded. But no—they are fully convinced that the orders they receive from Peking are not to be literally interpreted; and it is a well understood arrangement that the foreign trade is to be made to supply, by all manner of means, the deficiencies of the government salaries, from that of a governor of a province down to those of the tidewaiters of the hoppos. The government of China, then, is the *universal smuggler*!—It allows its officers to contravene its own laws; winks at all their delinquencies; and encourages a contraband trade not only by impossible and ridiculous restrictions, but even invites its own functionaries to engage secretly in it. The government of China is like the Eleusinian mysteries: there is an esoteric and exoteric doctrine. Our initiation into the former is going on by degrees; and as we advance in the profound arcana we doubt whether the emperor and his officers will not think it politic to admit us into the priest-hood.

The pusillanimity of the Chinese masters of the four seas, referred to by our correspondent, is amazing. A war-boat carries a number of men, well armed with shields, pikes and other weapons. That one European and four Lascars in a jolly boat should drive these fellows where they liked is almost incredible; but such is the fact, although utterly unaccountable. The men employed in the army and navy of China must be the most worthless of the nation; and we do not believe we should do the officers, civil and military, any injustice if we applied the same epithet to them.

Brig. . . . Lintin, March 31st, 1835.

To the Editor of the Canton Register.

My Dear Sir,

Having lately had occasion to anchor off Chuenpee for a few days, we were a good deal bothered by mandarins coming alongside to make enquiries as to our intentions. Receiving no satisfactory answers, they told us we must immediately depart, or that a war junk lying at anchor in shore would drive us out, as no vessels were allowed to proceed so far up without a license and pilot. Our answer was simply, that it did not yet suit our convenience to depart, and that if the war junk troubled us we should certainly repel force with force. Yes, they said, that is true; but you are not permitted to remain here, and we shall get into trouble, if you do not go away. Why do you not go to Lintin, which is the proper anchorage for outside vessels. Now, Mr. Editor, this last is what I wish to draw your attention to: that a mandarin of some rank with mandarins of an inferior rank in attendance, pointed out the Lintin anchorage as being the proper anchorage for outside vessels, that is, vessels not intending to enter the port of Canton; that he ordered us to go there, and assured us that there we were permitted to remain.

As an instance of the extreme cowardice of the Chinese navy, I give you the following, and vouch for its correctness.

In an bay, situated between this and the yellow sea, where an English vessel was lying at anchor, two mandarin war-boats dropped their anchors nearer to her than was thought convenient.

A jolly boat, with an officer and four Lascars armed, was instantly despatched, to insist on their moving farther off; as they appeared disinclined to acquiesce in this demand, the officer boarded the first boat and seized the whole of her arms, both great and small; then boarded the second boat, tumbled all the great guns overboard, seized the small arms, and made both quit the bay.

I am, dear Sir, &c.

An earthquake reel'd unheededly away.

Childe Harold. Canto, iv. Stanza 17th.

"And such was their mutual minosity, so intent were they upon the battle, that the earthquake, which overthrew in great part many of the cities of Italy, which turned the course of rapid streams, poured back the sea upon the rivers, and tore down the very mountains, was not felt by one of the combatants." Such is the description of Livy. It may be doubted whether modern tactics would admit of such an abstraction. (Notes to Childe Harold, Canto iv.)

"We had a little bill the other night at M's. Boothby's, and 'y' d'm'ing, did n't perceive an earthquake, which frightened all the undancing part of the town." (Horace Walpole's letters to Sir Horace Mann. Letter 12th.)

Whether the passion of the English nearly a century ago for dancing rivalled the ardour of the combatants at the



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near the ship, but when the weather moderated, they went to her to save what they could. On the 4th day after the vessel struck, a small fishing junk with ten persons on board came to the island, and the crew expressed a desire that the *Eliza*'s people should go on board the junk; and the Captain with part of his men did so. They remained two days and allowed the junk-men to take about 70 chests of tea from the *Eliza*, the Captain and his people saving wearing apparel, charts, chronometers, ship's papers &c., under the impression that the junk would take them to the coast of Cochin China; but before the whole of the crew got on board, they beat the captain and two of his crew, (who alone had reached the junk, the remainder being still on the island) and threw them overboard. However, as they fortunately could swim, the three succeeded in reaching the shore. Captain Follins then manned both boats in pursuit of the junk; the mate and five men in the pinnace; the boatswain and four others in the jolly boat. Both boats started together late in the afternoon, but on the following day the boatswain returned with the jolly-boat saying that he had parted company with the pinnace at 10 o'clock the previous night, and the junk had escaped them. The pinnace did not return, nor has been heard of since; but the people in her had sufficient water to last a fortnight, and it is hoped they have reached the Cochin China coast. The captain remained on the island six or seven days more, when two other junks arrived and landed about twenty men, who plundered the crew of their clothes and every thing they possessed. Captain Follins then thought it advisable to leave the place in the jolly boat (the only one left), for Singapore, which he did with six hands, leaving four others who would not venture. After being two days and two nights in the boat they were picked up by the Portuguese ship *Susana*, captain L. Encarnacao, from Macao bound for Singapore and arrived here on the 17th inst. Every praise is due to Mr. Beale, a part-owner, the captain and officers of the *Susana* for their kind treatment to captain Follins and his people, while on board, and we are happy in having the opportunity of gratifying capt. F.'s desire to notice their conduct so particularly.

When the *Eliza* struck, the *Planter* was within half a mile of her, steering the same course—her lights were seen from the *Eliza*, but she must have got clear, as she was not visible in the morning.

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battle of Thrasimene for fighting, is yet unproved; but both parties, it seems, set about their business *con amore*; and the abstraction of the happy set at Mrs. Boothby's—considering the rarity of earthquakes in England—must have almost equalled that of the Romans and Carthaginians. We presume it must have been towards morning, and that the slow and graceful minuet had given place to such country dances as "*Sir Roger de Coverley*" &c. for quadrilles and gallopadés were not yet brought into fashion.

PADRE DA CRUZ'S TREATIES CONCERNING CHINA.

(Continued from No. 14. Page 56.)

The edict which the emperor, *Kea-ting*, issued in favour of the portuguese, contains some remarkable clauses. But as the occurrences narrated in this treatise happened under a former and conquered although a native dynasty, we do not imagine that the line of the *Ta-ting* will allow it to be referred to as a precedent, even if the original could be procured now. The edict, however, although issued nearly 300 years ago, and seen through the medium of two translations, proves the efficacy of an appeal to Peking. We trust the lesson may not be forgotten.

Having this information from the Portuguese, the *Kin chae* and the two others, forthwith resolved to send officers to Chin-chew, to enquire into the truth of what the Portuguese had said, neither would they trust this enquiry to another, but only to those two persons. So much did these officers (*Louthias*) endeavour to draw confirmation from Chin-chew, that they might know the truth of what the Portuguese said and the lies of the officers (*Luthias*) and of the *Aitao*, that they immediately despatched a courier, and ordered the *Luthias* and *Aitao* to be imprisoned under a strict guard. From this it may be seen how great were the powers these men brought, that they were able to apprehend such powerful men, a thing that the whole land wondered at, and many said to the Portuguese that their luck was great that their cause should be undertaken by such high officers. Wherefore, from that time all began very much to favour them. If, however, witnesses had been brought from Ning-po as they had been from Chin-chew, the portuguese would not have fared so well in consequence of the evils they there had done, which were great. After the officers (*Louthias*) returned from Chin-chew, they ordered the portuguese to be brought before them, and consoled them much, showing their great good-will, and telling them that they were already convinced they were not ladrones, but that they were good men and true: and they again cross-examined them and their enemies, to see if they contradicted themselves in some things which they had before asserted. This chinese pilot in his cross-examination, who before had proved very much against the portuguese and had been in favor of the officers (*Louthias*), seeing that already those officers (*Louthias*) were prisoners, and that already they were proved to be guilty, and that the portuguese were now favoured; and the truth had shown itself, began to recant much of what he had said, and averred that it was true that the portuguese were neither ladrones nor kings, and nothing but merchants and very honest people; and he discovered a great quantity of goods which the officers (*Luthias*) purloined when they captured the portuguese. And all that which until then he had said to the contrary was through the large promises made to him by the officers (*Louthias*), and through the great fear which they put him in if he did not comply with their wishes. But as they were already prisoners, and it was now proved they had never done any ill, he desired now to speak the truth. This affair caused great wonder to the officers (*Louthias*), and they were so much astonished that they remained

a long time looking at one another without speaking a word. Then turning round, they ordered him to be tortured and whipped severely, to see whether he was telling falsehoods, but he was constant to his confession.

Having finished the examinations that were in this case necessary, and the *Kinchae* and his companions being most desirous to return to court, he wished to see the portuguese first and to give a view of himself in the city. And it was a pattern of very great majesty, the way in which he walked through the city, for he was accompanied by all the principal men, and with many people well armed, and a great number of flags flying very gaily, and with many trumpets and kettle-drums, and many other things, as is the custom on like occasions of show and pomp. And he was accompanied by the members of many great and noble families. And after taking leave of the great men, he ordered the portuguese to be brought to him, and with a few words he took leave of them; for he had merely desired to see them. Before these officers (*Louthias*) departed, they directed the local officers and the gaolers to be friendly to the portuguese, and to treat them very well, and they ordered that all their personal necessities should be supplied. And they ordered all who were able to write to sign a paper, as for them they went to court, and sent their papers, carefully not forgetting a single one. And they ordered the *Luthias* and the *Aitao* to be kept in strict custody, and that they should not be allowed to communicate with any-one. And they went forth from the city and withdrew to a small village, where they arranged all their papers, making clear statements only of what was required; and because the papers were numerous, and there was a good deal of writing to do, they took three men to help them. And having drawn clear reports of all that they wanted to carry to court, they burnt all the rest. And to prevent the three men whom they had taken as assistants from divulging any thing they had either seen or written, they left them shut up so strictly that nobody was able to speak to them; directing them to be supplied abundantly with all necessities until the sentence should come from court and be declared. The papers having been presented at court; and all seen by the king and his officers, he pronounced the following sentence.

Chapter 26th. Containing the sentence which the king gave against the *Louthias* in favour of the Portuguese.

Before we give the sentence it is proper to notice some things. And firstly, that the sentence was of much greater length than is here related, and as the portuguese who possessed it shortened it, I have shortened it more, quoting only its most important parts, and rejecting all the rest. It is to be noted secondly, that there appears to be some obscure points in it, such as "*pontao*" which means the cruisers watching the sea, and that certain persons being condemned to "*red helmets*," means to be condemned to be banished to the army beyond the frontier. And moreover, the duties of China, it is to be known, were not paid in the manner we use, but as is done in Siam, for the ships that bring goods to China are measured from poop to prow with covids, and according to the number of covids, so they pay, so much per covid, but now they pay in China so much per cent, which was done by agreement between the portuguese and the chief justices of Canton by the advice of those chinese who traded with the said portuguese, by which the duties are increased beyond what should be paid according to the custom of the land. These things being stated, here follows the sentence.

Edict by command of the king, because *Cha-poo Hu-chin-Tuta* without my orders, neither making the same known to me, has ordered many people whom he had captured to be put to death. Being willing in that to do justice, I commanded first to enquire into the truth by *Chia*, my *Kin-chue*, who has taken there with him the *Louthias*, that I might know the truth concerning the portuguese, and so of the *Aitao* and *Luthias*, who had reported to me that the portuguese were ladrones, and that they came to all the coasts of my kingdom to rob and murder. And the whole truth being known, they return now to day before me. And the papers have been inspected by my "*Pimpu*" and by all the great officers of my court, and after examining them thoroughly they now give an account of the whole. And also, as I ordered, the *Ahimpo*, *Ato-chae* with *Athayissi Choo-quim* have examined carefully the said papers, which are concerning very important matters, and in which I desire to act with due justice. And the whole, having been thus seen by all, it is manifest that the portuguese have come to the seas of China for many years in order to trade, which is not permitted to be done in the way they have done it, but only in my market-places, as always was the custom in all my ports. These are men whom I have not hitherto known: I already know that the people of Chin-chew go to their vessels on the sea to trade, by which I know that they are merchants and not ladrones, as they wrote to me they were. I by no means attribute blame to merchants in aiding each other, but I attribute great blame to my officers (*Louthias*) of Chin-chew: for when any vessels came to my ports, declaring themselves to be merchants and desirous of paying the duties, they should have immediately written to me. If this had been done no great harm would have happened. Or when they were taken, if it had been reported to me, I would have ordered them to be directly released. And although in compliance with the customs of my ports, the vessels that come there should be measured and pay the duties, this people being from afar, it was necessary only that they should be permitted to trade, and then let them return to their own country. Instead of this, my cruisers, who knew that they were mercantile men, did not tell me so, but concealed it from me, which has been the cause of many people having been taken and put to death. And those who remain alive, as they did not know how to speak they looked up to heaven and begged for justice (for they seem to know no other God but the heavens). Besides these things, I know the *Aitao* and the *Luthias* did them many evils through covetousness of the many wares which the portuguese brought, and never considered when they made them prisoners, whether those who brought the wares were good or bad. Thus, even the *Louthias* on the sea-cast knew that these men were merchants, still they did not say so to me. And they have all been the cause of much evil. I know more through my *Kinchae* that the *Aitao* and the *Luthias* had letters by which they might have known that the portuguese were merchants and not ladrones; and whilst knowing this, they were not content with seizing them, but wrote me a great many lies, and not contented with killing men they killed children, cutting first the feet off some, and the hands off others, and lastly taking off all their heads; writing to me that they had taken and killed kings of Malacca. And having attended carefully to these things, I have found out the truth, which makes my heart ache. And because until now, without my orders, they have committed such great cruelties, hereafter I order that they may do no more.

(To be continued.)

# THE CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

**VOL. 8.**

**TUESDAY, APRIL 21ST, 1835.**

**NO. 16.** PRICE 50 CENTS

## MACAO LOTTERY.

**T**O commence drawing on the 5th of May next. Application for Tickets to be made at No. 1 French Hong and No. 2 Dutch Hong.

(Advertisements, see Price Current.)

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

## CANTON.

The British vessels *FALCON*, *Ovenstone*, *FRANK Seawright*, from Calcutta; and the *SOVEREIGN Campbell*, *COLON*, (Sp.) — and *SYDEN*, (Danish) *Burd*, from Manila, have arrived. By the *Sovereign* a report of the speeches delivered at the dinner given in Edinburgh to earl Grey has been received; but we have not room for any extracts in our present number.

**THE PROVINCIAL CITY.** April 16th. To day the *Nan-hae-heën* has again issued a proclamation severely interdicting the slaughter of animals for food; and all public officers, high and low, are ordered to repair to the altars of the *dragon King* (the Neptune of China), to supplicate for rain.

On the 18th of the moon (15th instant) the *Kwang-chow-foo* attended the review of the military shooting on horseback on the eastern parade, and on the 16th he again went to the same ground and superintended trials of skill and strength, such as the sword exercise, lifting weights, drawing the strong bow, &c.

To day (21st) the *Kwang-chow-foo* has forbidden the catching of fish as well as the killing of animals.

An imperial edict has been received, dated in the first decade of the 10th moon, directing, it to be proclaimed throughout the empire that in the 8th moon of the present year, by an act of grace, in consequence of the empress-mother attaining her seventieth year, there will be in every province an extra examination of graduates who are candidates for the *Keu-jin* degree, and in the 3rd moon of next year, an examination at Peking of the successful *Keu-jin* men for the degree of *Tsin-tsze*.

The following is an account of the perils of the sea-passage in a chinese fast boat, between Lintin and Macao.

The night I left (the 12th), going over in a Lintin fastboat with nine men, we were stopped at 10 P. M. two miles from Lintin, and boarded by a thief mandarin *smug* boat; she contained certainly one hundred men; down each side were planted a row of men, each armed with a broad long dagger like a Spanish sword; six came on board us, and roused out every portion of the boat; I sat still, and when they had done, I told some of them who spoke English, that "they were fools and would lose their heads", and I suited the action to the word.

## EDICT RESPECTING SOUTH AMERICAN DOLLARS.

*Lew, heën* of *Heang-shan*, and acting *heën* of *Nan-hae*, raised five steps, and enrolled ten times, and *Chang, heën* of *Yang-shan*, and acting *heën* of *Pwan-yu*, raised five steps and enrolled ten times, for the purpose of communicating on the subject of a government proclamation.

On the 14th day of the 2d moon of the 15th year of *Taou-kwang* (march 12th) we received from the *Kwang-chow-foo* an official communication, as follows.

On the 20th day of the 2d moon of the fifteenth year of *Taoukwang*, I received from the guardian of the prince and governor general of the two *Kwang* (provinces), *Loo*, an official reply.

It is authenticated that the said *heën* (the *Nan-hae-heën*) has united with the *Pwan-yu-heën*, and they have jointly petitioned respecting their report of their assay of the qualities of the new-fashioned foreign money; and request

that a proclamation be issued on their report. It is already proved to be in general use amongst the hong-merchants, shopkeepers, and brokers. It has been already proved by assay, that the quality of the *fowl-money* (Mexican dollar) compared with the *foreign-face-money* (Spanish dollar), is inferior in value one  $\frac{1}{10}$  and decimals of a cash; that of the *tree-money* (Bolivian Republic dollar) is superior  $\frac{1}{10}$  and decimals of a cash; that of the *staff-dollar* (Peruvian Republic dollar), is superior  $\frac{1}{10}$  and decimals of a cash. In compliance with the regulations of the 5th year of *Taou-kwang* (1825. Vide Register No. 3, page 10.), *le* (cash) are to be the limit: i.e. the decimals are to be cut off. I have ordered the *Kwang-chow-foo* and the two *Heëns* (*Nan* and *Pwan*) to issue an explicit proclamation. Hong-merchants, artificers, soldiers, and people respectfully obey the orders respecting the qualities and currency of each dollar. Such are the circumstances.

This coming to me, the *Kwang-chow-foo*, it is proper that I enjoin the commands, prepare a document, and order the *Heëns* immediately to issue an explicit proclamation (that the) hong-merchants, artificers, military, and people respectfully obey the orders respecting the qualities and currency of each dollar. Do not oppose. Such are the circumstances.

This coming to us, the *Heëns*, we obediently issue an explicit proclamation, for the purpose that the hong-merchants, artificers, shop-keepers, military, and people should fully inform themselves thereof. Henceforth, all of ye (the above-named), in the currency of the new-fashioned *fowl*, *tree*, and *staff-money*, are to observe the above proportions (which are again repeated). There is in the *Kwang-chow-foo*'s office standards of the assayed dollars. It is absolutely necessary that all respectfully follow the different currencies. It is not allowed to deceive by inferior and false money, purposely to cause difficulties. After this proclamation, if any dare oppose, or are denounced, or detected, they will be immediately seized and punished. Decidedly, indulgence will not be allowed. All should obey with trembling awe. Do not oppose. A special edict. *Taou-kwang*, 15th year, 3d moon, 14th day. (April 11, 1835.)

We recommend the foreign mercantile community of Canton to memorialize the emperor, to order, by his imperial edict, that the dollars of all the South American States be received as currency throughout the empire. Without this exertion on their part, we fear the circulation of all coins, excepting the old Spanish dollar, will be confined to the province of Canton.

## SYLPH'S OPIUM.

A meeting of the consignees of the opium taken out of the *Sylph* by the company's cruiser *Clive*, shipped on board the *Sophia*, and brought by that vessel on to Lintin, was convened by circular, and held at the house of *Dadabhoj Rustomjee*, the consignee of the *Sylph*, on the 16th inst. Mr. Jardine in the chair. A letter from Messrs A. L. Johnston & Co. and Mr. D. L. Shaw, of Singapore, to Messrs Thomas Dent & Co. and a bill of lading, also signed by Messrs A. L. Johnston & Co. and Mr. D. L. Shaw, which consigned the opium to captain Wallace, and, in his absence, to Messrs, Thomas Dent & Co. and Messrs Dadabhoj & Maneckjee Rustomjee, were put in and read. Various points were mooted: such as the power of Messrs A. L. Johnston & Co. and others, to put themselves in the place of the consignors, or to accept an abandonment; but as the

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question involved many cases on which none present were prepared to offer an opinion until a further consideration of them, the only resolutions that were passed unanimously were, firstly; that captain Wallace deserved every praise for his conduct in transshipping the opium to the *Clive*, and for bringing it on to its port of destination; and secondly, that a deputation of Chinese brokers and others should be sent down to Lintin to inspect the opium, and that Messrs Dadabhoy & Maneckjee Rustomjee should arrange and despatch the deputation. The meeting then adjourned to the 18th instant, having fixed that early day to decide upon their measures as soon as possible, in order to enable captain Wallace to fulfil his promise of returning to the *Sylph*, and to endeavour to save her, which captain Wallace conceived to be his imperative duty to the owners of the vessel and the underwriters.

## ADJOURNED MEETING ON THE 18TH APRIL.

The same individuals, with one or two exceptions, assembled at the adjourned meeting, Mr. Jardine continuing in the chair. The minutes of the former meeting having been read, the chairman requested the opinions of the assembly. In the course of the meeting it appeared to be the general opinion of all present, excepting Mr. Inglis, Messrs Dadabhoy & Maneckjee Rustomjee, and captain Wallace, that the act of the parties at Singapore in making out a bill of lading for goods *in transitu*, however well intended for the benefit of all concerned, was an illegal and uncalled for proceeding, totally indefensible in its results, and only to be excused at all as having been done under a misconception of their powers. It was thought generally, that the proper and legal course for captain Wallace, after he had landed the opium at Singapore, was to have taken sole charge of it *ex officio* as master of the *Sylph*, and to have met the consignees in China, and then arranged with them as to the mode of receiving payment for the freight and the delivery of the cargo; for all the marks being obliterated, there must be some common agreement as to the delivery.

But now, through the interference of parties at Singapore, the goods laden on board the *Sylph* and transhipped to the *Sophia*, although they have arrived at the port of discharge, are not to be delivered to the parties to whom they are consigned, but to captain Wallace, who has in this case specially appointed Messrs Thomas Dent, & Co. and Messrs Dadabhoy & Maneckjee Rustomjee his agents. There was much conversation on the subject, and captain Wallace offered to deliver the opium to the consignees, provided *each and all* would deliver up his bill of lading, and guarantee captain Wallace harmless for that act. To this Messrs Dadabhoy & Maneckjee Rustomjee were the only dissentient consignees present; it was objected that their dissent was founded on interested motives, inasmuch that, if the bill of lading from Singapore was acted upon, they would become the consignees of the whole of the *Sylph's* cargo, and thus be usurping a control over property to which they could show no kind of claim. Messrs Jardine, Turner, and Gibb, recorded their protest against such a proceeding; and captain Wallace was solemnly warned that he was doing an illegal act, and rendering himself accountable to the consignees and underwriters. After some further consultation, captain Wallace, in a set speech, re-iterated his intentions of acting under the obligations imposed on him at Singapore, and his declaration of having appointed Messrs Thomas Dent, & Co. and Dadabhoy and Maneckjee Rustomjee, conjointly, his agents for the disposal of the opium transhipped from the *Sylph* to the *Sophia*; with instructions to pay the sums due on policies payable in Canton, and to remit the remainder to Calcutta, to answer the lien of one third, claimed by the *Clive* for salvage, and ten per cent for contingent charges; thirty five chests of opium having been left at Singapore, to meet the expenses incurred there. This declaration was received with great surprise by the meeting, and it was suggested that an application should be made to H. M. superintendents to

detain captain Wallace in China; but nothing on this point was then decided upon. The meeting then dissolved itself. In the course of the evening captain Wallace sent round a circular to those interested in the *Sylph's* cargo, containing his determination "to act in the manner marked out for him at Singapore for the realization of the property in China, and as he was bound to return to Singapore immediately, he had consigned the goods to Messrs Thomas Dent, & Co. and Messrs D. and M. Rustomjee, for realization by public auction as early as practicable, and had directed them to remit the proceeds to the Bank of Bengal in Calcutta, to the order of Alexander L. Johnston, Esq. W. D. Shaw, Esq. and himself, as trustees for captain Hawkins and all concerned in the property." Protests were again entered on this circular.

In the course of the meeting, Mr. Inglis, as representing the house of Messrs Thomas Dent, & Co. stated that he accepted the agency thus conferred upon them by captain Wallace, and considered that Messrs T. Dent & Co. had been named in the bill of lading from Singapore only that they might be moderators in the affair between the consignees and captain Wallace; that Messrs Thomas Dent & Co. would, in the usual course of business, charge a commission on all the transactions connected with their duty as agents for captain Wallace in the matter of the *Sylph's* cargo, but that the commission so charged should be remitted to the bank of Bengal with the sale proceeds, to await the award that might be given at the close of all the proceedings.

Dadabhoy Rustomjee objected to transfer the opium to the consignees on their bills of lading on one ground, namely; that the opium consigned to him was old, and therefore more valuable than the rest: this objection was met by the proposal to sort the opium, if it should be found possible so to do in the course of the sale; and to render separate account sales of each kind of opium; but this proposal was not received.

The consignees at Macao had no opportunity of declaring their sentiments owing to the speedy departure of captain Wallace.

The foregoing is a sufficiently correct detail of what passed at the two meetings. The result has given general dissatisfaction, and occasioned great surprise to all concerned, except to those who benefit by the singular determination of captain Wallace. The course marked out to him, both by law and usage, appears to be plain. His vessel is stranded; there is a salvage-loss; the goods are transhipped—being all one commodity of different qualities and under different marks, which latter are obliterated—and are brought to the port of destination; the consignees meet, and the numerical majority, as well as, we presume, the majority of the goods, are willing to adopt any method that can meet the difficulties of the case, and to give captain Wallace every possible acquittance, by delivering up their bills of lading, and by other means, if desirable; but they want and claim the possession of their own and their constituent's property, and endeavour to prevent any third party coming between them and the consignors; but from this and all other arrangements they are precluded by captain Wallace acting upon the advice of parties at Singapore and here, and endorsing over a bill of lading which attaches property *in transitu* from the consignor to the consignee. We do not profess to give a legal opinion in this case; but we cannot help thinking that captain Wallace has made himself liable to an action of *trover* from every one concerned in the *Sylph* and her freight. And we shall endeavour to collect in as small a space as possible some rules and opinions that bear on this subject from the authorities we possess and have access to.

As a general rule, the right to abandon must necessarily depend upon the amount and not on the cause of loss.

The insured are not bound to abandon in any case, and if sales are made adversely against the insured, or even if it were made by the master in case of extreme necessity, the insured would be entitled to recover for a total loss, without notice of abandonment. (*Hughes on marine insurance*, page 387.)

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The adjustment of a partial loss on goods sea-damaged, is by a comparison between the gross produce (not the net proceeds) of the sound and damaged sales; for the underwriters have nothing to do with prices, nor with losing and saving markets; and—"The insurer is not always in the place of the assured; he is only guarantee to him for the damage that may happen to the thing insured." (*Valin. Sterens on Average. passim.*)

The disposal however of the cargo by the master is a matter that requires the utmost caution on his part. He should always bear in mind that it is his duty to convey it to the place of destination. This is the purpose for which he has been intrusted with it, and this purpose he is bound to accomplish by every reasonable and practicable method. Every act that is not properly and strictly in furtherance of this duty, is an act, for which both he and his owners may be made responsible; and the law of England does not recognize the authority of any tribunal, or officer, acting upon his suggestion or at his instance; but will scrutinize their acts as much as his own.

A sale is the last thing that the master should think of, because it can only be justified by that necessity, which supersedes all human laws. If he sell without necessity, his owners as well as himself, will be answerable to the merchant and they will be equally answerable if he places the goods at the disposal of a Vice Admiralty court, in a British colony, and they are sold under an order of the court, such a court having no authority to order a sale. And the persons who buy under such circumstances, will not acquire a title as against the merchant, but must answer to him for the value of the goods.

When the ship has arrived at the place of her destination, the master must take care that she be safely moored or anchored, and report his ship and crew, and deliver his manifest and other papers to the proper officers, according to the law and custom of the place, and without delay deliver the cargo to the merchant or his consignees upon production of the bills of lading and payment of the freight and other charges due in respect of it; and he has no right to detain the goods for wharfage, if the consignees tenders the freight, and requires them to be delivered over the ship's side &c. (*Abbott on ships.*)

We have looked through several books, but have not met with any case where the master declined to deliver up the goods to the consignees only because the marks were obliterated; and appointed his own agents to sell the goods, and to remit the proceeds to a bank where they must be totally beyond the control of all parties interested, either consignors, consignees, underwriters, or agents. By this act of captain Wallace it appears that no alternative is left to the consignees who are insured but to abandon; and should any consignee not be insured his property is arbitrarily detained from him and placed under the control of others for a time to which, at present, no limit can be surmised. And through this forced abandonment the underwriters will—contrary to legal maxims—profit by the wrong done to the consignees, and be benefited by the saving market and prices in China: which the law never contemplated for them; for it should be remembered that the principles of assurance are for the benefit of the assured, not of the assurers. And where parties are willing to receive their damaged goods, to ascertain the damage, and claim only for it from the underwriters, that course which prevents such reception and adjustment, and removes the goods from the control of the only parties interested in them, namely: consignors, consignees, and underwriters, must be illegal. We think captain Wallace should have remained in China, and followed the directions of the majority of the consignees in number and property; it would have been as easy to ascertain the portion of the opium due to any particular dissentient consignee as it is to calculate a particular average from the gross produce of the sound and damaged sales. The plea of hastening to the assistance of the *Sylph* is not valid; for she is already in the charge of the agents of the insurance offices; and at this present moment may be either a total wreck, or lying in Singapore harbour. If it is possible to float her off the reef, the attempt will not be delayed until captain Wallace is present. His private affairs may call him to Calcutta, but we presume to think that his duty to the owners and freightors of the *Sylph* should be first discharged; and that that duty would be more efficiently and satisfactorily discharged in China—where the freight of the *Sylph* now is—than in Calcutta. However, captain Wallace has followed the plan recommended by his advisers in Singapore and Canton. The result will prove whether that advice was sound, either in law or usage.

We have copied from the *Bombay Courier* of the 13th of Dec. the correspondence between lord Napier and the Parsee merchants in Canton in the month of

September last year. We first saw this correspondence on the 3rd of January, in the *Singapore Chronicle* of the 13th of November. Now that we have possession of the opinions of the *Bombay Courier* and *Bengal Hurkaru* on the consistency of the men and the policy of their measures, we think it may not be uninteresting to the public—and particularly to our distant readers—to submit the whole in one view to their reflection and judgment.

## THE PARSEE MERCHANTS AT CANTON.

We publish to day some correspondence, which has not hitherto appeared in print, between the Parsee merchants at Canton and lord Napier, relative to the late stoppage of trade at that port. This we believe has been sent to us as a justification of the course pursued by the former on the above occasion. The Parsees, however, it is to be observed, together with the British residents in China, agreed in the most formal manner to refer the China authorities to the Superintendent on all official matters, and stated their determination to consult his wishes and regulations as far as they had then been made known. Had this firm and politic step been followed up, as there was reason to suppose it would be, at the time it was taken, the result, there is ground to believe, would have been satisfactory. The Chinese were startled at the unanimity they found prevailing where previously they had seen only discord and opposition, and signs of vacillation were apparent in their measures. At this critical juncture, they discovered a portion of the commercial community against which they were acting disposed to give in. They seized the favorable opportunity—a meeting was proposed at the Consoo house, and the Parsees, who, only a few days before had resolved to have nothing whatever to say to the Hong merchants on public matters, attended in a body, entered into a long discussion regarding lord Napier and the trade, and finally took upon themselves to forward a chop, or sort of mandate from the Chinese Government, to his Lordship. Now, how this can be defended on any grounds whatever we do not see. We are given, indeed, to understand from their letter to lord Napier that the Parsees apprehended the most dreadful consequences to their constituents from a continuation of the restrictions on trade; and that they were bound, therefore, in justice to those constituents, to adopt the course they took. But this can hardly be admitted as an excuse for the violation of a solemn engagement; and moreover, it does not appear that their constituents were differently situated from the constituents of the English merchants in Canton, who remained stanch; or that they, themselves, would have suffered more in proportion than others.—(*Bombay Courier, 13th December.*)

Dadabhoj Rustomjee and other Parsee merchants, or their friends at Bombay, have published a correspondence which took place between them and lord Napier, from which it clearly appears that the Parsee merchants at Canton, in opposition to the earnest recommendation and request of his Lordship and their own formal agreement, attended the meeting at the Consoo House to which they were invited by the Hong merchants. This of course had the effect of weakening the hands of the Chief Superintendent, and strengthening those of the Chinese by showing that lord Napier was not supported unanimously by the body of British merchants. We notice the fact only for the purpose of bringing into view every circumstance that led to the unfortunate result. We cannot but regret that so respectable a body of merchants as the Parsees, as British subjects enjoying the protection of the British Government, should have thus virtually leagued with the Hong merchants in opposition to the only legal authority which they were bound to recognize.—(*Bengal Hurkaru, 30th December.*)

TO THE RIGHT HON'BLE LORD NAPIER,

Chief Superintendent of the British Trade in China.

My lord,—We, the undersigned Parsee merchants, beg leave respectfully to address your lordship on the subject of the extreme difficulties in which we find ourselves involved by the present position of affairs between your lordship and the Chinese government.

In common with all British subjects we hailed your lordship's arrival here with joy, and looked for the happiest result to the trade and wellbeing of foreigners in China. We did not expect that the change in trade could be brought about without some difficulty, and were prepared to postpone our individual interests to the general good. We received the first order of the stoppage of the British trade as one of the customary measures of the Chinese government in such cases, and thought it would soon yield to your lordship's measures.

We can, however, no longer conceal from ourselves that the affair has assumed an appearance which does not hold forth promise of early adjustment; and we therefore respectfully lay before your lordship this our memorial, and point out to your lordship the dreadful consequences which must result to our constituents, whose interest we are not authorized to commit by any act of our own, and whose commercial existence may perhaps depend upon the consequences which must ensue to them if the present stoppage of the trade be not speedily removed.

The months of August and September are those in which the principal sales of Cotton, &c. are made here, and the Chinese buyers, though accustomed to the arrival of several ships at a time, may form most dangerous combinations against the importers, when the large quantity which will arrive during the present difficulties comes to be brought into market at once.



Our constituents in India, calculating also upon the usual promptitude of remittance for their goods, will contract engagements, depending on such remittance, and the consequence of their being detained here need not be described to your lordship. The ship-owners must also be great sufferers, if their ships are detained—their expenses are heavy, and many of the voyages depend on agreement which they will not be able to fulfill, unless the trade be speedily renewed. Indeed, whichever way we look, ruin appears certain if the present state of things lasts but a short time longer. We are convinced your lordship is acting for the best, but we cannot sit down quietly and see certain ruin coming both to ourselves and to others who have entrusted their property to our care, we therefore beseech your lordship to devise some measures for relieving us from this most perilous situation, and avert the ruin, which we are sure it cannot be your lordship's wish nor his Majesty's benevolent intention should be entailed on us.

We have &c.

DADABHOY RUSTOMJEE,  
and other Parsee merchants.

Canton, 10th Sept., 1834.

[Signed]

Canton, 10th September, 1834:

TO DADABHOY RUSTOMJEE,

and the other Parsee merchants.

Gentlemen,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your memorial stating the "extreme difficulties in which you find yourselves involved by the present position of affairs between myself and the Chinese government, &c. &c."

I can assure you I am very sensible of the cruelty and injustice with which the said government has acted towards the British merchants, and that I will relax no endeavour to restore matters to their former course. It would be highly inexpedient to enter into premature discussion on these points. I therefore can only repeat that they shall continue to have my best and most deliberate attention.

I have, &c.

[Signed] NAPIER, Chief Superintendent.

TO THE RIGHT HON'BLE LORD NAPIER,

Chief Superintendent of the British Trade in China.

My lord,—We had the honor to receive your lordship's acknowledgment of our memorial of the 10th instant, and we felt grateful for the assurance that your lordship would use every exertion to relieve us from the distress occasioned by the present unhappy position of affairs with the Chinese government. We consider it our duty to inform your lordship that we met the Hong merchants this day at the Consol house by their invitation; and were there informed by Howqua, the senior Hong merchant, that he had used every exertion in his power to bring about an amicable adjustment of the existing difficulties, but in vain. The viceroy has notified to him, that he is resolved to stop all the commercial intercourse till your lordship has left Canton and the frigates been ordered away. We beg respectfully to lay before your lordship the Chinese chop we have received on the subject. It is farthest from our wish to embarrass your lordship by repeated memorials, but we dare not in justice to ourselves, and in duty to our constituents—whose interests are vitally threatened by the stoppage of the trade,—omit an opportunity of representing our case to your lordship, which we do most respectfully, merely repeating what we stated in our former memorial, that the consequence of continuance of the present state of things will be utter ruin to thousands of our countrymen depending on the China trade. The Hong merchants represented the case as pregnant with damage to property and even life, from causes over which they have no control; and recognising us as peaceable merchants, have recommended our leaving Canton, offering us shops. We therefore once more beseech your lordship earnestly to consider our case, and adopt measures for relieving us from the distress under which we now suffer, and the ruin which nothing but speedy resumption of the trade can now avert.

We have, &c.

[Signed] DADABHOY RUSTOMJEE,  
and other Parsee merchants.

Canton, 15th September, 1834.

TO DADABHOY RUSTOMJEE,

and other Parsee merchants.

Gentlemen,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday, and beg to acquaint you, whatever you were told at the Consol house by Howqua and the other Hong merchants, that the whole is false. I may say that I believe that you are indebted to Howqua himself for the stoppage of the trade. When they presume to tell you even your lives are in danger, they are only endeavouring to operate on your fears. You are British subjects, and entitled to the same protection as Englishmen themselves. If you take my advice you will remain where you are, and if a few days do not put an end to this unnatural state of affairs, let the blame rest on the head of the guilty.

Yours, &c.

[Signed] NAPIER, Chief Superintendent.

PADRE DA CRUZ'S TREATISE CONCERNING CHINA.

(Concluded from No. 15. Page 60.)

Besides that, the Portuguese have resisted my fleet, when it would have been better if they had allowed themselves to be taken, than to kill my people. And besides, that it is long since they came to the sea near my kingdom to trade like ladrones and not like merchants; by which, if they were natives as they are strangers, they would be subject to the pain of death and to forfeit their goods, because all were guilty. The *Tutani*, by whose order so many people were put to death, pretended still that I should exalt him; but their hearts, their souls, and their blood cried aloud to heaven for justice, after their heads were severed off so cruelly. I, seeing such great evils have been committed, in reading the papers my eyes cannot restrain their tears, my heart is pierced with pain. Neither do I know why my *Louthias* who have captured these people have not released them, in order that I should never hear of such great cruelties. This reflects on the natural mercy of a gentle king: which is still encouraged by the merciful laws of his country, and which we say are most merciful touching the deaths of malefactors, and in them they are slow. Here follows the sentence.

On a view of all these things, I command that *Sen-foo* shall be a great *Louthia*, as he acted with justice in the commission I charged him with and reported the truth. I order also *Quin-cheo* to be a grandee, because he

wrote to me the truth concerning the cruisers who carried concealed goods and traded to the Portuguese at sea. But those who have been perverse, I shall degrade them to the level of those who plant rice, and even lower.

Moreover, because the *Pacho* traded with the Portuguese, and through bribes also permitted the inland merchants to trade with the Portuguese, and while these things were being done, wrote to me that the Portuguese were ladrones, and came to my land only to rob. And this same he told to my *Louthias*, who presently answered that he lied: for they already knew the contrary. And here he named ten *Louthias*. All you others are to wear the red helmets, to which I condemn you, but you deserve to be put lower than I have placed you.—And as to *Chae* and others, (here he names many more), who by taking prisoners these men and in perpetrating so many cruelties pretend not to fear me, but that I would still exalt them all. Besides, knowing that you also took bribes, I hereby degrade you all.

And if the *Aitao* and *Luthissis* sought to kill so many people, why did you agree? But then as consenting you went along with them, you have incurred the same blame. *Chifoo*, and *Chachifoo*, you also conformed to the wishes of the *Aitao* and the *Luthissis*, and you went with them to kill those who were guilty, as well as the innocent.

Therefore, all the above named I condemn to the red caps. As to *Lofoo*, who proved he had a good heart, for when the *Tutao* (*Ttuh*) ordered to kill the people, he said that I should be first informed. As he has done well, I shall reward him as he deserves, and order that he be made a *Louthia*. *Sen-che* I appoint my judge of the city of *Cansi*. The *Antezoo* I order to be deprived of his honors. *Assao*, who knows the Portuguese language, is to have honor and a salary where he was born (this was the boy through whom the Portuguese defended themselves, using him as a linguist; they gave him the title and allowances of a *Louthia*). As to *Chinque*, the chief of the merchants who went to trade with the Portuguese at sea, and cheated them, bringing many goods on shore, they shall be demanded back and warehoused for what the Portuguese may want to eat, and him and his four companions I condemn to the red caps, and they shall be banished to where it shall seem best to my *Louthias*; and let these give to every one the punishment he deserves. As to the *Chae*, I order him to bring me here the *Tutao*, that his crimes may be made known to all the great men of my court, and order him such justice as to me may seem fit. The *Tutao* was jointly consenting to the evil deeds of the *Aitao* and the *Luthissis*; for it is sure the *Luthissis* and the *Aitao* themselves informed him, and they gave him part of the profits they took from the Portuguese, in order that as the chief he might approve all they had done; for in truth, those would never dare to do so much without having his consent, and hearing his advice.

This man, hearing the sentence against him, hanged himself, saying, that as the heavens gave to him to be born entire he would not allow any body to cut off his head!

The chiefs of the cruisers who are still prisoners, shall be again questioned and immediately be despatched. *Cui-chu* shall be immediately removed from the degree of *Louthia*, without being again heard. *Chifoo*, the chief of the twenty-six, I order to be released along with them, for I find that they are very little to blame. Those who owe money, it shall be immediately received from them. *Fanichim* and *Tumichier* shall die, if it seems good to my *Louthias*, and nothing shall be done but what seems best to them. *Afonso de Paiva* and *Pero de Cea* (these were Portuguese) *Antonio* and *Francisco* (these were slaves), as they are found guilty of killing people belonging to my fleet, shall be confined in prison like the *Luthissis* and *Aitao*, where, according to the custom of my kingdom they shall all die—slowly. The other Portuguese who are living, with all their attendants, which are altogether fifty one, I order that they be taken to my city of *Cansi*, where I order that they be well treated, for my heart yearns towards them, and for their sake I punish my own people after this manner. And I treat them thus, because it is my wont to do justice to all. As the *Louthias* of the fleet are found to have small blame, I order them to be released, and I behave thus to them that all my *Louthias* may see all that I do, and that I do it with good will. I order all these things to be done forthwith.—Thus far runs the sentence.

Clearly to be seen from the process of this sentence, is the good course and order of justice which obtains amongst this idolatrous and barbarous people, and the natural mercy with which God has gifted a king who lives without having a knowledge of God. And with how great diligence and with what great importance he treats weighty affairs: the good government of this land, and the great justice, appears to be the cause why China, a kingdom so great as we have shown it to be, has maintained itself for so great a number of years in peace, without insurrections; and God has protected it, for its enemies have never made inroads and caused damages, and generally he has sustained it in abundance, prosperity and fullness. And the rigorous justice of this land is the curb of the wandering inclinations of the people, and yet, strict as it is, nevertheless the prisons are generally full of criminals, being so many as we have already said.

And as famines are frequent it is necessary to have a great force throughout the country as well as on the coast, to restrain the licentiousness of the numerous ladrones that break out.

The Portuguese who were set free according to the sentence, when journeying to where the king ordered them, found on the road all necessaries in great abundance, and in the houses which, as we said above, the king has in all towns for the *Louthias*, when they travel. They carried them in large bamboo chairs on men's backs, and they were in charge of small *Louthias*, who caused every where all they required to be given to them, until they delivered them to the *Louthias* in the city of *Cansi*. Henceforth, the king only allowed them per month one *foo* of rice, which was as much as one man could carry upon his back; if they needed more they must shift for it through their own industry. Afterwards, they again scattered them in twos and threes in several places, to prevent them in time from becoming powerful by combination. Those who were condemned to death, were immediately put into the condemned cells. And *Afonso de Paiva* found means to acquaint the freed Portuguese, that at first entrance he had forty lashes and was treated very ill, showing himself in God comforted. Those who were turned adrift by little and little found their way to the Portuguese vessels through the industry of some Chinese, who brought them by very secret ways, on account of the very large profit which they received from the Portuguese merchants who traded with them at Canton.



*Mr. Stillman*

# THE CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

**VOL. 8.**

**TUESDAY, APRIL 28TH, 1835.**

**NO. 17.**

PRICE  
\$0 CENTS

## FOR LIVERPOOL.

**T**HE Brigantine FRANK, Captain E. Searight; to sail on or before the 15th of May, from Whampoa. For freight apply to  
THOMAS DENT & Co.  
Canton, 27th April, 1835.

## FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

**T**HE SOPHIA. For freight apply to D. & M. RUSTOMJEE.  
Canton, 18th April, 1835.

## FOR BOMBAY DIRECT.

**T**HE ship LOWJEE FAMILY, Captain J. H. Johnston. For freight apply to  
THOMAS DENT & Co.  
Canton, 6th April, 1835.

## FREIGHT TO LONDON.

**T**HE ship CAPTAIN COOK, William Thompson commander, 452 Tons Register, A. 1. To sail with all despatch. Apply to  
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

## NOTICE.

**T**HE undersigned have commenced business as General Agents, under the firm of "BELL and COMPANY;" in correspondence with  
SIR CHARLES COCKERELL, BART. & Co, London, and Messrs. COCKERELL & Co, Calcutta.

WILLIAM BELL.

GEO. G. de HOICHEPIED LARPENT.

Canton, April 16th, 1835. No. 6 Old Company's Hong.

## CANTON REGISTER FOR 1834.

FOR SALE, a few sets, bound, at half the subscription price; \$6.

## TENTH CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.

**P**ARTIES intending to apply for Insurance are requested to give previous notice, in order that the vessels in which they propose to ship may be duly surveyed, (free of expense to the assured,) before commencing to receive cargo.  
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. General Agents.

## AVISO AL COMERCIO

**E**XPERIMENTADA LA CONVENIENCIA DE EXPORTAR el Abaca en rama bien prensada, para proporcionarlo a mucho menos tosto que hasta aqui; se avisa al comercio, que en los camarines de D. Agustín Scarella, situados a la orilla de este Río, y frente a la nueva Aduana, se prensa abaca por 4½ rs. fardo de 2 picos, que miden menos de 10 pies cubicos, bien acondicionados y escuadrados—La localidad de los mismos camarines, proporciona en todo tiempo la introduccion y extraccion de dicho artículo, pudiendo prenzarse en ellos, de 140. a 150. fardos diariamente.  
Manila 28: de Febrero de 1835. Agustín Scarella.

## BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF CANTON.

**A**t a General Meeting of the British Chamber of Commerce held on the 13th day of January 1835, it was resolved;

1. That until further notice any British merchant of Canton may become a member of the chamber, by stating to the Secretary his wish to that effect, and paying the established fees.

2. That, in order to afford the utmost facility for the adoption of such improvements as experience may suggest, the regulations now existing be declared probationary, and that they may be altered by a majority at any special meeting convened for the purpose, after seven days notice and specification of the object in view. By order of the committee,  
British Chamber of Commerce W. SPROTT BOYD,  
Canton, 13th January, 1835. Secretary.

## AT LINTIN FOR SALE.

**R**OD Iron assorted. Chain Cables ½ Inch to ¼ Inch. Anchors, 1½ cwt. to 17 cwt. Rose nails of all sizes. Iron spikes, 2 to 4 Inches. Cordage, assorted, 1½ to 6½ Inches. Sheathing Copper, 18 to 26 ounces. Sheathing nails, 1½ to 1½ Inches. Canvas, Nos. 1 to 7. Boat guns. Apply to  
CAPTAIN PARRY SHIP "HERCULES," or to  
Canton, 16th January, 1835. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

## FOR SALE.

**B**LANK ENGRAVED BILLS OF EXCHANGE, at \$3 per 100. Apply at the CANTON REGISTER OFFICE, 4 Danish Hong; or at R. MARKWICK & Co.

## NOTICE.

**T**HE "Union Insurance Society of Canton" established on the 1st January, 1835, for Marine Insurance, is now in action.  
Canton 19th. January, 1835. THOMAS DENT. & Co. Secretaries.

## NOTICE.

**I**NDEMNITY INSURANCE OFFICE OF CALCUTTA. RISKS for all parts of the world will be taken by  
JAMES GODDARD & Co. Agents for the office in China,  
Payable in case of loss by  
Messrs. GREGSON, MELVILLE & KNIGHT, Agents in London  
do. Messrs. GILMORE & Co. " in Calcutta

**F**OR SALE, two Factories; for particulars apply to R. EDWARDS.  
Canton, 11th December, 1834. 3 American Hong.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

**O**N Friday the 1st of May, and following day, will be sold by Public Auction at Lintin to the highest bidders  
(On Account of the Concerned)

From 100 a 400 Chests of the damaged OPIUM saved from the SYLPH. And a further Quantity will be put up to Public Sale on the 15th of May.

**TERMS.** Fifty Dollars per Chest bargain Money to be paid down, and the remainder of the purchase Money in Seven days from the day of Sale, or the Bargain Money will be forfeited.—Fourteen days, from the day of Sale, to be allowed for clearing; after which the Opium will be at the risk of the Buyer, and Godown rent will be charged. Fees payable on delivery.

Further particulars may be had on application to Messrs Thomas Dent & Co. and Messrs D. & M. Rustomjee, Canton; Captain Crockett, Lintin, or Mr. Markwick, Macao.

Canton 23rd April, 1835.

## MACAO LOTTERY.

**T**O commence drawing on the 5th of May next. Application for Tickets to be made at No. 1 French Hong and No. 2 Dutch Hong.  
**W**ANTED TO PURCHASE, De Guignes' Chinese Dictionary. Direct to the Editor.

## PROSPECTUS

OF AN HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE PORTUGUESE SETTLEMENT IN CHINA; AND OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH AND MISSION IN CHINA.

Gratefully bearing in mind the kind reception with which friends and acquaintances were pleased to welcome two "Contributions to an historical sketch of Macao" (which they did me the favour to accept in 1832 and 1834) I have ventured to presume that a more elaborate essay on the same subject may afford some satisfaction to those who are desirous of obtaining well authenticated facts concerning the Portuguese settlement and the Roman Catholic mission in China. And, thinking that a division of the subject into distinct parts would facilitate the reference to any events, which may deserve the attention of the reader, I have adopted the following plan.

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II. ROMAN CATHOLIC MISSION IN CHINA. Preliminary: 1, *Missionaries*. 2. *Papal legates to China*. Charles Thomas Maillard de Tournan; Charles Ambroise Mezzabarba; Two Carmelites.

SUPPLEMENTARY CHAPTER.

DESCRIPTION OF THE CITY OF CANTON; republished from the Chinese Repository, with the editor's permission.

What could not properly be embodied in the cursory description of distinct matter has been added in an Appendix. The work will be enriched with four lithographic prints: two of them representing the funeral monument of St. Francis Xavier, erected on the island San-shan, or St. John; two are plans of Macao; one of them drawn probably in 1655, the second delineated in 1834; one to face the other. The frontispiece of the work exhibits a lithographic view of the great landing place "Praya grande" at Macao.

A copious index will refer the reader to the contents of the work, which will make out, it is supposed, from 350 to 370 pages in full size octavo, including the supplement.

Were the author in his former prosperous situation he would have sent his manuscript to the press without troubling anybody; but his inability compels him to solicit assistance. Many years ago he employed a principal part of his property in establishing a *Free school* in which children of both sexes, whose parents were unable to defray the expenses of their education, are taught, together with reading and writing, the history and geography of their native country (Sweden), and also arithmetic, drawing, &c. so much as may be useful to youths, whose future destination shall be to employ themselves in any branch of the mechanical arts. By the last report (1833) from the directors of the Free-school, the founder had the satisfaction to learn that 221 boys were under the daily tuition of an excellent professor after the Lancastrian method (a house was preparing for the education of young girls). Forty nine boys had that very year left the Institution, where they had previously been instructed, by hired masters, in the first principles of different mechanical occupations; and they were then, according to their choice, placed with mechanics, at whose hands each of them may acquire the requisite instruction for intelligent workmen.

The residue of my little fortune has vanished. This urged me to trouble my friends and acquaintances. The necessary means for publishing the new work will, I confidently hope, be granted by the benevolence of the honorable foreign community at Canton and Macao, and of my distinguished acquaintance among Portuguese philanthropists. To the former, a subscription list shall be presented, and an advertisement in the *Chronica de Macao* shall be published, inviting the Portuguese gentlemen, who wish to subscribe, to honor me, or, in my absence, J. G. Ullman, Esq. of Macao, with their names, designating the number of copies which may be required. For strangers and those Gentlemen who may not have seen the circulated list, a list for general subscription will be open at the office of John Slade, Esq. Editor of the Canton Register, and another at the author's house, or, he being absent, at that of J. G. Ullman, Esq.

Should subscription lists be hereafter deposited at other places, it will then be duly announced in the public papers.

The price of the work will be two dollars, payable on delivery. The net proceeds of the book are intended for my school, there to constitute a permanent Fund; the annual interest of which shall be converted into the purchase of treatises and books, which teach how to simplify and improve the operations of the mechanical arts. By degrees a small library will thus be formed, by which the young men, who had the advantage of being brought up at my school, and artificers of inquiring mind, may considerably advance their knowledge, and become efficient and estimable members of society.

ANDREW LJUNGSTEDT.

Macao, 20th December, 1834.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

The only reported arrival, since or last, is the American ship *MARY*, captain Furber, from New-York the 20th of november. We have not heard that she has brought any intelligence of importance from America or Europe.

Mr. Inglis presents his compliments to the editor of the of the Canton Register, and begs that he will record in the next number of that periodical:

"That he is made, in the report upon the proceedings at the public meeting about the Sylph's affairs, to express an opinion on the *legality* and *propriety* of the transactions at Singapore, which he never intended to express, and which neither he nor those with whom he acts appear to have expressed, according to the secretary's report."

22nd April, 1835.

We beg to be permitted to remark on the above communication, simply, that the cause of it appears to be more a matter of illogical inference than of direct assertion.

We said in our last number that the act of the parties at Singapore in making out a bill of lading for goods *in transitu*, appeared to all the meeting, except Mr. Inglis and Messrs. D. & M. Rustomjee, to be illegal: but we think it is a *non-sequitur*—that it does not logically follow—to assert that we said those gentlemen expressed an opinion either

on its *legality* or *propriety*. In fact, at both the meetings, D. Rustomjee was altogether silent; and at the first meeting—if we remember rightly—Mr. L. Dent & Mr. Inglis declined to express any opinion on the acts of the parties at Singapore; and Mr. Inglis observed the same line of conduct at the last meeting. We are, therefore, quite willing to clear up the obscurity of our expressions; and we regret that our report should have been considered in any way either as too redundant or defective, to convey to our readers a true and faithful account of what passed at the meetings, and of the opinions and sentiments of those who were present, on the affair of the Sylph's opium.

SYLPH'S OPIUM.

DEAR MR. EDITOR.

In the present pause of affairs the public are much obliged to this question as a source of conversation.

Not being deeply implicated, it amuses me greatly.

Men ship opium per Sylph, for Canton, getting a captain Robert Wallace to sign things, called bills of lading for it. This captain Wallace runs his ship on a rock, and summonses a captain Hawkins and certain Singapore gentlemen, who may be very good men, but have no more right to represent the un-insured original shippers than they have to represent the Bank of England. These parties re-load the opium on a new craft, and captain Wallace, of the Sylph, doffing his attributes, appears on the deck of this new craft as consignee of that property he before signed his name for and bound himself to protect and deliver to twenty other parties as consignees.

A shipper of 50 chests, un-insured, steps on board the *Sophia*, at Lintin, and the following dialogue takes place.

"I hear this vessel has the Sylph's opium on board; if so, here is my bill of lading for 50 chests, signed by captain Wallace; let me have my opium, I have brought a boat."

Forward steps Mr. consignee Wallace, and says,—"you cannot have your opium; captain Hawkins claims one third salvage; and I am captain Hawkins' agent; each chest being \$150—\$7500."—"Very well; here are the dollars, reserving after adjustment."—"But then, there is the *Sophia's* freight."—"Good, how much?"—"Two hundred."—"Here it is. Give me my opium."—"Oh no!—You see some friends have been very kind to me, and I must give them commission."

"Why, I think in my property being nearly destroyed by salt-water, I have already lost enough; but rather than have delay or words, though I myself am an opium-seller, here is your commission, \$15 per chest more, —\$750; now give me my property."—"Oh no!—You see I have agreed to sell all by auction, and lodge all in the bank of Bengal."—"But I have already sold mine HERE, by PRIVATE SALE, and as to Bengal, I have acceptances coming due, which, without the returns of this opium, I cannot meet."—"I am sorry for you, but I WON'T CHANGE."

Now, Mr. Editor, I did consider it the duty of a captain of a vessel, even on her loss, to carry on her cargo until the end of her voyage; here, the end comes; offers are made of every charge and expense; but, instead of delivery to his own signature, he grasps all.

Good heavens!—Mr. Editor, are we in a large commercial mart, dependent on good-faith for our existence as merchants!—Or are we in the little desert!—Certain it is that no leader of a *Chappon* would have behaved so atrociously to a captured caravan, as this sea-captain has to the owners of his own wrecked cargo. The captain of the *Chappon* would have put on a certain ransom; and, it being paid, he would have said:—"Go in peace."—He would not have done as this sea-captain does: take all!—And sneeringly tell us:—Come to the autumn fair at Delhi, Bokhara, or Cairo, and I will inform you what portion of your own you are to receive back!—For to us, the bank of Bengal is so.

Canton, 22nd April, 1835.

A SUFFERER.

THE PROVINCIAL CITY.

The long-continued drought is becoming a matter of serious importance to the Chinese; both the government and the people think and talk of little else. Fears for the future are excited in a great degree, and the dread of impending calamities disturbs the minds of this vain, self-sufficient people.

On the 28th of the moon (*saturday, 25th inst.*) the Kwang-chow-foo issued the following ludicrous document, by which he has drawn upon himself the general ridicule of the people of Canton.

Pwan, the Kwang-chow-foo, issues this proclamation.

Now, the heavens for a long time have not sent down rain; the drought is complete; prayer and supplication are without effect; and all hearts are dried up with a burning grief. Within the boundaries of Kwang-tung is there not one extraordinary man, one wonderful scholar, able to drive away the dragon, and bring rain down from heaven?—Therefore, I proclaim to all

within the province, military, people, and all others, for their full information, that it will not be discussed whence he came, or whether he is of the *feathered caps* (*Taou-sect*), or *dark silks* (*Budhists*), should he be able by the powerful use of his magical arts to cause the sweet and fructifying showers of heaven to descend; and I, the *Kwang-chow-foo*, with all due ceremonies, will request him to ascend the altar, and will offer to him sincere worship and prayers; after rain has been obtained, votive tablets will be abundantly offered, to publish and illustrate his praise. Hasten, then, to the summons; lose not the accepted time. A special edict.

The next day (Sunday, the 26th April) the following *Pasquinade* was attached to the *Kwan-chow-foo's* earnest invitation.

Kwaug-chow-tae-show, yew Pwan kung,  
Ping she tso szele puh tung.  
Kin chaou kew yu wooling ying,  
King jen chuh she fang keu lung.

Mr. Pwan is our noble lord-mayor,  
But his foolish acts make the people stare;  
When, in vain, he prays for a rainy day,  
He orders to drive the dragon away.

(Signed) A MASTER-LAUGHER.

In the first decade of the present moon, a *Fuh-keen* man belonging to *Amoy*, was returning, in the *old dragon* packet, carrying some opium with him to sell at the *Bohea* hills. On the passage, he scolded his servant severely. The servant, being enraged, and knowing where he had concealed the opium, when they arrived at *Nan-Heung-Chow*, denounced him to the custom-house officers, and brought them to examine the boat; and in turning out the boxes and chests they discovered 100 balls of *White-skin* (*Bombay*) opium. They immediately put the tea merchant in irons, and forthwith carried the opium to the magistrates. The tea-merchant, dreading the consequences, and the loss of his reputation, offered a thousand dollars, and earnestly entreated that the affair might not be made known to the magistrates. The police consented and released him. And his servant, who had obtained a few taels of the money, not daring to return to the boat, ran away.

We have great pleasure in laying before our readers the following extract from a letter from captain Kennedy, of the brig *Governor Findlay*, belonging to the enterprising house of *Jardine, Matheson & Co.*

"In turning to windward though the straits of *Namoa*, on the 2nd of April, at 3 P. M. blowing a strong gale, we were fortunate in saving the lives of nineteen wretched sufferers (who were clinging to the wreck of a junk bottom-up), with the assistance of a Chinese boat, whose attention we called to their distressed situation. She was a passage-boat, running from the town of *Namoa* to *Tatoo*, and had been upset at day light that morning with sixty-eight people on board, all of whom, I fear, perished, except the nineteen above accounted for. Several dead bodies near the surface of the water floated past us when at anchor; and one poor fellow, notwithstanding our most anxious though unskilful efforts, died shortly after he was brought on board. The conduct of my men was very praise-worthy on the occasion; for although it was a sharp, cold day, many of them stripped off their own clothes for the purpose of clothing these poor unfortunates. We were watched through the straits of *Namoa* by two mandarin boats and two men-of-war-junks; one of Canton, and the other on the east end of the straits, an *Amoy* junk."

This successful exertion on the part of a foreign vessel would, in any other country of the world, call forth the acknowledgments of the local government; and the relations of the rescued men would know whom to thank for the preservation of the lives of their fathers, husbands, and brothers. But in China, although the very seat of compassion and mercy, such feelings will never be publicly expressed by the government; but how will they trumpet forth their own good deeds, when shipwrecked mariners are unfortunately cast-away on their shores!—Nevertheless, let this deed be placed on record, to be hereafter referred to, if necessary, as a proof that the *barbarian* trade on the east-coast of China is not wholly useless to the Chinese themselves; and if they would learn, both from experience and example, their habits and manners might become humanized, as well as their naval skill and tactics improved.

We consider it a duty due to the memory and character of the late lord Napier, always to submit to our readers, in the pages of the *Canton Register*, every expression of opinion, worthy of attention, that falls under our notice, concerning his short but eventful administration in Canton.

It is also a duty no less due to ourselves, and the part which the *Canton Register* has always advocated since the commencement of the free trade, to avail ourselves of the approval of the public opinion elsewhere for our own support and the defeat of our enemies. It is, therefore, with some satisfaction that we quote the following from the *Calcutta Courier*.

We derive from our China papers some further documents of interest relative to the late discussions with lord Napier. Among them is the viceroy's report to his own government. It would seem that his deportment towards the "barbarian eye" was a stroke of policy, studiously shaped to check our pretensions. "Of late (says the viceroy) the commercial barbarians have gradually assumed a great degree of daring; at this time of commencing a new order of things, it is requisite that they should with severity be brought to order and directed." But he was most unwilling to come to extremities, remembering that the annual duties on the English trade alone produced 5 or 600,000 taels. "In itself this affects not the treasures of the revenue to the value of a hair or a feather's down; yet the national resources being of importance, we dare not neglect to calculate thoroughly in devising a course of action." The document has rather less than the usual quantum of bombast, and there is something like a confession of our power in the declaration that "the said barbarians, except in guns and fire arms, have not one single peculiar talent." The opinion of the Chinese upon the British nation in other respects is of very little importance.

The letter of the hong merchants which we publish, on the subject of a reference to England for another *taepan*, a commercial man, is about the fourth letter on the same subject and nearly in the same words, which they addressed to the British merchants before they received any reply. This however they did at last obtain, but it was only a declaration that Mr. Davis, as successor to lord Napier, could alone take cognizance of the matter. It is to be regretted that the merchants have not all along confined themselves to the official channel, instead of communicating separately with the Chinese functionaries. The Parsee petition to the hong merchants and the letter of Messrs. Whiteman and others, while the trade was stopped, praying that the embargo might be taken off; cannot be regarded otherwise than as a very irregular proceeding, and as tending to compromise the king's representative in his negotiations, and to bring his authority into contempt with the Chinese. This it is clear they have done to some extent, from the manner in which they are alluded to by the viceroy.—*Calcutta Courier*, January 22.

#### OBJECTIONS TO THE ESTABLISHMENT AND CONTINUANCE OF THE E. I. COMPANY'S AGENCY IN CHINA.

The lord chancellor, in his speech made at the dinner given in Edinburgh to lord Grey last september, claims for the administration which succeeded the tory ministry in 1830, the credit of having "emancipated the trade of India and China from the fetters of monopoly, and placed on a new and solid and liberal footing the government of our empire extending over more than seventy millions of our fellow subjects."

And his lordship complains that what he and his colleagues have thus done,—with other measures denounced also as being *nothing*, but which do not relate to our present subject—"is said to be nothing because they could not make the China trade more open than they have made it. \*\*\* A door cannot be more open than when flung back to the full swing of it's hinge—than when thrown back to the wall."

Now, we think, the lord chancellor, on the subject of the opening of the China trade, has claimed much more credit for himself and his colleagues than is due to him or them. The country itself had determined that question, even according to the admission of one of those colleagues, Mr. Charles Grant. And the result of their measures for the *superintendence*—for the *protection* and *promotion* of that trade has been already exemplified to the world, by which exemplification neither the British name and character, nor the trade, nor the measures, nor the men who conceived those measures, have gained any accession of reputation. The *reliquias* of those *partial* and *restrictive* measures still fetter the free trade in China, and shut out—albeit the door, according to the lord chancellor, is wide open—from that trade the money of British capitalists: we mean the establishment in China of company's agents trading for the company in defiance of an act of parliament,

# THE CANTON REGISTER.

which they scruple not to set at naught, contumaciously and contemptuously dis-regarding the laws of their own country, whilst they preach up implicit submission to the hong-merchants and government of Canton. This measure is so utterly weak and contemptible—so easily to be seen through, and so certain to impede the efforts of the functionaries deputed from the British government to protect the trade in China,—and which it fatally did those of lord Napier—that we cannot acquit lord Grey's administration of having been a collusive party to the opposition and failure of their own measures: if the door was thrown open, the lock still remained, and a *passe-partout* was given to the directors of the E. I. company.

We have premised these remarks as introductory to the following extract from the *Calcutta Courier*.

From these papers (*Canton Registers*) we also copy a curious document bearing ten signatures of firms and individuals as members of the newly established British Chamber of Commerce, the object of which is to protest against the company's bill agency in China. We call it a curious document, for we have rarely seen so much ingenuity thrown away in stringing weak arguments together, for the purpose of undoing an arrangement not more advantageous to the company than it is beneficial to the general interests of trade, looked at in a comprehensive point of view. From the smallness of the number of signatures to it, we conclude the protest cannot be regarded as speaking the sentiments of the majority of the merchants, although forwarded to the commission in a letter from Mr. Matheson, as Chairman of the British Chamber of Commerce of Canton, with a request that it should be laid before his Majesty's government in England and the right honorable the governor general of India,—which request Mr. Davis, the chief superintendent, promised to comply with. We understand that this government has received the document through the official channel.—*Calcutta Courier*, January 21.

We think the lord chancellor will not be able to defend this arrangement in a more explicit and satisfactory manner than the *Calcutta Courier* has done: for we consider the foregoing justification curiously weak. Nothing is easier than to call names; to assert that an argument is weak or an arrangement advantageous. But this will not do. In the *Statement of Objections* (see *Register No. 45. Nov. 11th, 1834*.) there are eleven paragraphs, each of which contain an objection to the company's agency in China, calmly indicated and temperately urged. The statement first submits that this procedure of the E. I. company is altogether illegal, being an infraction of the *Acts 3rd and 4th. William IV. Cap. 85*, and if this be true, all the acts of the company's agents are attainted. Now, it was the duty of the writer in the *Calcutta Courier* to refute the statement in detail, instead of sneering at it; but, as he is evidently a friend to this lawless proceeding, and has not done so, nor even attempted to point out its expediency, in a comprehensive point of view, we must conclude that he does not see his way through the question, or that he is unwilling to ruin a rotten case by too much handling.

As to the smallness of the number of signatures, we beg to inform the *Calcutta Courier* that the sentiments of the majority of the merchants are expressed by those signatures; and that those signatures also represent the majority of the British trade to China, and of the private ships that frequented the ports of Lintin and Canton during the year 1834, which were 144, seventy seven of which were consigned to members of the *Chamber of Commerce of Canton*. And it would have been but just to the argument, and candid for the occasion, if the *Calcutta Courier* had adverted to the following notice in the *Canton Register* of the 11th of november, introducing the subject of the company's China agency to the consideration of the public.

"At the request of some of our subscribers, we publish to day a paper drawn up by the British Chamber of Commerce, setting forth the injurious consequences that must arise from the continuance, in China, of part of the East India Company's Factory, for the purpose of carrying on dealings in bills of exchange.

"As it must be considered an *ex-parte* view of the subject, we deem it right to state that we shall be glad to receive and insert any communications, with which we may be favored on the other side of the question; our columns being always open to the temperate discussion of every subject

of interest to the Canton community. We may, however, observe that as far as can be judged from the tone of the commercial part of our society, it is seldom so nearly unanimous as it appears to be on the present occasion.

"Of the Canton Firms, whose names are not annexed to the "Statement of Objections" one, we learn, entirely concurs in it, though accidentally prevented from signing it. Another house (one of the oldest here) has written a letter, which has been sent for our inspection, stating their "opinion is at present strongly opposed to the expediency "of any Company's remittance operations through China;" but as they are "aware strong grounds may be adduced in favor of the scheme," they wish it to have a fair trial, before opposing it; and they dissent widely from many of the sentiments in the statement.

"Fair discussion having always a tendency to do good, we repeat the offer of the columns of the Register for this purpose."—(*Canton Register*, Nov. 11th, 1834.)

After re-perusing the statement of objections, and impartially and disinterestedly re-considering the matter, we recommend the *Calcutta Courier* to take another comprehensive view of the subject.

We have the pleasure of submitting to our local readers some extracts from the speeches of earls Grey and Durham and the lord-chancellor, at the dinner given in Edinburgh to the ex-premier. All the speeches contain sentiments and assertions of great importance; and entirely disprove the boasted existence of the spirit of re-action in the British people. The determination expressed by ministers of still being learners is gratifying to the school-master; and we may say, in the words of lord Brougham, that that statesman knows but little of his duty who thinks he can ever close his book and repose on his acquired knowledge, however great it may be. Should any man be so self-confident and presumptuous in the present age—and wherever the press is free—he will be awakened from his apoplectic sleep—induced by the fumes of food no longer grateful to modern palates—by the thunderclap of the voice of unsatiated millions, craving for subsistence which he cannot supply, because he has not watched the alternations of the mental appetites of his countrymen.

## EARL GREY.

All this I trust will be corrected, and I live in sanguine hope that we will see, when these feelings have subsided, on the one hand the good sense of the people, on the other, the necessity to make concessions to popular opinion, to the spirit of the age, and to a desire of improvement with increased intelligence and order. This hope I will cherish, notwithstanding many things that have passed—notwithstanding the frantic declarations we have lately heard, not only on the other side of the Irish Channel, but on this, coming from men who would provoke a desperate and fatal conflict. They do not see that a temporary success on their part—and even that, I warn them, is impossible—(cheering)—could not fail to entail consequences that would be almost fatal to them and the Constitution. And on what hope is the desperate courage, if courage I can call it, founded? I am told that a reaction has taken place, or that a change is expected to take place. Many will tell you that it has already taken place—(laughter)—that those who have been eager in the cause of Reform have seen reason to repent their error, have renounced their former opinions, and are ready to embrace those whose every effort was to defeat the measure of Reform that has been achieved. Reaction! vain and delusive thought! Who can see any symptom of such a state of things? Is it in the approbation that has followed me, so generally expressed by my countrymen since I left England? Is it in the expressions of regret and attachment which I have met with in every step of my way to this place? Is it, lastly, in the meeting of this day? (Immense cheering.) Whatever their vain imaginations may tell them—whatever their wishes may suggest—however false statements may induce some of them to believe such a thing,—it is hardly possible that any rational man among them can for a moment believe that any such reaction has any where taken place. No, gentlemen, the good sense and moderation in the people—their attachment to a King who so well deserves all their love—a sincere conviction of that wholesome form of government, the work of a thousand years, by which a degree of liberty has been secured to this country, at least unknown to any other nation of a peaceable and orderly disposition,—of this they may find symptoms enough even in the midst of the most enthusiastic expression called forth on an occasion like the present. But of a reaction—the advent of this millenium which they so earnestly desire and that happy state of things which they wish to see re-established, and in which corruption was nourished, and liberty repressed—reaction of this nature I am sure they may look for in every part of the country in vain; and take every meeting, great or small, they will find no symptom of it on which any rational man can found.

DIED.—At Canton, on the 23rd instant, Mr. Thomas H. Cabot, of Boston, U. S. A. Aged 21 years 23 days.



# THE CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 8.

TUESDAY, MAY 5TH, 1835.

NO. 18. } PRICE 50 CENTS }

FOR SALE AT THE CANTON REGISTER OFFICE.  
NOTICES on the B. T. TRADE to the PORT of CANTON, &c.  
by JOHN STARR.  
London: Smith, Elder & Co. 65, Cornhill. March, 1830.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

## CANTON.

The American ship *REGULUS*, Vasmer, from London the 14th of november, and Batavia the 12th of march, has, at length, brought us some items of European news, which will be found in our pages, under various heads.

### THE PROVINCIAL CITY.

April 28th. The *Kwang-chow-foo* has built a rain-supplication altar in his public court, and a Buddhist priest ascended it to day, reciting the books of his sect, praying for rain. He appears about forty years old, of a dark complexion. He is to continue worshipping and praying for three days, when rain *must certainly fall!*—Whilst he is chanting his prayers, there are a number of men on each side, beating drums and gongs. On the altar is placed a table, on which are laid out a number of fragrant candles and some clear water. On one side of the table a staff is placed upright. The altar is without any covering to shade his head; and the priest has been exposed the whole day to the heat of the sun, which has been scorching; yet no signs of perspiration have been observed either on his body or face. A great crowd have been gazing at him. It is said that he has not tasted food, and that the heat has increased since he has been on the altar.

The *Kwang-chow-foo* and others have petitioned the *Foo-yuen* to shut the southern gate of the city, in order to impede the *Le* and loosen the *Kang*, thereby to excite the moisture of the earth. The people are publicly informed of the circumstances. The *Le* and the *Kang*, have reference to the occult mysteries of the *Pa-kwa*, and the shutting of the southern gate is connected with those superstitions.

30th. The inefficacy of the prayers of the Buddhist priest still continues to excite the ridicule of the people, which has been exhibited in various lampoons, reflecting on the government officers: the following are some that have been brought to our notice

Hwang teën chin noo wo Yüë-tung;

Kew yu woo ling, san yew fung;

Tsai wan, Tsang-jin, kin ke jih?

Shang-yang wei keën, yew ho kang?

Imperial heaven's dreadful ire upon our land is shed,  
In vain we ask for genial rains, the wind is sent instead;  
O, praying priest of Budha, say, how many days may pass?  
For should the *Shang-yang* † not appear, you'll be written down an ass.

Another of the lampoons says that; "Our learned mayor and the daring priest annoy and insult the gods, and encrease the crimes of men (by their repeated prayers)."

The priest is a native of *Sze-chuen* province, and has visited *Peking*; and having learnt the *praying-for-rain*-craft, his efforts have been efficacious (it is said) in another district of *Kwang-tung* province; and the *Kwang-chow-foo*, believing his words, permitted him to build an altar, and pray for rain. The priest, seeing that on the

appointed fourth day no rain fell, petitioned the *Kwang-chow-foo*, requesting another earnest supplication for rain, and then to be allowed to go; but the *Kwang-chow-foo* refused, being dissatisfied with the numbers of people who were crowding the court, and fearing they might seize the opportunity to create a disturbance. He offered him five dollars, which the priest refused, and went away. The *Kwang-chow-foo*, fearing that the idle people on the road would insult and laugh at him, sent policemen with him as a guard far as the western gate. It is not known where he rested that night. It is said that on the next day (the 5th) he arrived at the *Honan* temple. There the priests gave him a bad character, and would not allow him to remain, but drove him away. It is known where he now is. The following lines have been written on the subject.

Keën Tsang yin tuh, sung keu fung, yun, luy, yu;

Tan kwan woo le, kew chuh jih, yuë, sing shin;

The fraudulent priest, lascivious and bald, chanting,  
drives away the wind, clouds, thunder and rain.

The prayers of the avaricious and corrupt officers, cause  
the sun, moon, and stars to shine.

† A fabulous one legged waterfowl.

We have already noticed the destruction, by fire, of the two houses of parliament. The following is an official account of the extent of the damage.

#### HOUSE OF PEERS.

"The house, Robing-rooms, committee-rooms in the west front, and the rooms of the resident officers, as far as the Octagon Tower at the south end of the building—totally destroyed.

"The Painted Chamber—totally destroyed.

"The north end of the Royal Gallery, abutting on the Painted chamber, destroyed from the door leading into the Painted chamber, as far as the first compartment of columns.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

"The house, Libraries, committee-rooms, Housekeeper's apartments, &c. are totally destroyed (excepting the committee-rooms Nos. 11, 12, 13, and 14, which are capable of being repaired.)

"The official residence of Mr. Ley (Clerk of the House)—this building is totally destroyed.

"The official residence of the Speaker.—The State Diningroom under the house of Commons is much damaged, but capable of restoration.

"All the rooms from the oriel window to the south side of the house of commons are destroyed.

"The Levee rooms and other parts of the building, together with the public galleries, and part of the cloisters, very much damaged.

*Spain.* The civil war is still raging, and with encreased ferocity on both sides.

Donna Francisca Teresa of Spain, wife of Don Carlos, died at Portsmouth on the 4th of september, 1834, in the 36th year of her age.

*Portugal.* The young queen Donna Maria is to be married to her uncle in law, the prince Leuchtenberg, son of Eugene Beauharnois, and brother of her step-mother the empress of Brazil, widow of Dom Pedro.

A change had taken place in both the French and Portuguese ministries, but nothing certain was known of the new appointments.

Admiral Napier had taken leave of Donna Maria, and returned to England.

We have published a letter from "*Alpha*," remarking on the tenor and language of a "*Sufferer's* letter in our last number.



## THE CANTON REGISTER.

We do not perceive that *Alpha* has given us an example of that charity he has advocated so sentimentally in his long letter: he is unjust, both to a *Sufferer* and to the Editor of this paper.

We do not know how long *Alpha* has been a resident in Canton; or whether he has taken any pains to inform himself of the character of the *Canton Register*; but, if he will give himself the trouble to look through the last volume for 1831, we think he will be convinced that no *ipse dixit* of a secret enemy ever has been, or ever will be, admitted into our columns: for *Alpha* should know that the Editor is answerable to the public for the contents of his paper, and that the mere assumption of a signature does not imply a wish to remain secret, if publicity is required by any interested party.

Again, a "*Sufferer*" did not refrain from expressing "his opinion until after the departure from this place "of the person whose character he is pleased to asperse." A "*Sufferer's*" letter, although dated in *Canton* the 22d of April, came from *Macao*. The "*Agnes*" did not sail until the 26th, and the letter was published on the 28th of April.

Now, the meetings held in *Canton* respecting the *Sylph's* opium were on the 16th and 18th of April; the proceedings at both meetings were reported in the *Register* of the 21st of April. We do not know when the that *Register* reached *Macao*; but we think a "*Sufferer*" must have seen it before he wrote his letter, dated the 22nd of April. We, therefore, do not see any cautious forbearance on the part of a "*Sufferer*," in expressing his opinion on captain Wallace's conduct; and the heavy charge of being a *secret enemy*, and *aspering*—that is: *slandering, calumniating*—the character of an absent man is unfounded, and comes with an ill grace from an advocate of charity.

A "*Sufferer*" attributes a motive to captain Wallace; namely: "*Giving a commission to his friends!*"—And he draws a parallel between captain Wallace and the leader of a *Chappow*: but this is not a *forgery of false accusations*: for such is *aspersion* or *slander*.

Further, is there not something sinister in *Alpha's* assertion of the "impossibility of hearing in *Canton* "an impartial statement of the facts of captain Wallace's "case; indeed, of any case!"—The facts are known to all; and more than that, the motives of captain Wallace, as made known by his own circular, and quoted in the *Register*, are also in the possession of the public mind. And this assertion of *Alpha's* is, moreover, *uncharitable* to the whole of the foreign community in *Canton*, inasmuch as it supposes them to be prejudiced, illiberal, ignorant; and it is also *uncharitable* and *unjust* to the *Canton Register*, as a channel of publicity. Let *Alpha* point out the invincible obstacles to hearing i.e. reading, in the columns of the *Canton Register*, an impartial statement of any case interesting to the public, or even one involving merely personal considerations, when publicity is courted.

Neither can we see that "A sufferer's" letter has any "evil tendency in giving fresh vigor to that discord "and disunion at present characteristic of our little "community, and which makes us a the subject of reproof "in publications of other parts of the world." For, the subject matter of the letter is solely between captain Wallace and the "*Sufferer*." The above quoted ill-placed allusion, which involves a most insidious inference, is, we think, much more replete with *evil tendency*; as it evidently hints that the *aspersions* (so called by *Alpha*) of captain Wallace's character by "A *Sufferer*," may possibly stain the characters of some of our little community: a "most lame and impotent conclusion." For the rest, we cordially agree with *Alpha* in his exhortations to union; but we scarcely think our columns would be deserving of the epithet "*Fair*," if we had declined the decorations either of "A *Sufferer's*" complaint, or *Alpha's* animadversions.

The letter of *Viator* is full of queries which he, or any honest man, can answer satisfactorily; but we scarcely think that we have neglected our duty in passing unnoticed in the pages of the *Canton Register* the movements of a set

of men so far removed from and unconnected with the British interests in China as are the members of H. M. commission. We attach no public importance to these movements; they affect only the personal characters of those concerned in them: and it is for their consideration whether their characters will be elevated by their *laid up-in-ordinary* states, and by their expecting or claiming salaries; and as to the latter, it will be for the consideration of the house of commons whether those expectations or claims shall be attended to or allowed. But how easily a step might have been put to the *people's thinking!* How much more dignified as public servants, how much more respectable for individual character, would it have been if lord Napier's successor had immediately left the shores of China when his lordship died, and returned direct to England with his lordship's corse!—And, as it has since been sent home in the *Orwell*, there would have been no objection on the part of his lordship's family. The effect of such a decisive measure upon the *Canton* government would have been great; and equally so, we think, on the British government. It is true, in H. M. commission, "general instructions" under the royal sign-manual are mentioned, and we do not know what restraints those instructions may have put upon the locomotions of all the members of the commission; but, as we have seen several resignations followed by promotions, we must think that H. M. could not have been otherwise than pleased with his servants if they had resigned, or returned, immediately their presence in China became useless—perhaps worse; and we are sure the country would have been pleased to save the money the commission has cost it since lord Napier's death: and such an honest and straightforward course of action would have deserved the confidence of the country on future occasions. But now, the commission is and has been a spectacle to the world. Repulsed from *Canton*, residing out of their limits, indebted to the forbearance of the governor of *Macao* for shelter as private individuals, for, we believe, he does not acknowledge them in their public capacity, what can their countrymen, what can the Chinese, what can all the world think, but that their motions are governed only by considerations of pounds, shillings, and pence. The king of Great Britain should look after his own. His service and the "dignity of his crown, the honour of his flag, the glory of his arms" are at a woful discount in China. The rising and falling of the barometer of pay and allowances, not of the barometer of national honour, is the great object of keen regard.

The report of the select committee of the house of commons on the Tea duties will be found in our columns. Perhaps it will not convey much information to our local readers; yet one fact is worthy of notice; namely: the correct taste of the poorer classes in the qualities of tea. This universally diffused taste will always ensure a supply of good tea, and satisfactorily disproves the assertions of many, that nothing but rubbish will be imported for tea by the free trade. This correct taste is by no means surprising; simple habits of living preserve all the senses in the highest perfection. It is well known that he who delights in frothing, cauliflower-headed pots of heavy wet, should establish his domicile near a well-frequented coach stand: it is a saying in London, "the lower the neighbourhood, the better the porter."—By parity of reasoning, —the poorer the classes, the better the tea: that is, under the free trade more good tea will be imported than under the company's monopoly. As to the very highest classes of tea—which, by the by, have never yet found their way into England—their importation will be best encouraged by low duties: as the importation of every thing else will be.

A report of the first sale of free-trade-teas will also be found in to day's *Register*, imported in the *Frances Charlotte*. This ship, with the *Georgiana*, *Camden*, and *Pyramus*, sailed immediately after the expiration of the company's charter in April last year. Some, whose wishes were fathers to their thoughts, chuckled with the idea "that they would soon see those teas sent back to China, as "the ships had sailed with un-signed manifests." Who was

to sign them?—And what is the use of anyone's signature to a manifest from China, unless it be that of the provincial hoppo?

Canton, 29th April, 1835.

To the Editor of the Canton Register,

Sir,—In addressing you at present, it is not my intention to enter into the *pros* and *cons* of the steps taken by captain Wallace in the disposal of such part of the cargo as was saved from the wreck of his vessel; it being a question which I must acknowledge myself (altho' not in any way interested) incapable of giving an opinion upon; and which, with reference to the present stage of the proceedings instituted in this case,—not admitting of it's being adjusted here, but constituting it, as it were, a judicial question that can be decided only in a court of law, by those well versed in the intricate laws of Insurance, I humbly conceive no one at Canton is competent to judge of. The object of my present letter is merely to animadvert upon that uncharitable spirit in which "A Sufferer's" letter, contained in your last number, was evidently penned; a spirit which, above all others, is to be deprecated as the bane of society, as opposed to that social intercourse which ought to subsist in all communities, and as tending to keep alive those dissensions which, I regret to say, at present rend the society of our countrymen in this place.

In all our acts we are supposed to have some object in view, some end to accomplish, be they for good or evil; and what, I would ask, could have been the object "A Sufferer" had in view in publishing, in such sinister language, his remarks upon one act of an individual who has always borne the highest character for integrity, honest and upright conduct, assiduity in the performance of his duties, and attention to the interests of those whose property might have been entrusted to his care.

Let me even suppose, for argument's sake, captain Wallace to have been in error (altho' this I am by no means prepared to admit) in the course he pursued with respect to the Sylph's opium, notwithstanding, it does not surely warrant such language as "A Sufferer" makes use of in commenting upon the subject, for were we to judge, by his letter, of captain Wallace's conduct in the affair, we must suppose him, to be a person void of all faith and honesty, yes, even worse than the leader of a band of freebooters, but happily the "Sea-captain's" character is already too well established to be blasted by the *ipse dixit* of a secret enemy, who refrains from expressing his opinion until after the departure from this place of the person whose character he is pleased to asperse.

With reference to the almost impossibility of hearing in Canton an impartial statement of the facts of captain Wallace's case,—indeed of any case,—a just opinion cannot possibly, as I before remarked, be pronounced upon it here: for, if we knew all the attending circumstances, I have no doubt but that his conduct would appear in an excusable light; nay, perhaps, under a commendable form, and his motives very different from those which "A Sufferer" would ascribe to him; and where he supposes him impelled by bad design, he would be found to be prompted by conscience and principle.

"A Sufferer" acknowledges himself "not deeply implicated," and therefore "amused" with the discussion of the subject: this is proclaiming his own want of feeling in the sufferings of others; which is, however, but in unison with the whole tenor of his letter, and with the uncharitable spirit evinced throughout the whole of his production.

He must well know, that amongst the sufferers, captain Wallace himself is perhaps one of the greatest; notwithstanding, he must still heap upon him the two-fold misfortune of unmerited censure, instead of, with that noble generosity which adorns our nature, trying to palliate those distresses arising from fortuitous circumstances incidental to the life of man, and over which he can of course have no controul. Is "A Sufferer" infallible?—Then, is he a merchant, and not fear that he may yet suffer by his own pernicious example? Is he of the same profession with captain Wallace, and not fear that it may yet be his own lot to be similarly situated?—Then will he feel the want of that assistance he now withholds, and the weight of that accumulated misfortune which he would now fain heap upon one who is by far a greater sufferer than, from his own confession, we must infer he is himself.

As one of our most beautiful writers expresses it, an uncharitable spirit, is not only inconsistent with all social virtue and happiness, but it is also, in itself, unreasonable and unjust. In order to form sound opinions of characters and actions, two things are especially requisite, information, and impartiality. But such as are most forward to decide unfavorably, are commonly destitute of both. Instead of possessing, or even requiring, full information, the ground on which they proceed are frequently the most slight and frivolous. A tale, perhaps, which the idle have invented, the inquisitive have listened to, and the credulous have propagated; or, a real incident which rumour, in carrying it along, has exaggerated and disguised, supplies them with materials of confident assertion, and decisive but precipitate judgment, than which nothing can be more contrary to equity and sound reason.

Does "A Sufferer" also forget the evil tendency of his letter, in giving fresh vigor to that discord and disunion at present characteristic of our little community and which makes us the subject of reproach in publications of other parts of the world. Have we not already felt the degrading effects of disunion in the reference made to it by the Chinese authorities in their proclamations on the conduct of the late lamented Lord Napier?—Is it not our interest, I would ask (with reference to our present position in China), to be united? United, we could establish to a certain degree our strength, security, and conservation, and would be better enabled to defend ourselves against the oppression of our arrogant neighbours, the Chinese; whilst dissuited, abandoned each to his own personal strength, we fall into all the inconveniences attendant on an insulated state and individual weakness. This is what a certain Scythian king ingeniously expressed, when on his deathbed: calling his children to him, he ordered them to break a bundle of arrows: the young men, tho' strong, being unable to effect it, he took them in his turn, and untying them, broke each of the arrows separately with his fingers. "Behold!" said he "the effects of union; united together you will be invincible; taken separately, you will be broken like reeds."

That *amor patriæ*, too, which is our boast as Englishmen, ought to be another incentive to unity; for, with reference to the limited knowledge possessed by the Chinese of every other country but their own, they judge of ours by

the few English who are here; let us, then, lay aside our selfish animosities, extending to each other the hand of fellowship, support the honor of our country in China, as well as our mutual interests, and thus throw a splendour upon the beneficial effects of the free trade.

In conclusion, Sir, I have only to express my regret that your fair columns should be made the medium of communicating to the public such uncharitable constructions on the conduct of an individual as those expressed in "A Sufferer's" letter.

Your's obediently,  
ALPHA.

Mr. Editor,

I have looked through your pages, in each successive number for some proper remark as to the late changes in, what is (by courtesy) called, H. B. M. commission at Macao. I have looked in vain. You invite, from your readers, remarks as to passing events, or opinions on such matters as may appear to call for them; yet you allow *important* matters, such as I allude to, to pass unnoticed, and to fall, unchronicled, into oblivion. "I pray you, mend it!"

People will think, Sir, that the farce is over; that England has now, alas the day! no representative in this country; that the merchants of Canton are reduced to the dilemma of managing their own affairs, as they best may; and that there is no longer an establishment at Macao of three superintendents, a secretary, two doctors, two interpreters, one clergyman, and clerks *ad libitum*, to perform the arduous and important duty of signing the manifests of ships going to sea, from the port of Canton. People may think, Sir,—what will not people think?—That—as rats are said to leave a falling house all the former junior employes in the company's factory may have vacated office, as H. B. M. superintendents in China, to resume the employment of the E. I. company in Canton; and thus yet further mystify the poor Chinese with this eternal chopping and changing.

To be plain, Sir, is it proper; is it consistent; is it decent; that men should thrust themselves into office, under H. M. merely to entitle themselves to a high salary—which should be reserved for men fitted to the situations filled—but, at the same time, keeping open a back door, by which to retreat upon the company, in which it was always intended to take situations, exactly within the time specified as the term of their claim on the E. I. company?—Is this, Sir, the feeling with which any man should presume to take an office under H. M.? Or does any man here, in his senses, suppose that this juggle will be approved of in England?

If it is necessary to fill up the situations—nominal as they are—is there any thing repugnant to common sense or reason, that men of business, acquainted with the feelings and interests of the Chinese, should be called upon to fill the situations?—Can H. M. be served by none but the junior servants of a defunct monopoly, abolished here by the sense of our country; or by young men who filled subordinate, if any, situations when the establishment here was commenced?—Is it not, Sir, true that the 2nd superintendent has resigned, that he might accept the situation of secretary to "the Rump" of the company (called "the Finance Committee") in China?—And it is not generally asserted that the chief superintendent means to resign in time to resume office under the E. I. company (i. e. by the 1st of 30th proximo).

Now, Sir, do rouse yourself; and put forth your strength against this state of things; if you think that what I have given, as the report of the day, is correct.—Let the people know that there are many of us in Canton, if not with heads at the least with beards, who would be content to live at Macao, with their wives, and sign manifests for all ships going away, at one half the salaries now paid to, or expected by, those who perform these difficult and onerous tasks—I, really, Sir, am very much afraid that some of the former company's servants may have qualms of conscience, and not resign from the fear that no one will be found to fill or take their place.—Pray, Sir, dispossess them of this idea—many might be found who would be glad to take the berths, and allow one of the two medical men to come to Canton, to attend to the health of the bodies of us 40 or 50 (occasionally 150) British subjects; and, perhaps, even allow the clergyman occasionally to come to take care of our souls, seeing that some of us might wish, in the course of six months, to see an English clergyman in the place, were it but for form's sake: unless, indeed, the orders from home are strict that monopoly is still to be the order of the day in China.

To be serious—is it not tolerably certain that, as soon as the death of the late Lord Napier is known in England, measures will be taken to remove from China every man who has filled any situation under the company?—It ought, and I trust and hope that it will be so; and that we may not be again doomed to these *refacimientos*, which can be no more honorable or beneficial to England, than they are intelligible to the Chinese.

Canton, 2nd May, 1835.

VIATOR.

My Dear Mr. Editor,

I have lately heard, in Canton, a most extraordinary opinion as to the prospect of any interference by Great Britain with this country, in consequence of the treatment of the late Lord Napier. It is that, at home, all idea of "national honor" in our relations with this country, is scouted and laughed at; and that, to expect any notice or attention to our situation here, or the humiliation of England in the person of her representative, is a mere absurdity. As I have not been in Europe now for some years, I was not sure that my informant was incorrect; the less so, that I have seen some "pretty considerable" insults pass unnoticed, in the hon. company's time. Things, we know, *will* change; and it might, for aught I know, be the fashion in Europe for nations to pocket insults, as mere matters of course, and send out, to other countries, consuls &c. careless how they might be received. I know that the U. S. of America did not act on this principle; as, in fact, within a year or two, I have seen them teaching some poor miserable semi-barbarous Malays, at Qualla Batu in Sumatra, in a

practical manner, the commandment "thou shalt commit no murder," by knocking on the head, one fine morning, three hundred or more unprepared and unoffending people. Still, I say, I did not know how it might be in Europe: I am glad now to find, in an American paper of late date, the following extract, from which it would seem that the French nation thinks somewhat of it's honor, and deems it necessary to protect or avenge it, in the person of it's representative or consul.—Pray, Mr. Editor, do you think, is England likely to be more supine in this matter, as regards China?—France has no large conquered country, like India, held by the power of opinion, her hold on which would be endangered, were it thought that a country like China dare beard it with impunity!—England has! \*

To be sure, England is 13 or 14 weeks sail from China, while France is but 5 or 6 from Carthage; say about as far as British India from China. Should this obstacle be sufficient to prevent our acting as the French have done? Yours, AN OBSERVER.

Canton, 1st May, 1835.

#### LATEST FROM CARTHAGENA.

We have received advices from Carthage, via Jamaica, to the 8th October. The papers say—"We are all bustle here. Besides the French frigate, which came in a few weeks since, two large vessels of war, are here, one a 64 and the other a 44, from Martinique, the former having the flag of Admiral Mackaw and having the French consul on board. The Admiral addressed a letter to the Governor stating that neither himself nor the consul would land, until full and ample satisfaction was made for the insult offered to the latter, and that in the event of receiving an unfavorable answer he should be under the necessity of acting on his instructions, and should have at his disposal a 120 gun ship and three frigates. The reply from Gen. Santander was looked for with much anxiety, as things had very much a warlike appearance." — (*New York Daily Advertiser, November 15th, 1834.*)

\* Vide Conolly's, Burne's, and other's Travels in the N. W. quarter of India. *passim.*

We shall merely remark on *An Observer's* letter, that if it is absurd to expect Great Britain to regard either her interest or her honor in this country, how still more absurd has she long proved herself in paying to the E. I. company so much money for the privilege of drinking the infusion of a product of this country!—And how has she still further advanced in folly by paying superintendents for the promotion and protection of a trade which she appears to think is best left to its own guidance. But we consider it impossible for the British government to stultify itself so far as to abandon the consequences of it's own acts, and to exhibit to the world, as it's ruling principles, pusillanimity and avarice.

#### THE TEA TRADE

Yesterday there was a very full attendance of the merchants and others connected with the tea trade in the large rooms in 'Change-alley, the first public sale of teas imported direct from Canton under the free trade system for home consumption having been announced to take place. The teas were imported in the *Charlotte*, captain Smith, from Canton, and formed part of the first consignment to this country on private account since the abolition of the monopoly of the East India company. The sale was under the management of Messrs. Thomson and Co.

The sale proceeded with animation until a few lots were offered as "Souchongs," and a question was asked of the selling broker what duty they would pay?

Mr. Thomson replied that the 3s. duty would be imposed. He also felt it his duty to state that he had obtained information that it was intended in future that all teas partaking of the Souchong flavour should be subjected to the high duty of 3s. per lb.

The statement created a considerable sensation in the Sale Room. After some pause.

Mr. Twining inquired who was to decide what teas partook of the Souchong flavour?

Mr. Thomson said the government officers.

Mr. Twining appealed to the room whether this could be submitted to. What was to become of the great bulk of fine teas imported by the East India company? The plan would hold out an inducement to the importation of low teas. The measure was fraught with the most serious consequences to the trade, as well as to the revenue.—(Hear.)

The sale then proceeded. The quantities offered were as follow:—100 chests of Bohea, 99 chests of Congou, 249 chests of Campoi, 19 chests of Souchong, 215 chests of Caper, 200 chests of Twankay, and 60 chests of Gunpowder. Boheas realized 1s. 11d. to 1s. 11½d. per pound; Congou, 2s. 1½d.; Campoi, 1s. 9d.; Souchong, 2s. 1d.; Caper, 10½d.; Twankay, 2s. 1½d.; and Gunpowder, 4s. 4d. and 6s. per pound. The teas were fair in quality, and realized full market price.

#### TEA DUTIES.

Report from the select committee on the Tea Duties, with Minutes of Evidence.

The committee report the following resolution: "That as it would be manifestly unjust to the merchants who have ordered teas from China, to alter the law, so as to affect the duties on teas so ordered, and therefore any change—supposing such desirable—could not take effect for some time to

come; and as experience of the present law must be had before the next session of Parliament, your committee are of opinion that it is advisable to receive the benefit of such experience before the legislature determine upon the expediency of any prospective alteration in the duties on tea." 25th July, 1834. 21 witnesses examined, from some of whom very valuable information was obtained as to the growth, manufactures, and qualities of various teas. Mr. Reeves was for many years the company's "inspector of tea" at Canton; an office first established by the company at that port in the year 1790, owing to Congou teas previously imported by them into this country being "frequently full of spurious leaves." The green teas, called then "Twankee," were many of them made of black tea coloured; and the "Hyson" teas had two or three pounds of good teas at the top, and the rest of the chest filled with spurious leaves." This witness is enabled to aver that, for the twenty years he was at Canton (from 1812 to 1831), the appointment of inspector had operated so efficiently that, in that time, there never was a chest of the company's tea sent home with a spurious leaf in it. By "Bohea" he understands a description of tea imported by the company which is "the lower grade of Congou or black tea;" and this Bohea is divided into two sorts, Canton Bohea and Fo-kien Bohea. The former is made from Congou tea, at has remained at the end of the season in the market, not having been bought by the company's factory, but remaining in the hands of the manufacturers, mixed up with an inferior tea called Wo-ping. He cannot distinguish between the higher degree of Congou, and the lower degrees of Souchong. In black teas, you can only draw the line of distinction from those few hundred chests which have really and truly the Souchong flavour. After that, the second grade of Souchong runs into the Campoy, and the Campoy into the fresh Congous, so that no practical line can be drawn between them. The scale or order of quality in black teas is this: 1. Souchong; 2. Campoy; 3. Congou; 4. Bohea; but the different species of tea called fine Pekoe, black-leaved Pekoe, Souchong, Campoy, Congou, and Bohea, imported from the Bohea country, are all of them produced from the same "identical species of shrub" at different periods of the year. There are three (sometimes four) gatherings or pickings of the leaves in the course of the year. The first takes all the leaf, and of course the second growth must be waited for before the shrub can be picked again; the second growth is always inferior to the first; the third to the second. This witness thinks that the effect of throwing open the tea trade with China will be to deteriorate the quality of the importations of the better kinds of teas. The American trade with that country for this article is very different from the company's; it is confined chiefly to green teas, and to those teas which can be distinguished chiefly by the eye; "they purchase but small quantities of black teas, which are distinguished by the smell and the taste. The order in quality of green teas runs thus: 1. "Hyson," (including "Imperial" and "gunpowder;") 2. Hyson skin; 3. Twankey, (the last named being the inferior tea), Hyson and Hyson-skin are the produce of the same shrub. Twankey is produced for the most part in the district from which it derives its name. With reference to his examination, among other tasters and judges of tea, at the board of control, by having samples put into his hand, and being required to identify their descriptions and quality; Mr. Reeves says, "I was shewn into a large room with the sun shining strong upon it, and I had the samples of tea given me to examine. I objected to such mode of examination, because it was one in which no fair judgment could be formed. However, I was still asked to give my opinion upon them." It appears that, with regard to the first sample, he was right; to the second, wrong. He observes, "Three small samples of tea in papers were shewn to me, in a room with a strong light upon it, and I presume those samples had before been smelt to; if so, they would be spoiled. The mode of examining tea in China is, to take a larger quantity of tea for samples, and spread them together upon a board; but in a piece of paper it is impossible to form a proper judgment;" to which, smell, sight, and taste are all necessary. (p. 10.) And yet, Mr. W. A. Hunt, in the company's service (who had supplied the board with the forty canisters of different teas, the covers and descriptions of which were first privately marked by the commissioners, and then so interchanged as to destroy all clue to circumstantial discovery) supposes that, at the time of the experiment, there might be twelve or fourteen persons present at the time of the experiment, including seven gentlemen in the tea trade, the late inspector of teas in China (Mr. Reeves), and himself; and that these gentlemen did, with two exceptions, distinguish the various teas presented to them, with wonderful accuracy. (p. 10.) The right honourable Mr. H. Ellis, who witnessed the experiment, says that its success much exceeded his anticipation. "I was perfectly astonished at the accuracy with which they distinguished the teas; for, I am sure, with ordinary knowledge, a person would not be able to distinguish tea by looking at it, or smelling it." (68.) "I never saw tea tried before, but the process was as follows: the tasters took it into their hands, first, rubbing it up and down; in that way, I think, without exception, they always distinguished the tea, and pronounced, at once, of what description it was. They tried it also by infusion—for we had small teapots sent us—and by that process, also, they always distinguished the tea without hesitation. The impression on my mind after seeing this, was, that it was perfectly possible to distinguish the different kinds of tea." (ib.) It is a curious fact that, according to Mr. Ellis (who had been in China), he had "sufficient experience to know that the Chinese are so poor (the mass of the people, at least,) that instead of using the leaf that we call tea, they use fern, and a variety of herbs, from which they make an infusion. I have usually seen much coarser tea—tea looking much more staly than any tea we have in this country." (p. 68.) After admitting that particular questions were put to the brokers with regard to the facility or difficulty of distinguishing between the lower Congous and the higher Fokien Bohea, Mr. Ellis adds: "Many of them, in their evidence, said it could not be done; and it was remarkable, that, while some of them said, in their evidence, that these teas could not be distinguished,—when they came to taste the teas, they had no difficulty in making the distinction; so that I do not think they could have come into the room with a disposition favourable to discrimination. They did it very honestly, for persons whose opinions were the other way." "I recollect one person in particular (from the dry taste, before he had tried the infusion), saying, 'This is Bohea; but it is very good Bohea, and nearly as good a tea as Congou.'" (p. 78.) And again, it would appear, upon the authority of the same distinguished person, that the degree of perfection in which a foreigner may calculate upon drinking tea in China, is not necessarily greater than that in which he might enjoy this luxury in England, under the honourable company's management of the trade.

( See supplement. )

# SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

## CANTON REGISTER.

CANTON, TUESDAY, MAY 5TH, 1835.

Q: "What is the general quality of the tea supplied to the British embassy, during its journey throughout the country, compared with that purchased by the East India company—is it superior, or inferior?"

A: "I recollect, perfectly, that I differed, in my taste about tea, from all the gentlemen of the factory and from an honourable member of this committee among others, who said that the tea he brought with him was a great deal better than any in the interior: that was not my impression. I thought, (addressing the gentlemen of the embassy) constantly got tea that had a better flavor than the tea brought with him. However, as far as my recollection goes, I should say that the tea that was generally supplied to the embassy was not so good tea as you meet with in England." (p. 74.)

But the most surprising testimony is borne to the accurate judgment manifested by Mr. Wybrow, formerly registrar of tea sales, under the excise, in which capacity he had acted for the last eight years, but new in the customs. He states of himself (p. 108):—"I am, with confidence, distinguishing the whole of the teas as they are imported by the company—Boheas, Congous, Souchong, Twankay, Hyson, and so forth. I have no difficulty, whatever, in distinguishing between the best class of Boheas and Congous of the lowest quality." (p. 108.) Mr. Charles Boyd, collector of the customs for the port of London, says of him, "When I was at the board of trade, before Lord Auckland and Mr. Poulett Thomson, I brought Mr. Wybrow with me. Lord Auckland had several samples on his table, brought to him as difficult cases to decide upon, being either very good of one quality, or very inferior of the other. Mr. Wybrow astonished me, and, I believe satisfied Lord Auckland and the other gentlemen present: they had a list of the descriptions of tea on the samples; and I believe, in all the cases, Mr. Wybrow decided, correctly, though they were cases of difficulty, and he had no assistance of hot water." (114.)

Sir M. W. Ridley, M. P., deposing to the result of the first test to which Mr. Wybrow's judgment was put, in his presence, with reference to some samples of very indiscriminately selected, and various teas, and qualities of the same tea, replies to the question—"Was Mr. Wybrow wrong, in any instance, in saying that Bohea was Congou, or Congou Bohea?"—"No." (p. 125.) And the same gentleman gives more particular evidence, in reference, to a second examination of Mr. Wybrow at the India house; into which, at the request of the committee, he had entered, in conjunction with Viscount Sandon and Mr. Robinson. These gentlemen selected samples from twelve chests of various teas, and subsequently two more, from teas of an inferior kind (Boheas) "Canton and Wo-ping." The fourteen bags were brought into an empty room, and all put together in a heap. "Mr. Wybrow put a corresponding figure on his paper, and made his observations on it; so that the numbers of Mr. Wybrow's observations were to agree with the numbers I put on the different samples" (arbitrarily, to secure the proof of the experiment, Sir Matthew having been previously furnished by the company's officers with the exact particulars of the teas) "when they were given to Mr. Wybrow for his examination: after he had passed through the fourteen numbers, we called on him to declare his opinion on each separate sample of tea, beginning with No. 1. I will give an instance: the number called by Mr. Wybrow, as No. 1 was No. 7 in the original list, which was Fokien Bohea, Mr. Wybrow answered, and declared that to be Bohea. We went through the whole number of fourteen samples in the same way; and, as we came to each sample, Mr. Wybrow declared, 'This is Bohea;' 'this is Congou;' and 'this is Bohea,' according to his opinion, during the whole of the fourteen samples. He perfectly agreed with the description of the teas we took them from; and in the fourteen, he made no difficulty, nor the slightest mistake whatever,—ascertaining the distinction solely by the smell, without infusion." (13.)

Mr. Crawford M. P., and a member of the committee, is of opinion that "whenever the free-trade in tea is carried into operation in this country," "the price of tea here will be at least as low as in any continental port, or in any part of the United States of America." (p. 81.) Among the witnesses the opinion seemed to be almost unanimous as to the difficulty, if not impossibility of distinguishing between the higher or better kinds of Bohea, and the lower qualities of Congou, owing to the nicety and variety of the gradations of flavour between them. Mr. Miller, an eminent tea-broker, although entirely concurring in this opinion, stated that there were then in the company's warehouses, two "breaks" of Bohea tea, decidedly superior to five breaks of Congou." (p. 39.) And Mr. Varnham, partner of Mr. Ewart, expressed a similar opinion, that superior Boheas were better than low Congous, that above half the Congou teas put up at the last sale could not have been distinguished from Bohea." (p. 49.)

In Mr. Crawford's evidence occurs the following "STATEMENT shewing the decreased consumption of Congou, and the increased consumption of Bohea in two different periods."

|             | lbs.        |          | lbs.       |
|-------------|-------------|----------|------------|
| 1824—25.... | 20,598,958  | (Congou) | 2,093,276  |
| 1825—26.... | 21,034,635  | do.      | 2,713,011  |
| Average..   | 20,816,796½ |          | 2,403,143½ |
| 1830—31.... | 17,857,208  |          | 6,096,163  |
| 1831—32.... | 17,734,257  |          | 6,474,833  |
| Average..   | 17,795,732½ |          | 6,285,493½ |

Perhaps there was no point which the evidence tended to demonstrate more strongly than the facts, 1. That the poorer classes, both of the metropolis and the country, were invariably excellent judges of the quality of tea; 2. That they rejected Bohea, and always insisted on that kind which is classed under the general name of "good Congou;" 3. That those receiving but very low wages, nevertheless, purchased not the lowest, but the middling and higher-priced qualities; (as 5s. 7s. and 8s. per lb.)

Dear Mr. Editor,

The annexed view of the portuguese house of deputies has not before met my eye; it is from the *Morning Herald*.

I see our Macao friends have, with Timor and Sooloo, one representative; can you inform me if they have elected?

The principle of representation of the colonies is a most important move in the cause of freedom; and to no nation so important as to Britain.

Twenty good sitting members in the house of commons from British India would work more good to that vast empire in one session, than your twenty-four lendenhall street men have done these fifty years; and if common sense is consulted as to the mode of election and the parliament the distant deputies are to serve in, the objection of distance might be much obviated

Yours, DELTA.

THE NEW ELECTIVE CONSTITUTION FOR PORTUGAL.—The *Lisbon Chronicle* No. 138 contains Don Perdo's decree, said to be issued at the Palace of Necessidades on the 3d instant, but only published on the 13th, regulating the mode of proceeding to the election of Deputies to the Cortes; up to the 12th of July the time will be taken up by preliminary arrangements throughout the parishes. The parochial elections are to commence on the 13th, and finish on or before the 26th of July, when all the provincial electors are to meet in the capital of the respective provinces. Each of these provincial electors is returned by such as are qualified to vote out of a population varying from 1,000 up to near 2,000, according to the extent of the parish, at an average of 1,100, or 1,200. One of the qualifications to vote for provincial electors is an income of 100 milrees. These provincial electors are to proceed upon the 27th to the elections of the deputies, which must be over on the 3d of August, when the returns are to be made. There is to be a deputy for every 25,000 souls, and the number of deputies returned by each province, and the towns where the respective elections are to take place, are as follow, viz:—

| Deputies.             | Capital of Province |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| Minho.....            | 16 Braga            |
| Douro.....            | 27 Oporto           |
| Tras-os-Montes.....   | 12 Villa Real       |
| Beira Alta.....       | 14 Vizeu            |
| Beira Baixa.....      | 14 Castello Branco  |
| Estramadura.....      | 20 Lisbon           |
| Alemtejo.....         | 9 Evora             |
| Algarve.....          | 9 Faro              |
| Azores, 1st part..... | 3 Ponte Delgado     |
| Azores, 2d part.....  | 5 Angra             |
| Madeira.....          | 4 Funchal           |

The possession in Asia and Africa are to proceed to the elections with all possible speed, and to return—viz., Cape de Verde Islands, with the establishments at Bissau and Cacheu, two deputies; the kingdom of Angola, with Benguela, one deputy; the island of St. Thomas and Principe, one deputy; the States of Goa, three deputies; and the establishment at Macao, Timor, and Sooloo, one deputy; in all 141 deputies. According to article 47 of this decree, no individual elected as deputy to the Cortes can be excused from accepting the trust, unless he can produce very satisfactory proof of his inability to attend. Any individual, provided he is a Portuguese citizen, and has the prescribed income, exceeding 200 milrees, say upward of 44l per annum, no matter where he may happen to be at the time of his being returned, is perfectly entitled to take his seat.

We have not heard that the inhabitants of Macao have yet moved in the election of their deputy to the Cortes. It is rumoured that Portugal and all its dependencies have fallen under the ban of the Romish church; and that a bull, excommunicating all the adherents of Donna Maria, has been issued by the Pope. This western son-of-heaven—if the said rumour be correct—leaves his eastern brother of China far behind in the path of absurd and blasphemous pretensions. We had thought the keys of St. Peter had gotten rusty through disuse; and that the Pontiffs of the 19th century had too much charity—that first of Christian virtues—to restore their brightness by again turning them in the outside lock of the gates of heaven.

AZALIA.—The celebrated "Variegated chinese Azalia," which so many attempts have been made in vain for these twenty years to procure alive, is at length accomplished. It was brought home by Mr. McKilligan. In habit and leaves it is exactly the same as the brick-red kind figured in a former number of this work; but it is far handsomer in flower. The blossoms which were produced, not having been so perfect as could have been wished, we have completed our figure from a chinese drawing in the possession of the Horticultural Society.—*Dr. Lindley's Botanical Register*, for November.

The Nashville Whig, of the 24th ult. holds the following language seriously. The sentence is printed in capitals, to render it more striking and emphatic. How flattering the compliment to the President's adherents among the public men of the United States!—[Nat. Gaz.]

"WE HAVE MORE CONFIDENCE IN THE PRESIDENT'S HONESTY AND PATRIOTISM, THAN IN THAT OF ALL THE OTHER PUBLIC MEN IN THE UNITED STATES PUT TOGETHER. (American paper.)

### YANKEE NOTIONS.

Yankee-land, or the new England portion of the United States, does not make a great figure in the map of the American Republic; yet the traveller who leaves it out of his route can tell but little of what the Americans are. The history of the Yankees is the history of the Republic; the character of the Yankees has influenced, and continues to influence, that of every part of the nation; and their name, from a provincial designation, has become among foreigners the popular appellation of the whole people. Such is the predominance of character and civilization; the other States are becoming like the Yankees while the Yankees are keeping like themselves. It is in New England, therefore, that you find the most original, operative, and distinctly-marked American character. Here should the traveller begin and end; whoever leaves the Yankees out of his "United States as they are," will find he has left Hamlet out of Hamlet's tragedy; and the person who, upon a short intimacy with the pork-merchants of Cincinnati and the kitchen wenches of New York, pretends to write a book on the "Domestic Manners of the Americans," will show the same degree of modesty with him who touches at Liverpool and the Hebrides, and then spawns his quarto, entitled "John Bull at Home."

(To be continued.)



*An Shieen*

# THE CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 8.

TUESDAY, MAY 12TH, 1835.

NO. 19. } PRICE  
50 CENTS }

(Advertisements, see Price Current.)

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

## CANTON.

The American vessels, TARQUIN, Lothrop, ALEXANDER, Hallett, and FRANKLIN, — from Boston and New York via Batavia, arrived, the first on the 6th and the two last on the 8th instant.

The British vessel *THEIRIS*, Clark, arrived also on the 8th inst. from Calcutta. By this opportunity we have received Singapore Chronicles of the 28th of march, 4th and 11th of April; but our Calcutta papers have not yet reached us.

THE PROVINCIAL CITY. May 5th. A fire broke out in a fish-monger's shop in *Neu-joo-keau* (Cow's milk bridge) street in the western suburb. His dwelling and another were burnt, and his wife and son perished in the flames. A little daughter, who was in an upper room, frightened at the fire, and unable to walk through fear, stumbled, fell to the ground, and was killed. Thus, in a twinkling, (*summer-shower* time) one family has lost three of its members: an event deeply to be lamented. A great many fire-engines were on the ground, and some of the foreign residents.

The following is a translation of a paper, which has been pasted on the walls of Canton.

A coarse exhortation to arouse the age

It is really thought that it is the year of the *water-kulpa*. There is now a great drought; calamities and misfortunes are heaped up; and it is a time of sorrow and grief. Prayers are of no avail: all (these misfortunes) proceed from ourselves. Our hearts have long been hardened, and we have been discontented with our lots: the un-eradicated roots of error are many. Evil dispositions burst out like torrents overthrowing mountains; therefore heaven is annoyed with our repeated supplications. I offer advice to the men of the age. It is necessary they should examine themselves, and let no one think himself guiltless, and accuse others. Let all at once excite their hearts, and from their own feelings conjecture those of others; constantly be contented in your stations; cherish with the greatest care filial duty and brotherly love; then, the harmony of relations, friends, youth and manhood. In affairs do not indulge your own temper and wishes; depend not on talent and ability; presume not on riches and treat people contemptuously, and on high station to insult them. Be not covetous of ill-got wealth; think not on unlawful pleasures; presume not on strength and power; cherish not revengeful feelings. In all affairs, consult your heart and hold fast by reason. Constantly correct yourselves, and be indulgent to the thoughts of others: certainly you will then be able to repent and renovate yourselves, and draw back the favorable will of heaven: seek and do all this with real sincerity, and it cannot be but the calamities will be changed into blessings.

On the evening of the 10th day of the moon (7th instant) at 7 o'clock, the second son of old Mowqua, the hong-merchant—known amongst foreigners by the *soubriquet* of *Bardolph*, was taken ill with cholera while at his hong. He immediately returned in a boat to his residence at *Honan*. Upwards of ten doctors were sent for to feel his pulse; but

not one was able to cure him, and he died at 12 o'clock. His son, Loo-ying-ke who is a military officer at the "*Tiger's gate*", arrived on the 12th of the moon at 1 o'clock, in a cruiser, to attend the shrouding of the body. It is the Chinese usage to dress out the corpse in the finest and warmest clothing that the person's circumstances will afford; the clothes are of the same fashion as those worn by the living. A shroud surrounds the whole, and is sometimes bound to the corpse with cords.

On the 11th of the moon (8th inst.) after the rain had fallen, the *Kwang-chow-foo* ordered ten married women to sacrifice a sow at the south gate of the city. After the sacrifice, the sow's tail was burnt off, and it was sent to be nourished at the *Hae-chang-sze*, at *Ho-nan*. The south gate was then thrown open to the public. The meaning of the *Kwang-chow-foo* in sending married women to sacrifice and worship is not understood by the people. Great numbers of married women have for several days past gone to worship at the south gate, but the manner of their praying is not known. An old fellow observed that the affair of shutting the south gate was utterly useless, as at *Nan-kwan* at *Ho-nan*, already more than 100 men had died of a complaint that has the same symptoms as cholera.

*Macao Lottery.* We have not received any report of the result of the drawing of this lottery, but it is rumoured in Canton that a Chinese comprador has drawn \$3000, an ecclesiastic \$1000, and the founding hospital \$500.

A similar attempt to assist the funds of the SEAMEN'S HOSPITAL in China will doubtless be encouraged by the public; and we shall be happy to receive communications proposing any scheme for a lottery for that purpose, to be drawn about next Michaelmas.

*Macao Amusements and Exercise.* It is known to our Canton readers that the only small space allowed for health and exercise to foreigners is at Macao; and that the sole place where a horse may, with safety, be strack into a canter, is just within the barrier.

Last week this spot was made nearly unapproachable to all foreigners by the outrageous and violent conduct of a set of Chinese spectators and actors in a *Sing-song* at the *Joss-house* on the inner harbour.

A foreigner, shortly and respectfully, represented this circumstance to the governor of Macao, and put H. E. in mind of a promise of protection to friendly powers.

The redress was instant: that evening the race-course was as quiet and better ordered than any ground at Ascot.

A. Bather.

We have much pleasure in recording any act of Chinese hospitality; and therefore willingly insert captain Kennedy's letter, although it condemns us rather seriously: for we consider it a grave offence in a conductor of a public journal to reflect, too hastily, on communities or individuals; much more, then, to intrude on the public attention undigested remarks on the character of a whole people for active humanity, and doubts—perhaps unfounded—of the susceptibility of their minds to feelings of gratitude. Having "*swam in a Gondola*," we think we can appreciate captain Kennedy's exertions exactly in the degree



they deserve; and in recording his good-fortune in our last number we did not, by any means, intend to exhibit him in any more conspicuous light than as having simply, but successfully, performed the duty of a British sailor: yet even success itself—particularly in the cause of humanity—merits some praise. How willingly should we believe that the “milk of human kindness” flows freely in the breast of a Chinese!—But captain Kennedy knows the Chinese are not milk-sops; and that they never use milk in any shape; and their thin potations of tea impoverishes their blood so greatly that the Chinese mothers drown their female children in order to save their natural milk. However, we have confident hopes that frequent contact with such men as captain Kennedy will improve their manners, and, consequently, hasten the universal conviction of the benefits of free trade.

To the Editor of the Canton Register.  
Dear Sir,

On perusing your paper, of date 28th April, this morning, I unexpectedly found my name and acts engrossing a portion of your valuable columns; your remarks on the occurrence there stated are crude, I cannot say I co-incide with them; indeed, fair-play and justice demand that I should contradict them, so far as my actual and personal experience of Chinese character carries me. In the first place, I take no merit to myself in saving the lives of those unfortunate sufferers; humanity demanded all that I did, and more, had it been in my power; and I feel that my family owe as much to the Chinese for my rescue, under nearly similar circumstances, as their friends could possibly owe to our exertions in the *Findlay*. “China, the seat of compassion and mercy,” as you ironically state, is not void of those ingredients; and it is most grateful to my soul to be able to state from personal knowledge that they have a proportion of the “milk of human kindness” in their composition, as well as ourselves; and as to “trumpeting forth good deeds,” I am sorry that I should appear to be the trumpeter in the first instance, when, in fact, had it not been for the kindly efforts of a salt junk, I would not be alive to “trumpet” now. The circumstance alluded to is as follows.

I was taking two friends from Macao to the *Minerva* at anchor in the offing, at night, when unfortunately we could not fetch the ship, and it coming on to blow hard with dark wet weather and a strong tide, we were unable to regain the shore, and were actually drifting past Montanha point, when the junk alluded to appeared; we, therefore, bore up for her with our minds fully prepared for the reception the very reverse of that which we experienced; when we got alongside, to our joy and great surprise, all was anxiety to render us every assistance; being cold, wet, and miserable, after tossing about all night, nearly swamped, and on the very brink of being blown out to sea, it is more easily conceived than described how grateful it was to our feelings to find so hospitable a reception as we there met with; they immediately lit large fires, pressed on us their cleanest clothes and best food; and the kind solicitude they showed to us and our poor Lascars, who suffered much, was such as could not be surpassed even in our own Christian land. All this was done with an apparent disinterestedness, for they never insinuated a syllable as to remuneration, and were perfectly satisfied with what was given to them on leaving the junk.

I come forward now thus publicly to express my sense of our obligation to them; and, in justice, to show that they have a heart capable of feeling sympathy for a suffering fellow-creature, even though he should be a *Barbarian*.

I remain, Dear Sir,  
Your obedient servant,  
GEO. KENNEDY.

Brig Fairy, Lintin. 4th May, 1835,

The following is an extract of a letter from captain Russell, of the American ship *OMEGA*, narrating the unfortunate grounding of that vessel on an unknown coral bank off the North Watcher.

“Passed thro’ Gaspar straits on the 27th Feby, hauled up for the Sumatra shore; the morning of 28th overcast, could not get sights for chronometer, but towards noon saw the land (North Watcher) and found myself currented 27 miles E, during the night. At noon, finding I could not weather the Island, kept off to pass to the E. of it, and when the south point of the Island bore west I was hauling the ship to SW. for the straits of Sunda, when the ship struck on a small coral bank, one mile and half to the Eastward of the Island. This is an unknown danger; and Horsburgh says ships may pass within a mile of this Island. Ship lay on the shoal 25 hours; knocked off the rudder, and finally had to heave over about 140 tons of cargo to lighten ship, teas, rattan and cassia; a number of Proas began to collect around the ship, but fortunately got off before they had collected force enough to attack.”

THE FIRST TEA SHIP FROM CANTON. (*The Liverpool Standard*.)

On Sunday last, the *Georgiana*, Capt. Thompson, arrived in the Mersey, direct from Canton, with a cargo of tea, consigned to the house of Messrs. Cropper, Benson and Co. of Liverpool. The arrival of the *Georgiana* may be regarded as an important era in the commerce of this port, and the opening of this branch of trade to the enterprising spirit of our merchants will, we have no doubt, tend materially to increase its growing prosperity.

We are informed on authority which, from its respectability, we cannot doubt, that the cargo of teas brought by the *Georgiana* are of the very best quality, and precisely those which would have reached us through Leadenhall-street in 1836, but for the opening of the China trade. The dealers in and the consumers of tea in Ireland and the populous districts of Lancashire and Yorkshire have a direct interest in this tea remittance. The success of the tea trade will very materially depend upon the quality

of the article imported; we are therefore delighted to find that there is no probability of witnessing at a Liverpool tea sale any attempt to foist upon the public a spurious for a genuine article, and that we shall be spared the humiliation of recording any exhibitions of the disgraceful character which have marked the introduction of “free-trade tea” into the port of London.

*The Asiatic Journal and Free trade to India and China.* This positive champion of the fitness of present monopoly of the commerce to India and China, loses no opportunity of a sneer at the free trade to that rich and populous half of the world. The *Sardonic* grins, however, of Leadenhall street, though twisted on both sides of the mouths of the long-pampered dealers in tea, silks and indigo, serve only to betray their own malignity and gall. They are helpless, and incapable of struggling through life without protection; and when a selfish and bad government, profiting by the inertness and ignorance of the nation, accorded that protection, without which they were nothing, they, like the fly on the axle tree, summoned the bystanders to admire the dust they made. We shall simply observe that the ladies-and-gentlemen-proprietors of E. I. stock enjoyed the monopoly of the trade to China for nearly 150 years; but it was only for the last 44 years of that long period that they imported into England un-adulterated tea; for it appears, from the evidence of Mr. Reeves (*vide Register No. 18. May 5th*), that previous to the year 1790, “the congou teas imported by the company were frequently full of spurious leaves. The green tea, called then ‘Twankee’ were many of them made of black tea coloured; and the hyson teas had two or three pounds of good teas at the top, and the rest of the chest filled with inferior teas.”—Of late the company imported yearly about 30 millions of lbs of tea, to inspect which two gentlemen were attached to their China establishment. The free trade have sent home 43½ millions in the first year of its unfettered enterprise, selected under the inspection of four professional gentlemen, namely; Messrs J. R. Reeves and Layton, formerly the company’s inspectors, and Messrs Maccaughey and Smith, who have been brought up in the trade in London. Now, for 100 years a monopoly did not “ensure the importation of good teas;” as is proved by an able servant of that monopoly. That it will be “the interest of the importers to bring good rather than bad,” we think is a sound argument. Besides the skill and attention of the professional tea-inspectors, there are also the experience and knowledge of the members of the different mercantile firms in Canton. Under these favorable circumstances—and many others which it is needless now to quote—we think the taste of the consumers of tea are more likely to be consulted and pleased than under the old system: that taste is allowed by the members of the commons committee to be astonishingly good and pure: where, then, is there any room for doubts as to the character of the tea-trade being maintained?—Does the act of parties at Singapore, shipping inferior teas, imported into that settlement in Chinese junks, as an experiment—for we presume they could not have been judges of the different qualities—prove anything but the mere fact?—Is not the instant detection and rejection of the spurious article at the London sales a proof of the impossibility of selling counterfeit or bad tea in England?—Who will then import it?—Let the rice and tea trade take care of themselves, and say to the *Asiatic Journal*—*Laissez nous faire*.

But let the advocates and defenders of monopoly speak in their own cutting invectives; let their powerful sarcasms wither the presumptuous spirit of commercial enterprise, that dare doubt the honor, justice, and wisdom of the traders of Leadenhall street.

DR. TYTLER has been induced to consider rice as an article of food which, in some states, is highly injurious to the human system, and this little pamphlet contains a body of facts and opinions, in confirmation of this theory, which are somewhat staggering. It is probably known to many of our readers that Dr. Tytler traces the Cholera Morbus (which he has termed *Morbus Oxyzeus*) to the use of rice, of the harvest of 1817, in India. An experiment in Allahabad jail, in 1818, seems almost to demonstrate the fact. That bad and unwholesome rice is often imported into this country, in the free-trade, must be pretty notorious: we have now before us a sample of rice of the most disgusting appearance, which

## THE CANTON REGISTER.

has been analyzed and found to contain an oil,—whether *Castor* or *Croton* we are not told. Cheapness, however, covers every sin, and we suppose the stuff which will be brought, in free-trade, from China, under the name of tea, now that all authoritative inspection at Canton is withdrawn, will be upon a par with the rice before us. Checks to population seem arising with the presumed demand for them.

(Critical Notices. *Asiatic Journal*, August, 1834.)

THE TEA TRADE. (From the *Asiatic Journal* for Nov. 1834.)

The hypothesis so confidently promulgated by certain wiseacres,—that a free-trade in tea must ensure the importation of good teas, since it would be the interest of the importers to bring good rather than bad, and that the qualities may be readily distinguished (blindfolded, according to some),—have been brought to the decisive test of experiment.

On the 7th of October, the first importation of teas, for home use, since the opening of the trade, was brought to public sale, in Change Alley; a numerous assemblage of buyers appeared.

There were declared for sale 400 one-eighth chests of bohea, 381 chests and fifteen quarter chests of young hyson, seventy-nine chests of hyson, 114 of congou, forty-eight of orange pekoe, and six of gunpowder.

When the first sale (by Messrs. Vaughan and Ewart) began, great competition was evinced to purchase the first chest of tea put up under the new plan. The congous first offered realized 2s. 6½d. per lb., and the other portion of the teas went off at 2s. to 2s. 5d. per lb. in bond; pouchong, in small parcels, realized from 3s. 3d. to 3s. 6½d. per lb.

The next sale consisted of some teas brought by the *Columbia*, from Singapore. When Mr. Thompson opened the sale,

Mr. J. Travers inquired, first, whether the tea called bohea in this parcel of teas, was, in the opinion of the selling-broker, bohea or any other description of tea? Secondly, whether it had passed the government officers as bohea tea? He honestly stated his opinion that there was not a single particle of tea in the goods to which he alluded. (Loud cries of "hear!")

Mr. Thompson said that, as selling-broker, he did not consider himself called upon to give an opinion upon the tea, but he would state that it had been passed as bohea by Mr. Wybrow, the inspector appointed by government; and, he believed, with the approbation of the Commissioners of his Majesty's Customs. (Cries of "shame!")

Mr. R. Gibbs, tea-broker, said, he had devoted the whole of his life to acquiring a practical knowledge of tea, and he would say that it was not tea, and that it was unfit for sale, except as poison. ("Hear!")

The sale was then continued, the objectionable article being withdrawn. The teas put up sold from 1s. 10d. to 2s. 1d. per lb. for congous, and pouchong from 2s. 3d. to 2s. 5d. per lb. Other sales followed by Messrs. Styan and Co. and Messrs. Hubbert and Layton. The result of the sale is that, allowing for the qualities of the teas sold, prices were realized on the average from 6d. to 9d. per lb. in advance of those obtained at the quarterly sale of the East-India Company.

The second series of sales of free-trade teas took place on the 24th, at the same place. The first parcel was offered by Messrs. Moffat and Son. When the selling-broker took his station,

Mr. Sanders, with reference to a lot of thirty chests of black tea, in Mr. Styan's catalogue, for sale that day, which was designated as "very ordinary tea," declared his perfect conviction that this was not tea at all! (loud cries of "hear!"), and that if such stuff were allowed to be foisted upon the public as tea, it would prove highly prejudicial to the revenue, the public health, and the tea trade—"hear hear!")

Mr. Travers had no hesitation in saying that the stuff in the catalogue, to which allusion had been made, was not tea; that there was not a leaf of tea in the thirty chests, nor had the article the appearance of tea; there was not a practical man in the trade who would not pronounce it to be a spurious article. He would appeal to Mr. Styan whether, as a tea-broker, he would call the article in question tea at all?

Mr. Styan said, he had been instructed as a broker to sell the teas, and he had given it a character as "very ordinary teas." His firm did not by this mean to state that it was or was not tea. The tea had not passed the Customs, as it had not yet been reported upon; but it had been allowed to be put up as bohea. The tea had been examined against the tea offered and withdrawn by Mr. Thompson and the Hamburg tea, and it is much better. He was bound, however, to express his opinion, that the stuff now declared for sale is not tea; and under all the circumstances, he would not press the sale of the lots in question.

Mr. Moffat, who conducted the first sale, stated that some seizures had taken place, because teas were mixed in one chest, under the 3d and 4th Will. IV. c. 101, sec. 5. Under the present scale of duties, the trade would be liable to such seizures.

The sales then proceeded. The teas being of very inferior kind, produced very low prices; the greater part were bought in. Since the conclusion of the sales the Customs have seized thirteen boxes of the teas offered during the day, as containing spurious leaves.

The total importations of teas since the trade has been open are as follow:—By the *Columbia*, 400 boxes; by the *Troughton*, 574 boxes; by the *Lloyd's*, 522 boxes; by the *Neva*, 80 boxes; by the *Neptune*, 190 chests; all from Singapore.

A letter from Canton, dated April 24, received in Liverpool, says:—The *Camden*, *Frances Charlotte*, and *Georgiana*, are despatched to-day loaded with teas for England, by Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., of this place. To what ports they go I cannot say; but have little doubt one at least will find her way to Liverpool. The *Pyramus* is also loading, and will shortly follow. The tea these vessels take is exactly the same the Company would have shipped next October, had their charter been renewed—in fact, it is what they contracted for. The people at home have little occasion to be afraid that the free-trade will be unable to send them as good tea as the Company have been in the habit of doing, which some people in London appear to be very anxious to make them believe. Tea can be had of any quality. A good deal of black tea has been purchased by merchants here, principally, I suspect on speculation; the prices are somewhat higher than they were a month ago."

## POSTAGE ON PACKETS FROM THE EAST.

During the month, a small parcel from China, addressed to our publishers, containing eight numbers of the *Chinese Repository* (the whole not much larger than a single number of this Journal), was charged, at the Post-office, £4. 13s. 4d. This postage is at the rate of 11s. 8d. each number, which sells at 2s. in England! An application to the Post-office procured immediate attention, and a remission of £3. 13s. 4d. leaving still a tax of 2s. 6d. a number (more than the selling price), Sir F. Freeling expressing his regret that his discretionary power could be carried no further.

## IMPEDIMENTS TO NATIVE ENTERPRISE.

The *Durpun* states, that two Marwarries, who proceeded to China in 1833 in charge of a large quantity of opium belonging to a wealthy soucar of Malwa, on their return to Bombay, notwithstanding that they subsisted during the voyage on grain, rice, dholl and vegetables prepared in the ordinary manner, and had a cask of water shipped exclusively for their use, were refused readmission to their caste by some Marwarries, and will be obliged to go through certain ceremonies, and incur the expense of a dinner to the caste.

Dear Mr. Editor,

I see nothing in Alpha's long letter, of date the 29th of April, that at all bears on the question. He is fair enough, however, to say I kept back my expression on the public event of the appropriation of the *Sylph's* opium until captain Wallace was absent. Had I, then, expressed my opinion in a corner there might be some weight in this, but I gave it publicity in such way as cannot be concealed from captain Wallace; and it is well known to you that then and now my real name was and is at the service of every party interested, or scribbler interesting himself, therein, from Alpha to Omega Macao, 9th May, 1835.

Your's,  
A SUFFERER.

PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS. HOUSE OF LORDS. *E. I. Company.*

1. An account and estimate of the commercial assets of the E. I. company at the termination of their expired charter, on 22nd April, 1834; shewing the total amount which may be expected to be realized and become available as cash.

2. An account of the commercial receipts of the E. I. company in the year ended on 1st May, 1834; together with an account of the manner in which the same have been applied.

3. An account of the sums received by the E. I. company in England during the year ended on 1st May, 1834, for bills upon India.

|                                                                                                                  |             |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| (1) Cash and Funds immediately convertible                                                                       | £5,899,872  |
| Bills of Exchange and other Debts due to the commercial                                                          |             |
| Branch in England (except for goods sold)                                                                        | 172,018     |
| Imports goods sold, and to be sold in England                                                                    | £7,166,069  |
| Deduct charges to be incurred for the purpose of realizing the proceeds under 9 sec. 3 and 4                     |             |
| William IV. c. 85                                                                                                | 509,650     |
|                                                                                                                  | 6,656,419   |
| Export goods provided for China, sold or remaining to be sold here                                               | 68,514      |
| Ships, Sloops, and vessels                                                                                       | 62,543      |
| East India House and Warehouses, as computed by the company's Surveyor                                           | 642,200     |
| Property in the British North American Colonies and at the Cape of Good Hope, or on its way to those Settlements | 250,000     |
| Property in India and China                                                                                      | 897,833     |
|                                                                                                                  | £14,649,399 |

(2) View limited to the receipts and payments of the home treasury; the account from India not having been received to so late a period.

|                                                                                                                               |             |                                                                                                                             |             |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| Balance in favour 1st May 1833 (exclusive of Duty on Tea)                                                                     | £2,460,048  | Payments, commercial                                                                                                        | £3,679,411  |
| Receipts, commercial                                                                                                          | 6,888,817   | Payments into the bank of England for the formation of a guarantee Fund, agreeably to Act of last session                   | 2,000,000   |
| Realization of commercial assets under the E.I. Act of last session; sale of government stocks standing in the company's name | 1,881,492   |                                                                                                                             | £5,679,411  |
|                                                                                                                               |             | On account of the territorial branch, being the excess of Payments from the home treasury above the receipts of that branch | 1,778,044   |
|                                                                                                                               |             |                                                                                                                             | 7,457,456   |
|                                                                                                                               |             | Balance in favour on 1st May, 1834 (exclusive of Duty on Tea)                                                               | 3,772,901   |
|                                                                                                                               | £11,230,357 |                                                                                                                             | £11,230,357 |

(3) Total for Bills of Exchange upon Bengal - £291,131  
Ditto Ditto Madras - - 7,183  
Ditto Ditto Bombay - - 99,937

Total amount received in the year ended 1st May, 1834, for Bills upon India - £398,253

## THE CANTON REGISTER.

(B).

## UPON IMPORTS FROM CHINA.

Statement of the Profit or Loss upon the Trade of the E. I. Company between Europe and China, from the Year 1829-30 inclusive, to the latest Period. (B)

|            | Prime Cost at 6s. 8d. the Tael. | Freight and Demurrage. | Charges of merchandise at 5 per cent on the Amt. sold. | Supra Cargoes Commission. | Total cost and Charges. | Sale Amount. | Profit.   | Charges in China of the previous year, not added to the Invoice, &c., at 6s. 8d. the Tael. | Loss at Sea. | Nett Profit. |
|------------|---------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|--------------|-----------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|
|            | £.                              | £.                     | £.                                                     | £.                        | £.                      | £.           | £.        | £.                                                                                         | £.           | £.           |
| 1829-30 .. | 1,711,892                       | 477,142                | 151,874                                                | 41,766                    | 2,385,674               | 3,037,463    | 651,809   | 1,432                                                                                      |              | 650,377      |
| 1830-31 .. | 1,765,598                       | 517,856                | 161,399                                                | 46,514                    | 2,491,367               | 3,227,987    | 736,620   | Nett gain, 296                                                                             | 12,246       | 724,670      |
| 1831-32 .. | 1,814,465                       | 540,528                | 162,456                                                | 47,837                    | 2,565,286               | 3,219,130    | 653,844   | 32,577                                                                                     |              | 651,267      |
| 1832-33 .. | 1,795,314                       | 506,761                | 158,983                                                | 46,767                    | 2,507,854               | 3,179,667    | 671,813   | Nett gain, 441                                                                             |              | 672,254      |
|            | 7,057,299                       | 2,042,265              | 634,712                                                | 185,884                   | 9,950,181               | 12,694,267   | 2,744,086 | 33,272                                                                                     | 12,246       | 2,699,568    |

\* The China trade has been conducted at an increased charge by the application of the Board's rates, instead of the mercantile rates of exchange, to the valuation of that portion of the funds for carrying it on which has been realized by means of supplies from India to the extent of - - -

£961,559  
Which added to the foregoing sum of - - - - - 2,699,568

Would make the profit on the China trade, at the mercantile rates - - - - - £3,660,127  
Or average per annum £915,631

An account of the total quantity of Tea, including that of the private trade, sold at the sales of the E. I. Company, in each year, from 1829 inclusive, and of the total price of the same; distinguishing such portion of the above quantity as was subject to a duty of 96 per cent., from that which was subject to a duty of 100 per cent.; (C)

| (C).    | Total Quantity of Tea, including Private Trade, sold at the Sales of the E. I. Co. | Total Sale Price. | Portion of the Quantity sold subject to a Duty of |               |
|---------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------------------------|---------------|
|         |                                                                                    |                   | 96 per cent.                                      | 100 per cent. |
|         | lbs.                                                                               | £.                | lbs.                                              | lbs.          |
| 1829 .. | 29,299,582                                                                         | 3,279,857         | 5,575,098                                         | 23,724,484    |
| 1830 .. | 30,612,484                                                                         | 3,487,427         | 5,610,312                                         | 25,002,172    |
| 1831 .. | 31,022,086                                                                         | 3,493,002         | 6,916,691                                         | 24,105,395    |
| 1832 .. | 31,094,389                                                                         | 3,438,447         | 5,112,625                                         | 25,982,364    |
| 1833 .. | 32,954,330                                                                         | 3,561,836         | 10,004,084                                        | 22,950,246    |

Quantity of Tea remaining in the Warehouses in England unsold on 1st March, 1834. 42,104,000 lbs.

Quantity afloat, or in the Warehouses of the Company at Canton, estimated upon the scale of the orders sent out by the Court of Directors, no account of the actual purchases of the season having yet been received. 29,500,000 "

71,604,000 lbs.

We beg to submit to our readers the following comparison of the quantity, prime cost, and freight of teas imported by the E. I. Company, with the quantity, prime cost, and freight of teas imported by the free-trade.

The average importations of the E. I. Company, according to the foregoing tables, for five years, were lbs 31,000,000, prime cost £ 1,771,821, freight £ 310,567, besides charges of merchandise at 5 per cent and the supra-cargoes' commissions.

The importations of the Free trade in the year ending 31st of March, 1835, were lbs 43,611,210; namely: lbs 33,382,000 of black, prime cost £ 1,857,702; and lbs 7,259,200, of green, prime cost £ 523,313 = £ 2,414,915; in 67 ships, tonnage 31,982, at £ 5.10 per ton = £ 192,491 for freight. The prime cost of the free-trade teas is estimated at the average prices of each description and quality; but this mode must be fallacious, and give a total wrong in excess. However, under this disadvantage, it is clear from the foregoing figures that there has been a saving in the prime cost of the free-trade teas of £ 92,266; and in freight of £ 339,411.

The exchange of the last year fixes the valuation of the Tael at about 6s. 2½d.

We have been favoured by an American friend with a Philadelphia paper containing the message of the President of the U. S. to the Senate and House of Representatives.

It is an extremely interesting document, and we regret that our limits prevent our publishing it entire. We may, however, return to the subject in our next number.

The most generally important exposition in this state paper is the condition of the present relations of America with France; and of these circumstances an abridgment will be found in the supplement. The positions of America and France are not altogether irrelevant to those of Great Britain and China. France acknowledges a debt which she will not pay; China owes debts which she will not acknowledge: for, exclusive of the personal debts of the government-merchants to foreigners, all losses consequent on the various capricious stoppages of the trade should be paid by China. Yet a great nation should not be *maximus in minimis*: too covetous of money, although her due.

The whole career of Louis-Philip proves him to be imbued with the beggar's vice: a love of gold: he is a fraudulent debtor; but when efforts are making to ameliorate the laws of debtors and creditors in private life; to protect the person of the former from the revengeful arrests of the latter, it may be doubtful whether the system of reprisals—involving the seizure of private property and detention of individuals is not a course of conduct proper for a government. It is

the duty of a government to protect it's subjects everywhere, and to ensure to them the protection of all foreign governments under which they may be resident; but this is plainly a question of simple power to be exercised between governments. France may choose to dare both the vengeance of America and the retributive justice of heaven: but unless America can force France to perform her treaties, she will scarcely consult her own honour in seizing on the persons and property of French subjects; we have no faith in that international law that dictates such a course. If France is too poor or too dishonest to pay her debts, America should either grant her the benefit of the insolvent act, or assert her pretensions on the government property under the national flag in the harbours of Toulon or Brest: such are the measures demanded by American clemency, or due to American honour. It is the punishment of the king of the French and his government that is worthy the justice due to the American people, not the spoliation of private irresponsible individuals; as it will be equally becoming in the British government to oblige the court of Peking to re-imburse the losses of all British subjects, to retract it's insolent pretensions, and accord satisfaction for the repulse of lord Napier.

## AMERICA. PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

(Abridged from the Philadelphia Commercial Herald, Dec. 3rd, 1834.)  
Fellow Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives: 41843

In performing my duty at the opening of your present session, it gives me pleasure to congratulate you again upon the prosperous condition of our beloved country.

The question of the North-eastern boundary is still pending with Great Britain, and the proposition made in accordance with the resolution of the Senate for the establishment of a fine according to the treaty of 1783, has not been accepted by that Government. Believing that every disposition is felt on both sides to adjust this perplexing question to the satisfaction of all the parties interested in it, the hope is yet indulged that it may be effected on the basis of that proposition.

With the governments of Austria, Russia, Prussia, Holland, Sweden and Denmark, the best understanding exists. Commerce, with all, is fostered and protected by reciprocal good will, under the sanction of liberal conventional or legal provisions.

In the midst of her internal difficulties, the queen of Spain has ratified the convention for the payment of the claims of our citizens since 1819.

The first instalment due under the convention of indemnity with the king of the two Sicilies, has been duly received, and an offer been made to extinguish the whole by a prompt payment—an offer I did not consider myself authorized to accept, as the indemnification provided is the ex-

# SUPPLEMENT

## TO THE

# CANTON REGISTER.

### CANTON, TUESDAY, MAY 12TH, 1835.

adjustment of our claims, and the anxiety displayed to fulfil at once the stipulations made for the payment of them, are highly honorable to the government of the two Sicilies.—When it is recollected that they were the result of the injustice of an intrusive power, temporarily dominant in its territory, a repugnance to acknowledge and to pay which would have been neither unnatural nor unexpected, the circumstances cannot fail to exalt its character for justice and good faith in the eyes of all nations.

The treaty of amity and commerce between the United States and Belgium, brought to your notice in my last annual message, as sanctioned by the senate, but the ratifications of which had not been exchanged, owing to a delay in its reception at Brussels, and a subsequent absence of the Belgian minister of foreign affairs, has been, after mature deliberation, finally disavowed by that government as inconsistent with the powers and instructions given to the minister who negotiated it. This disavowal was entirely unexpected, as the liberal principles embodied in the convention, and which form the groundwork of the objections to it, were perfectly satisfactory to the Belgian representative, and were supposed to be not only within the powers granted, but expressly conformable to the instructions given to him. An offer, not yet accepted, has been made by Belgium to renew negotiations for a treaty less liberal in its provisions, on questions of general maritime law.

It becomes my unpleasant duty to inform you, that this pacific and highly gratifying picture of our foreign relations, does not include those with France at this time.

The history of the accumulated and unprovoked aggressions upon our commerce, committed by authority of the existing government of France between the years 1800 and 1817, has been rendered too painfully familiar to Americans to make its repetition either necessary or desirable. It will be sufficient here to remark, that there has, for many years, been scarcely a single administration of the French government by whom the justice and legality of the claims of our citizens to indemnity, were not to a very considerable extent, admitted: And yet near a quarter of a century has been wasted in ineffectual negotiations to secure it.

The executive branch of this government has, as matters stand, exhausted all the authority upon the subject with which it is invested, and which it had any reason to believe could be beneficially employed.

The idea of acquiescing in the refusal of the French government to execute the treaty will not, I am confident, be for a moment entertained by any branch of this government, and further negotiation is equally out of the question.

Our institutions are essentially pacific. Peace and friendly intercourse with all nations, are as much the desire of our government as they are the interests of the people. But these objects are not to be permanently secured, by surrendering the right of our citizens, or permitting solemn treaties for their indemnity in cases of flagrant wrong, to be abrogated or set aside.

It is undoubtedly in the power of congress seriously to affect the agricultural and manufacturing interests of France, by the passage of laws relating to her trade with the United States. Her products, manufactures, and tonnage, may be subjected to heavy duties in our ports, or all commercial intercourse with her may be suspended. But there are powerful, and, to my mind, conclusive objections to this mode of proceeding. We cannot embarrass or cut off the trade of France, without, at the same time, in some degree, embarrassing or cutting off our own trade. The injury of such a warfare must fall, though unequally, upon our own citizens, and could not but impair the means of the government, and weaken that united sentiment in support of the rights and honor of the nation which must now pervade every bosom.

Nor is it impossible that such a course of legislation would introduce once more into our national councils, those disturbing questions in relation to the tariff of duties which have been so recently put to rest. Besides, every measure adopted by the government of the United States with a view of injuring France, the clear perception of right which will induce our own people, and the rulers and people of all other nations, even of France herself, to pronounce our quarrel just, will be obscured, and the support rendered to us in a final resort to more decisive measures, will be more limited and equivocal. There is but one point in the controversy, and upon that the whole civilized world must pronounce France to be in the wrong. We insist that she shall pay us a sum of money, which she has acknowledged to be due; and of the justice of this demand, there can be but one opinion among mankind. True policy would seem to dictate that the questions at issue should be kept thus disencumbered, and that not the slightest pretence should be given to France to persist in her refusal to make payment, by any act on our part affecting the interests of her people. The question should be left as it is now, in such an attitude that when France fulfills her treaty stipulations, all controversy will be at an end.

It is my conviction, that the United States ought to insist on a prompt execution of the treaty, and in case it be refused, or longer delayed, take redress into their own hands. After the delay on the part of France of a quarter of a century in acknowledging these claims by treaty, it is not to be tolerated that another quarter of a century is to be wasted in negotiating about the payment. The laws of nations provide a remedy for such occasions. It is a well settled principle of the international code, that where one nation owes another a liquidate debt, which it refuses or neglects to pay, the aggrieved party may seize on the property belonging to the other, its citizens or subjects, sufficient to pay the debt,

without giving just cause of war. This remedy has been repeatedly resorted to, and recently by France herself, towards Portugal, under circumstances less questionable.

The time at which resort should be had to this, or any other mode of redress, is a point to be decided by Congress. If an appropriation shall not be made by the French chambers at their next Session, it may justly be concluded that the government of France has finally determined to disregard its own solemn undertaking, and refuses to pay an acknowledged debt. In that event, every day's delay on our part will be a stain upon our national honor, as well as a denial of justice to our injured citizens. Prompt measures, when the refusal of France shall be complete, will not only be most honorable and just, but will have the best effect upon our national character.

Since France, in violation of the pledges given through her minister here, has delayed her final action so long that her decision will not probably be known in time to be communicated to this Congress, I recommend that a law be passed, authorizing reprisals upon French property in case provisions shall not be made for the payment of the debt, at the approaching session of the French chambers. Such a measure ought not to be considered by France as a menace. Her pride and power are too well known to expect any thing from her fears, and preclude the necessity of a declaration that nothing partaking of the character of intimidation is intended by us. She ought to look upon it as the evidence only of an inflexible determination on the part of the United States, to insist on their rights. That government, by doing only what it has itself acknowledged to be just, will be able to spare the United States the necessity of taking redress in their own hands, and save the property of French citizens from that seizure and sequestration which American citizens so long endured without retaliation or redress. If she should continue to refuse that act of acknowledged justice, and, in violation of the law of nations, make reprisals on our part the occasion of hostilities against the United States, she would but add violence to injustice, and could not fail to expose herself to the just censure of civilized nations, and the retributive judgments of Heaven.

Collision with France is the more to be regretted on account of the position she occupies in Europe in relation to liberal institutions. But in maintaining our national rights and honor, all governments are alike to us. If by collision with France, in a case where she is clearly in the wrong, the march of liberal principles shall be impeded, the responsibility for that result, as well as every other, will rest on her own head.

Having submitted these considerations, it belongs to Congress to decide, whether, after what has taken place, it will still await the further action of the French Chambers, or now adopt such provisional measures as it may deem necessary and best adapted to protect the rights and maintain the honor of the country.

### METEOROLOGICAL DIARY FOR APRIL.

THERM. BAR.

| night. |       | noon. | WINDS:                                             |  |
|--------|-------|-------|----------------------------------------------------|--|
| 1      | 60 60 | 30:25 | NaNNW.cldy, 1st pt.lt.br.aSE.mid.&lat.fr.br.       |  |
| 2      | 50 68 | 30:30 | N a NNE. fine weather, mod. breeze.                |  |
| 3      | 54 71 | 30:30 | N a NNE.—do.—do.                                   |  |
| 4      | 56 73 | 30:30 | S a SE.—do.—light breeze.                          |  |
| 5      | 60 76 | 30:30 | S.—do.—do.                                         |  |
| 6      | 62 77 | 30:20 | S a N.—do.—do. variable                            |  |
| 7      | 64 80 | 30:10 | SE a N.—do.—do.                                    |  |
| 8      | 64 83 | 20:90 | SE. a NE.—do.—sultry.—do.                          |  |
| 9      | 66 85 | 29:85 | E a SE.—do.—do.                                    |  |
| 10     | 68 88 | 29:95 | SE. a E.—do.—do.                                   |  |
| 11     | 69 80 | 30:10 | S a SE.cldy, at times a fresh br. lat. light rain  |  |
| 12     | 69 80 | 30:05 | SE. fine weather, mod. breeze.                     |  |
| 13     | 67 80 | 30:00 | S a SW.—do.—do.                                    |  |
| 14     | 70 75 | 30:00 | N a SE. cldy, lt. rn. 1st & mid. mod. lat. fr. br. |  |
| 15     | 65 70 | 30:20 | NaE. cldy, rn. in 1st part, mostly fr. br.         |  |
| 16     | 66 74 | 30:15 | SE. cloudy most part, mod. breeze.                 |  |
| 17     | 64 72 | 30:10 | N a SE. do. with light rain at times, do.          |  |
| 18     | 65 74 | 30:10 | SE.—do.—do.—throughout                             |  |
| 19     | 67 74 | 30:10 | S a SW. do. with light rain at times, light br.    |  |
| 20     | 66 76 | 30:10 | N a SE.—do.—do.—vble                               |  |
| 21     | 68 82 | 30:05 | SE. fine weather, light breeze.                    |  |
| 22     | 68 80 | 30:00 | S a SE.—do. mod. breeze.                           |  |
| 23     | 71 84 | 29:90 | SE.—do.—do.                                        |  |
| 24     | 72 85 | 29:90 | SE.—do. latterly a fresh br.                       |  |
| 25     | 72 80 | 30:05 | SE a E.—do. fresh breeze.                          |  |
| 26     | 72 81 | 30:05 | SEaE. light rain 1st part, lat. cloudy, mod. br.   |  |
| 27     | 74 83 | 30:00 | SE a E. fine weather                               |  |
| 28     | 73 86 | 29:90 | SE a S. fine weather, moderate breeze:             |  |
| 29     | 74 89 | 29:85 | N.—do.—at times a fresh breeze.                    |  |
| 30     | 72 88 | 29:90 | N.—do.—moderate breeze.                            |  |

Rec<sup>d</sup> May 25

St Vail

Not answered

Powdermill May 17<sup>th</sup> 1835

Sir

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter under date of the 25<sup>th</sup> March 1835. inclosing forms for returns of Imports & Exports & Consular fees - agreeable to your directions. These forms will be adopted in lieu of the former ones.

I have the honour to be

with great Respect

Your Ob<sup>d</sup> Servant

J. J. Snow

Wm<sup>o</sup> John Forsyth

Secretary of State



*See the inside*

# THE CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

**VOL. 8. TUESDAY, MAY 19TH, 1835. NO. 20. PRICE 50 CENTS.**

## FOR LIVERPOOL.

**T**HE Brigantine FRANK, Captain E. Seagrigh; to sail on or before the 15th of May, from Whampoa. For freight apply to  
THOMAS DENT & Co.

Canton, 27th April, 1835.

**FOR SALE AT THE CANTON REGISTER OFFICE.** Price \$1  
**NOTICES** on the BRITISH TRADE to the PORT of CANTON, &c.  
by JOHN SHARP.  
London: Smith, Elder & Co. 65, Cornhill. March, 1830.

## CANTON REGISTER FOR 1834.

**FOR SALE**, a few sets, bound, at half the subscription price; \$ 6.

## TENTH CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.

**P**ARTIES intending to apply for Insurance are requested to give previous notice, in order that the vessels in which they propose to ship may be duly surveyed, (free of expense to the assured,) before commencing to receive cargo.  
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. General Agents.

## DECIMA COMPANHIA DE SEGURO DE CANTAO.

**A**Spectas que pertenderem fazer applicacoes para Seguro nesta officina sao prevenidas para darem previa noticia a fim de que os Navios sobre os quaes forem oferecidos os riscos pucno ser devidamente examinados antes da comecarem a receber carga.  
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. General Agents

## AVISO AL COMERCIO

**E**XPERIMENTADA LA CONVENIENCIA DE EXPORTAR el Abaca en rama bien prensada, para proporcionarlo a mucho menos costo que hasta aqui; se avisa al comercio, que en los camarines de D. Agustin Scarella, situados a la orilla de este Rio, y frente a la nueva Aduana, se prensa abaca por 4½ rs. fardo de 2 picos, que miden menos de 10. pies cubicos, bien acondicionados y escuadrados—La localidad de los mismos camarines, proporciona en todo tiempo la introduccion y extraccion de dicho articulo, pudiendo prenzarse en allos, de 140. a 150. fardos diariamente.  
Manila 28: de Febrero de 1835. Agustin Scarella.

**D**ON AGUSTIN SCARELLA, of Manila, announces to the Commercial public, that at his Godowns situated on the bank of the River, and immediately in front of the new Custom house at Manila, Raw Hemp is scrowed at the rate of 4½ Reals per Bale of 2 peculs, to measure 10 cubic feet, well conditioned and squared. The locality of the godowns affords the utmost facility for the shipment of the Hemp; and from 140 to 150 bales may be scrowed daily.  
Manila, 28th February, 1835.

## BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF CANTON.

**A**T a General Meeting of the British Chamber of Commerce held on the 13th day of January 1835, it was resolved;

1. That until further notice any British merchant of Canton may become a member of the chamber, by stating to the Secretary his wish to that effect, and paying the established fees.

2. That, in order to afford the utmost facility for the adoption of such improvements as experience may suggest, the regulations now existing be declared probationary, and that they may be altered by a majority at any special meeting convened for the purpose, after seven days notice and specification of the object in view.

By order of the committee,  
British Chamber of Commerce  
Canton, 13th January, 1835. W. SPROTT BOYD, Secretary.

## AT LINTIN FOR SALE.

**R**OD Iron assorted. Chain Cables ½ Inch to 1½ Inch. Anchors, 1½ pwt. to 17 cwt. Rose nails of all sizes. Iron spikes, 2 to 4 Inches. Cordage, assorted, 1½ to 6½ Inches. Sheathing Copper, 18 to 26 ounces. Sheathing nails, 1½ to 1½ Inches. Canvas, Nos. 1 to 7. Boat guns. Apply to CAPTAIN PARRY SHIP "HERCULES," or to  
Canton, 16th January, 1835. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

## FOR SALE.

**B**LANK ENGRAVED BILLS OF EXCHANGE, at 63 per 100.  
Apply at the CANTON REGISTER OFFICE, 4 DANISH HONG; or at 25 Cents per set, apply to R. EDWARDS & Co.

## NOTICE.

## INDEMNITY INSURANCE OFFICE OF CALCUTTA.

**R**ISKS for all parts of the world will be taken by  
JAMES GREGSON & Co. Agents for the Office in China,  
Payable in case of loss by  
Messrs. GREGSON, MELVILLE & KNIGHT, Agents in London  
do. do. Messrs. GILMORE & Co. in Calcutta

## NOTICE.

**T**HE Author of the "Historical Sketch of the Foreign Trade of China," &c. in China, begs leave to inform the gentlemen who may be interested with their subscriptions, that the price of the book (consisting of from 570 to 400 pages, in full size Octavo) will be the dollar, payable on delivery. The editor of the Canton Register will be so good as to receive the subscription list at the end of this year, and to distribute the work when completed. The subscribers will be informed in the Canton Register and the Chronica de Macao, when the book is ready for delivery.  
ANDREW LUNGSTEDT.

## OFFICIAL NOTICE.

**C**onsiderable inconvenience and public expense having been incurred, by reason of the improper conduct of certain masters of British merchant vessels in wilfully leaving behind in this place, men belonging to the said vessels, NOTICE is hereby given, that this practice is contrary to Law, and that the offence may be prosecuted by indictment or information at the Suit of His Majesty's Attorney General in the court of King's Bench at Westminster, as if it had been committed at Westminster in the county of Middlesex, and it is now declared, that the Superintendents will take measures to institute proceedings against any master or masters of British merchant vessel found offending herein in future.

By order of the Superintendents,  
A. R. JOHNSTON. Secretary.

## NOTICE.

**T**HE Business heretofore carried on at Canton, Lintin, and Macao, by Richard Markwick and Co. will from this date be conducted by Richard Markwick, Robert Edwards, Henry Skinner, & Charles Markwick, who have entered into co-partnership for that purpose, under the firm of Canton, 7th May, 1835. MARKWICK, EDWARDS & Co.

## SURVEYOR FOR LLOYD'S.

**H**AVING appointed Mr. WILLIAM MACKENZIE, (late commander of the ship Hornajee Bomanjee) as Surveyor of shipping on our behalf, public notice thereof is hereby given for the information of parties requiring the services of such an officer; settling with him for the same.

JOHN TEMPLETON & Co. Agents for Lloyd's.

## STATEMENT OF THE BRITISH TRADE.

**F**OR the year ending March, 1834. Price 25 cents. Apply at the Canton Register office, No. 4 Danish Hong.

## COMPANION TO THE KALENDAR FOR 1832.

**A** gentleman wishes to obtain half a dozen copies of this work; and, it being out of print, will be glad to purchase them, if in good condition, at double the original price. Apply at the office of the Canton Register.

## ANGLO CHINESE KALENDAR FOR 1835.

**S**OLD at the Canton Register office, No. 4 Danish Hong. Price 50 Cents.

**F**OR SALE, two Factories; for particulars apply to R. EDWARDS.  
Canton, 11th December, 1834. 3 American Hong.

## NOTICE.

**T**HE "Union Insurance Society of Canton" established on the 1st January, 1835, for Marine Insurance, is now in action.  
Canton 19th. January, 1835. THOMAS DENT & Co. Secretaries.

## PASSAGE BOATS between CANTON and MACAO.

**T**HE PROPRIETORS OF THE MACAO PASSAGE BOATS, beg leave to acquaint the Public, that from and after the 16th instant, their boats will start to and from Macao, on regular days (wind and weather permitting.)

## Days of Starting from Macao for Canton.

|                                         |                        |
|-----------------------------------------|------------------------|
| Mondays.....                            | Union.                 |
| Wednesdays.....                         | Sylph.                 |
| Fridays.....                            | St George.—via Lintin, |
| Days of Starting from Canton for Macao. |                        |
| Tuesdays.....                           | St George. via Lintin. |
| Thursdays.....                          | Union.                 |
| Saturdays.....                          | Sylph.                 |

## FARES: \$ 15 each passenger; payable at Macao.

Passengers are hereby respectfully informed, that, in accordance with the Macao Government regulations against—Goods—Species—or LUGGAGE being landed at the Praya Grande, no baggage, beyond what is necessary for the trip, will be received on board these boats.

Passengers not complying with the above named regulations, will become answerable to the said Government.

## N. B. Applications to be made,

In Canton—to ROBERT EDWARD.  
Canton 4th March 1835. In Macao—to HENRY SKINNER.

## NOTICE.

**S**UBSCRIPTION to the Canton Register and General Price Current.

|     |                  |          |                    |
|-----|------------------|----------|--------------------|
| Do. | 6 mo.            | 10 }     | payable quarterly. |
| Do. | 3 mo.            | 8 }      | do. in advance.    |
| Do. | to the Register, | annum 12 | do. quarterly.     |
| Do. | 6 mo.            | 8 }      | do. in advance.    |
| Do. | 3 mo.            | 6 }      | do. in advance.    |

Do. to the Canton General Price Current per ann. 9 5.

Subscribers taking 25 copies of the Price Current will be charged for their Extra numbers 10 cents, other subscribers 15 cents, each number.

**C**HARGES for advertising in the Canton Register and Canton General Price Current.

|                                                           |     |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Vessels for freight &c.                                   | \$5 |
| Advertisement, not exceeding seven lines, each insertion, | 1   |
| do. Continued for 3 months,                               | 6   |

Macao, 16th May, 1834.

Sir,  
I am desired by the Superintendents to acquaint you, for the information of the Chamber of Commerce, that they have received directions from Viscount Palmerston to grant to the Shippers of Tea at Canton, certificates, stating the denomination of the different sorts of Tea shipped by them. It is to be observed, however, that such certificates are only intended to be received as evidence at the Custom House in England, and will not be considered as conclusive with regard to the quality of the Tea.

The Superintendents request that this letter may be published in the Canton Register for general information.

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your most Obedient Servant,

EDWARD ELSLIE,  
Acting Secretary.

To, William Sprott Boyd, Esq. &c. &c. &c. Canton.

The above having been submitted to the Committee is published in conformity with the request contained in it. By order of the Committee.

WM. SPROTT BOYD,

British Chamber of Commerce, }  
Canton, 18th May, 1835.

Secretary.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

## CANTON.

Arrived the British bark *UNIVERSE*, Brock, from London via Batavia. Her dates are not so late as those brought by the American vessel *REGULUS*, a fortnight ago. There are various rumours afloat respecting the change of ministry, but we believe no one is in possession of authentic information on the subject. It is said Mr. Charles Grant is to be raised to the peerage as baron Glenelg, prior to being appointed governor-general of British India.

The *FORTH*, Robinson, and *EMILY JANE*, Boothby, have arrived, from Calcutta; and we have heard the *QUEBEC TRADER* is also in, but we have not received any report.

By these opportunities we have received the *Half Weekly Calcutta Courier* of the 4th and 11th of March. Rumours of insurrection in Chinese Tartary had reached India; they are probably connected with the disturbances in the province of *Sze-chuen*, noticed in the *Canton Register* of the 7th of April.

Rain is again much wanted; for the quantity that fell a few days ago is not sufficient for the purposes of agriculture. It is said there have been heavy rains in the neighbouring province of *Kwang-se*; which is partly confirmed by the late high tides.

## THE PROVINCIAL CITY.

The following is a translation of a native's account of a successful swindling transaction.

In *Oar* street, near the gate of great tranquillity, is the *Bird's-nest* shop *Ke-ke*, which has a thriving trade, and a *Hing-kea*, or fellow craftsman, brought a customer. It is a rule of the trade that when a *Hing-kea* introduces a buyer, he is rewarded with a gratuity of \$2 per catty on the Bird's nests sold. This gratuity is called *Yung-yin*, *By-money*. About ten days ago a *Hing-kea*, wanting some *By-money*, brought a *beyond-the-river* customer (a native of the provinces to the northward of the *Yang-tsze-keang*) to *Ke-ke* shop to buy goods. He selected the very best, and being informed of the price, he ordered home some catties, requesting the shopman to accompany him to his lodgings to receive the money; there they both went, and the birds nests were delivered. He then falsely said; "My steward, who has charge of my money, has gone out and not returned; you can return here tomorrow and receive it. Decidedly, there is no deception." *Ke-ke*'s partner believed him; and seeing his dwelling, thought there was no reason to doubt, took leave and went back to his shop.

The next day he returned for his money, but the man was not to be seen. He immediately sought for the *Hing-kea* who had introduced him, accused him of being an accomplice in the fraud, and, therefore, he must certainly take him before the magistrates to be examined. The *Hing-kea*, fearing that he should be implicated, forthwith hastily began searching for the swindler. Fortunately, the concurrence of circumstances was extremely *a-propos*, for he directly met him on the road; he immediately seized, took him to *Ke-ke* and there left him. It was night and he could not be taken before a magistrate, and they were afraid of keeping him in the shop. There was no other way but to

order a man to accompany him back to his lodging, guard him till next day, and then manage. They did not take into their account that the man left in charge might be careless. The swindler escaped through a window in the night time. Thus cheating the man out of more than 100 Taels worth of Bird's nests. Truly, he must be very sorry, thus to lose both money and man. These swindlers are called "*Naked-sticks*."

An apothecary was also victimized the other day by one of these "*Naked-sticks*," who defrauded him of several pieces of deer's horns (used as a restorative by the Chinese), to an amount exceeding 100 dollars.

The fellow has not been seized; and the apothecary is deterred from applying to the magistrates by fear of the expenses.

## MANILA.

Letters from Manila contain the intelligence of the death of general Torres, the new governor of the Philippine islands. He died on the 22nd of April.

In the *Canton Register* of the 31st of March we published a translation of General Torres' address to the people under his government.

The accession of such a man to power was a cause of congratulation to all the friends of just government, and his presence in Manila was hailed with joy both by natives and foreigners. He commenced his career with the most promising aspects, his actions were consonant to his professions of liberal and just sentiments; and both evinced his sincere intentions to promote the welfare of the people committed to his charge; and to increase the prosperity of the islands which he governed. His liberal views of commerce, and the encouragement he bestowed on all engaged in its pursuit, were honorable to his judgment and disposition; and we are happy to announce that the esteem in which he was held by the inhabitants of Manila has been manifested by a subscription for his family, who are left in narrow circumstances. His death is generally considered as a public calamity, although his successor, the *Teniente Rey*, who holds the government until orders arrive from Spain, is described as possessing excellent intentions, and enjoying the fullest confidence of the inhabitants of Manila; and there is no doubt entertained that he will follow the same course of policy as his lamented predecessor.

The latest news from Spain is favorable to Don Carlos, who is said to be gaining strength. This may increase the difficulties of the *Teniente Rey*, in governing a colony disturbed by conflicting opinions and cherishing different hopes.

Dear Mr. Editor,

Lintin, 15th May.

It may consist with your particular knowledge that two gentlemen, returning from the opium sale this day, though not drowned, were well-ducked and frightened; it is certain their safety for a short period was a matter of doubt.

I call your attention to this event for the purpose of pointing out the unfitness of those Roads as a safe or convenient station for transhipment of articles of value, such as boxes of dollars or chests of opium, in a tideway of six knots.

This is submitted to, having *Hong-kong* on one side and *Cum-sing-moon* on the other, both perfect harbours. Why Mr. Editor!—Why!—Because the merit of a proposed measure is not considered here, but who proposes it!—And then a party-war begins, to endeavour to prove that two and two make five.

Your's, A SUFFERER.

We certainly saw the narrow escape of two gentlemen from a watery grave in the afternoon of Friday last. Owing to the bungling and inattention to orders of the lascar bowman of a boat, full of passengers, leaving the *Sette de Março*, she was placed nearly athwart hawse of a much heavier boat, made fast by a long painter to the larboard guesswarp boom. The tide was running at the rate of at least six miles an hour. As the fore part of the keel of the heavy boat passed over the larboard quarter and stern of the other, two of the passengers, while holding on, one on each bow, lost their footing in their own boat, and were carried away hanging on to the other, which fortunately canted off and righted. They were immediately relieved from their perilous situation; one of them, however received some severe bruises on his left leg, which had been jammed between the boats when in contact. Had

they lost their hold, it is extremely doubtful if they would have been saved, the tide was so strong.

We think, with our correspondent, that a safer and more commodious rendezvous than Lintin could be found for the ships.

This is an affair which so nearly concerns the interest of the insurance offices, that we cannot but suppose attention will be immediately paid to it; for we hope party-feeling is on the wane in Canton; and trust that it never attained to that degree as to wantonly disregard propositions which involved the safety of human life and property. Lintin can scarcely be considered as a very safe roadstead; and the transshipment of goods must, occasionally, not only be liable to long delays in blowing weather and strong tides, but even be attended with some danger, and extreme labour. We are not prepared to point out the precise spot which should be the *dépôt* for foreign goods; but, as the *outside* trade is more likely to encrease than diminish, it seems proper for the interests and credit of the foreign mercantile community in China to bestow some pains in selecting the least objectionable anchorage for the shipping entrusted to their management.

#### AMERICA. PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

(Delivered to both Houses of Congress Dec. 2, 1834.)

(Abridged from the Philadelphia Commercial Herald, Dec. 3rd, 1834.)

We continue the abridgment of this document, from our last number.

After explaining the state of the finances, and showing that after discharging all current appropriations, and the last item of the public debt (which was done on the 1st of January, 1835), an effective balance would remain in the treasury of 440,000 dollars. "That such"—the President proceeds to say,

That such should be the aspect of our finances, is highly flattering to the industry and enterprise of our population, and auspicious of the wealth and prosperity which await the future cultivation of their growing resources. It is not deemed prudent, however, to recommend any change for the present in our impost rates, the effect of the gradual reduction now in progress in many of them, not being sufficiently tested to guide us in determining the precise amount of revenue which they will produce.

Free from public debt, at peace with all the world, and with no complicated interests to consult in our intercourse with foreign powers, the present may be hailed as that epoch in our history the most favorable for the settlement of those principles in our domestic policy, which shall be best calculated to give stability to our republic, and secure the blessings of freedom to our citizens. Among these principles, from our past experience it cannot be doubted, that simplicity in the character of the Federal government, and a rigid economy in its administration, should be regarded as fundamental and sacred. All must be sensible that the existence of the public debt, by rendering taxation necessary for its extinguishment, has increased the difficulties which are inseparable from every exercise of the taxing power, and that it was, in this respect, a remote agent in producing those disturbing questions which grew out of the discussions relating to the tariff. If such has been the tendency of a debt incurred in the acquisition and maintenance of our national rights and liberties, the obligations of which all portions of the Union cheerfully acknowledged, it must be obvious, that whatever is calculated to increase the burdens of government without necessity, must be fatal to all our hopes of preserving its true character. While we are felicitating ourselves, therefore, upon the extinguishment of the national debt, and the prosperous state of our finances, let us not be tempted to depart from those sound maxims of public policy, which enjoin a just adaptation of the revenue to the expenditures that are consistent with a rigid economy, and an entire abstinence from all topics of legislation that are not clearly within the constitutional powers of the government, and suggested by the wants of the country.—Properly regarded, under such a policy, every diminution of the public burdens arising from taxation, gives to individual enterprise increased power, and furnishes to all the members of our happy confederacy, new motives for patriotic affection and support. But above all, its most important effect will be found in its influence upon the character of the government, by confining its action to those objects which will be sure to secure to it the attachment and support of our fellow-citizens.

The views taken by the President of the U. S. as to the baneful effects of corporations in a free country, is of peculiar interest at the present time, when an enquiry is being carried into the corporations of the U. K. We can easily conceive that the President is of the same opinion as the lord Chancellor Thurlow as to the nature of corporations; "That they have neither bodies to be kicked nor souls to be damned." It is clear that all power given to chartered companies is diverted from the legitimate possessor; namely: the government; and the very existence of privileged corporations is incompatible with equality of rights. Moreover, they soon become so powerful as to defy the government; and, what is worse, they are perpetuated: death relieves society from an individual extortioner, but corporations are immortal.

Circumstances make it my duty to call the attention of Congress to the bank of the United States.—Created for the convenience of the government,

that institution has become the scourge of the People.—Its interference to postpone the payment of a portion of the national debt, that it might retain the public money appropriated for that purpose, to strengthen it in a political contest—the extraordinary extension and contraction of its accommodations to the community—its corrupt and partisan loans—its exclusion of the public directors from a knowledge of its most important proceedings—the unlimited authority conferred on the president to expend its funds in hiring writers, and procuring the execution of printing, and the use made of that authority—the retention of the pension money and books after the selection of new agents—the groundless claim to heavy damages, in consequence of the protest of the bill drawn on the French government, have, through various channels, been laid before congress. Immediately after the close of the last session, the bank, through its president, announced its ability and readiness to abandon the system of unparalleled curtailment, and the interruption of domestic exchanges; which it had practised upon from the 1st of August 1833 to the 30th of June 1834, and to extend its accommodations to the community. The grounds assumed in this announcement, amounted to an acknowledgment that the curtailment, in the extent to which it had been carried, was not necessary to the safety of the bank, and had been persisted in merely to induce Congress to grant the prayer of the bank in its memorial relative to the removal of the deposits, and to give it a new charter. They were substantially a confession that all the real distresses which individuals and the country had endured for the preceding six or eight months, had been needlessly produced by it, with the view of affecting, through the sufferings of the people, the legislative action of Congress. It is a subject of congratulation that Congress and the country had the virtue and firmness to bear the infliction; that the energies of our people soon found relief from this wanton tyranny, in vast importations of the precious metals from almost every part of the world; and that at the close of this tremendous effort to control our government, the bank found itself powerless, and no longer able to loan out its surplus means. The community had learned to manage its affairs without its assistance, and trade had already found new auxiliaries; so that on the first of October last, the extraordinary spectacle was presented of a national bank, more than one half of whose capital was either lying unproductive in its vaults, or in the hands of foreign bankers.

To the needless distresses brought on the country during the last session of Congress, has since been added the open seizure of the dividends on the public stock, to the amount of one hundred and seventy thousand and forty-one dollars, under pretence of paying damages, cost, and interest, upon the protested French bill. This sum constituted a portion of the estimated revenues for the year 1834, upon which the appropriations made by congress were based. It would as soon have been expected that our collectors would seize on the customs, or the receivers of our land offices on the moneys arising from the sale of public lands, under pretences of claims against the United States, as that the Bank would have retained the dividends. Indeed, if the principle be established that any one who chooses to set up a claim against the United States, may, without authority of law, seize on the public property or money, wherever he can find it, to pay the claim, there will remain no assurance that our revenue will reach the treasury, or that it will be applied after the appropriation to the purposes designated in the law. The paymasters of our army, and the pursers of our navy, may, under like pretences, apply to their own use moneys appropriated to set in motion the public force, and in time of war leave the country without defence. This measure resorted to by the bank is disorganizing and revolutionary, and if generally resorted to by private citizens in like cases, would fill the land with anarchy and violence.

It is a constitutional provision, that "no money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law." The palpable object of this provision is to prevent the expenditure of the public money, for any purpose whatsoever, which shall not have been first approved by the Representatives of the People and the States in Congress assembled. It vests the power of declaring for what purposes the public money shall be expended, in the Legislative Department of the Government, to the exclusion of the Executive and Judicial, and it is not within the constitutional authority of either of those Departments, to pay it away without law, or to sanction its payment. According to the plain constitutional provision the claim of the Bank can never be paid without an appropriation by act of Congress. But the Bank has never asked for an appropriation. It attempts to defeat the provision of the constitution, and obtain payment without an act of Congress. Instead of awaiting an appropriation passed by both Houses, and approved by the President, it makes an appropriation for itself, and invites an appeal to the Judiciary to sanction it. That the money had not technically been paid into the Treasury, does not affect the principle intended to be established by the constitution. The Executive and Judiciary have as little right to appropriate and expend the public money without authority of law, before it is placed to the credit of the Treasurer, as to take it from the Treasury. In the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury, and in his correspondence with the President of the Bank, and the opinions of the Attorney General accompanying it, you will find a further examination of the claims of the Bank, and the course it has pursued.

It seems due to the safety of the public funds remaining in that Bank, and to the honor of the American people, that measures be taken to separate the government entirely from an institution so mischievous to the public prosperity, and so regardless of the constitution and laws. By transferring the public deposits, by appointing other pension agents, as far as it had the power, by ordering the discontinuance of the receipt of bank checks in payment of the public dues after the first day of January next, the executive has exerted all its lawful authority to sever the connexion between the government and this faithless corporation.

The high-handed career of this institution imposes upon the constitutional functionaries of this government, duties of the gravest and most imperative character—duties which they cannot avoid, and from which I trust there will be no inclination on the part of any of them to shrink. My own sense of them is most clear, as is also my readiness to discharge those which may rightfully fall on me. To continue any business relations with the bank of the United States that may be avoided without a violation of the national faith, after that institution has set at open defiance the conceded right of the government to examine its affairs; after it has done all in its power to deride the public authority in other respects, and to bring it into disrepute at home and abroad; after it has attempted to defeat the clearly expressed will of the people by turning against them the immense power intrusted to its hands, and by involving a country otherwise peaceful, flourishing, and happy, in dissension, embarrassment, and distress—would make the nation itself a party to the degradation so sedulously prepared for its public agents—and do much to destroy the confidence of mankind in

## THE CANTON REGISTER.

popular governments, and to bring into contempt their authority and efficiency. In guarding against an evil of such magnitude, considerations of temporary convenience should be thrown out of the question, and we should be influenced, by such motives only as look to the honor and preservation of the republican system. Deeply and solemnly impressed with the justice of these views, I feel it to be my duty to recommend to you, that a law be passed authorising the sale of the public stock; that the provision of the charter requiring the receipt of notes of the bank in accordance with the power reserved to congress in the 11th section of the charter, be suspended until the bank pays to the treasury the dividends withheld; and that all laws connecting the government or its officers with the bank, directly, or indirectly, be repealed; and that the institution be left hereafter to its own resources and means.

Events have satisfied my mind, and I think the minds of the American people, that the mischiefs and dangers which flow from a national bank far overbalance all its advantages. The bold effort the present bank has made to control the government, the distresses it has wantonly produced, the violence of which it has been the occasion in one of our cities famed for its observance of law and order, are but premonitions of the fate which awaits the American people should they be deluded into a perpetuation of this institution, or the establishment of another like it. It is fervently hoped, that thus admonished, those who have heretofore favored the establishment of a substitute for the present bank, will be induced to abandon it, as it is evidently better to incur any inconvenience that may be reasonably expected, than to concentrate the whole moneyed power of the republic in any form whatsoever, or under any restrictions.

Happily it is already illustrated that the agency of such an institution is not necessary to the fiscal operations of the government. The state banks are found fully adequate to the performance of all services which were required by the bank of the United States, quite as promptly, and with the same cheapness. They have maintained themselves, and discharged all these duties, while the bank of the United States was still powerful, and in the field as an open enemy; and it is not possible to conceive that they will find greater difficulties in their operations, when that enemy shall cease to exist.

The attention of Congress is earnestly invited to the regulation of the deposits in the State banks, by law. Although the power now exercised by the executive department in this behalf, is only such as was uniformly exerted through every Administration from the origin of the government up to the establishment of the present bank, yet, it is one which is susceptible of regulation by law, and, therefore, ought so to be regulated. The power of Congress to direct in what place the treasurer shall keep the moneys in the treasury, and to impose restrictions upon the executive authority, in relation to their custody and removal, is unlimited, and its exercise will rather be courted than discouraged by those public officers and agents on whom rests the responsibility for their safety. It is desirable that as little power as possible should be left to the president or secretary of the treasury over those institutions—which, being thus freed from executive influence, and without a common head to direct their operations, would have neither the temptation nor the ability to interfere in the political conflicts of the country. Not deriving their charters from the national authorities, they would never have those inducements to meddle in general elections, which have led the bank of the United States to agitate and convulse the country for upwards of two years.

The power of the executive government of the U. S. to devote the public moneys to effect internal improvements in the country, is wisely questioned by the President.

Such power would soon mix up the executive government with local feelings and predilections: speedily elevate it into a *patron* and degrade the citizens into *clients*.

Regarding the first bill that had passed the two houses as "the entering wedge of a system, which, however weak "at first might soon become strong enough to rive the "bands of the union asunder"—the President withheld from it the executive approval.

By thus acting solely from his convictions and on his own responsibility, the President has put a final stop to government jobs; elevated the character of Congress and faithfully preserved the constitution of the U. S. in its first simplicity.

We are in no danger from violations of the constitution by which encroachments are made upon the personal rights of the citizen. The sentence of condemnation long since pronounced by the American people upon acts of that character, will, I doubt not, continue to prove as salutary in its effects as it is irreversible in its nature. But against the dangers of unconstitutional acts which, instead of menacing the vengeance of offended authority, proffer local advantages, and bring in their train the patronage of the government, we are, I fear, not so safe. To suppose that because our government has been instituted for the benefit of the people, it must therefore have the power to do whatever may seem to conduce to the public good, is an error, into which even honest minds are too apt to fall. In yielding themselves to this fallacy, they overlook the great considerations in which the federal constitution was founded. They forget that in consequence of the conceded diversities in the interest and condition of the different states, it was foreseen, at the period of its adoption, that although a particular measure of the government might be beneficial and proper in one state, it might be the reverse in another—that it was for this reason the state would not consent to make a grant to the federal government of the general and usual powers of government, but of such only as were specifically enumerated, and the probable effects of which they could, as they thought, safely anticipate; and they forget also the paramount obligation upon all to abide by the compact, then so solemnly, and, as it was hoped, so firmly established.—In addition to the dangers to the constitution springing from the sources I have stated, there has been one which was perhaps greater than all.—I allude to the materials which this subject has afforded for sinister appeals to selfish feelings, and the opinion heretofore so extensively entertained of its adaptation to the purposes of personal ambition. With such stimulants

it is not surprising that the acts and pretensions of the federal government in this behalf should sometimes have been carried to an alarming extent.

**YANKEE NOTIONS.** It is in New England that you find Jonathan at home. In the other States, there is a mixture, greater or less, of foreign population; but in New England the population is homogeneous and native—the emigrant does not settle there—the country is too full of people, while the fertile soil of the west holds out superior attractions to the stranger. It is a lubber land; there is no getting half a dollar a day for sleeping, in Massachusetts or Vermont; the rocky soil and rough climate of this region require thrift and industry in the occupant. In the west, he may scratch the ground, throw in the seed, and leave the rest to nature; but here his toil must never be remitted; and, as valor comes of sherris, so doth prosperity come of industry. The southern planter who visits the east and finds the whole land a garden, wonders why the fat fields and the warm sky of his own region do not produce the same picture, and in his endeavours at an explanation, ascribes it to the tariff—whereas the difference in the two regions arises from the regular and natural operation of things: it is solely the effect of industry.

What is Cape Cod but a heap of sand? yet it maintains thirty thousand people, and there is not a beggar among them. All the tariffs that could be devised never would ruin New England, were they framed *ex proprio motu* of Georgia or South Carolina. While the Yankees are themselves, they will hold their own, let politics twist about as they will. They are like cats; throw them up as you please, they will come down upon their feet. Shut their industry out from one career, and it will force itself into another. Dry up twenty sources of their prosperity, and they will open twenty more.—They have a perseverance that will never languish while any thing remains to be tried; they have a resolution that will try any thing, if need be, and when a Yankee says "I'll try," the thing is done.

Boston is but the fourth city in the Union as to population, yet in many points it may be considered the chief; a metropolis there never will be in the United States—I mean for practical purposes—as London is to Great Britain, or Paris to France,—for Washington will never be a great city. There may be an overgrown population at New York, and there may be a Federal government for ever within the ten miles square, but neither of these, nor any other spot, will ever be able to assume to itself the whole powers of a metropolis. No city will exercise a moral dictation over the rest, or over the country; no city will give the tone in politics, or set the fashions in literature, for the whole Union.

New York and Philadelphia owe their great population to the numbers whom they receive from the other portions of the Union, and the other side of the Atlantic. Boston has grown by internal augmentation only, or accretion from its immediate neighbourhood; in consequence, it exhibits nothing of that shifting and heterogeneous character which marks the great cities of the south. In those cities you find masses of people who know little of each other, diverse in origin, dissimilar in habits, discordant in tastes, difficult to calculate upon, or to combine for any common end; but the Bostonians are as one man—they know each other, understand each other; whatever affects one portion of the community, affects the whole; they have a perfect unity of feeling and stability of character. This has ever been their peculiarity, and to this it is owing that the revolution first exploded in their city. Had Boston been as New York, Faneuil Hall would never have been the cradle of American liberty. Whatever the Bostonians do, they do commonly with great unanimity and effect. To do a thing "in Boston style" is proverbial through-out the country, as signifying a thing done with superior promptness and execution. With sixty odd thousand inhabitants, Boston will raise more money in a given time, for any public purpose, than either New York or Philadelphia, with more than 200,000 each. It is the chief city too, for literature and the fine arts; for your Yankee, with all his thriftness, is a huge buyer of books, and will bid higher for pictures than any body else on the western side of the Atlantic. As New England is to America what Tuscany is to Italy, so may we continue the parallel, and compare Boston to Florence, which cities resemble each other in more points than one. Boston, like Florence, is distinguished for letters and the polite arts, for the talent of its citizens, for their early love of liberty, and for the appearance of the city, the beauty of its situation, the splendour of its edifices, the cleanliness of its streets, and the general appearance of industry, wealth and comfort; while for the orderly character of the population, their sobriety of habits, and the correct tone of moral feeling that prevails among all classes, it may challenge a comparison with any city, large or small, upon the earth. Some well-intentioned but ignorant people, in their zeal to encourage the consumption of cold water, have been in the habit of telling one another that much intemperance has prevailed there; this is a totally wrong impression. I have seen more persons intoxicated at Rome in ten days, than I have seen in Boston for ten years.

Boston, however, is by no means the whole of Yankee-land. Paris, we know, is all France, and London may carry all England with her; so she listed. Not so in America. Brother Jonathan, with all his guesses, is another guess sort of a person: the Yankees of the country cannot be led by those of the capital, except, perhaps, in the fashion of a go-to-meeting coat, or the hue of a riband. There is a watchful jealousy among them, which is forever on the look-out, lest the capital should get an undue ascendancy; no matter what the point in question may be, it would create an alarm among the lowest yeomen of Berkshire and Worcester counties, were it to be noised abroad that Boston had one feather's weight more influence than was allowed her by chapter and section of the constitution. Urban influence can thus get no ascendancy; the city has not, like a great heart, all the life blood of the community at command; the country is all heart. All the great cities were occupied by the enemy during the revolutionary war, yet was not the land conquered,—I should rather say the people were not conquered. "Men," says Sir William Jones, "and not cities, constitute a state."

There does not exist that difference between town and country manners in New-England which you find in most other countries. Education, books, newspapers, and the facilities of communication between all parts, bring the different classes upon a level. The rustic dresses the same as the cit—when he undertakes to be dressed; discusses the same topics of news, and shows the same degree of information on common matters; and as to his speech and behaviour, he must be a rare animal among his neighbours who displays boorish manner, or talks bad English. "The land of steady habits" has sometimes been used as a nickname for the country; but nothing is more applicable. Habits are so stable, and the whole moral frame of society is so well organized among these people, that, were all restraints of law removed, things would go on as usual: they are a law to themselves.



# THE CANTON REGISTER.

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CHARLES GRANT.

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**Abaca** en rama bien prenzada, para proporcionarlo a mucho menos costo que hasta aqui; se avisa al comercio, que en los camarines de D. Agustin Scarella, situados a la orilla de este Rio, y frente a la nueva Aduana, se preña abaca por 4½ rs. fardo de 2 picos, que miden menos de 10. pies cubicos, bien acondicionados y escuadrados—La localidad de los mismos camarines, proporciona en todo tiempo la introduccion y extraccion de dicho articulo, pudiendo prenzarse en ellos, de 140. a 150. fardos diariamente.  
Manila 28: de Febrero de 1835. Agustin Scarella.

**DON AGUSTIN SCARELLA,** of Manila, announces to the Commercial public, that at his Godowns situated on the bank of the River, and immediately in front of the new Custom house at Manila, Raw Hemp is screwed at the rate of 4½ Reals per Bale of 2 peculs, to measure 10 cubic feet, well conditioned and squared. The locality of the godowns affords the utmost facility for the shipment of the Hemp; and from 140 to 150 bales may be screwed daily.

Manila, 28th February, 1835.

**BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF CANTON.**  
**A** T a General Meeting of the British Chamber of Commerce held on the 13th day of January 1835, it was resolved;  
1. That until further notice any British merchant of Canton may become a member of the chamber, by stating to the Secretary his wish to that effect, and paying the established fees.

2. That, in order to afford the utmost facility for the adoption of such improvements as experience may suggest, the regulations now existing be declared probationary, and that they may be altered by a majority at any special meeting convened for the purpose, after seven days notice and specification of the object in view. By order of the committee,  
**British Chamber of Commerce** **W. SPROTT BOYD,**  
Canton, 13th January, 1835. Secretary.

**AT LINTIN FOR SALE.**

**R**OD Iron assorted. Chain Cables ½ Inch to ¼ Inch. Anchors, 1½ cwt. to 17 cwt. Rose nails of all sizes. Iron spikes, 2 to 4 Inches. Cordage, assorted, 1½ to 6½ Inches. Sheathing Copper, 18 to 26 ounces. Sheathing nails, 1½ to 1¼ Inches. Canvas, Nos. 1 to 7. Boat guns. Apply to **CAPTAIN PARRY SHIP "HERCULES,"** or to Canton, 16th January, 1835. **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.**

**FOR SALE.**

**B**LANK ENGRAVED **BILLS OF EXCHANGE,** at \$3 per 100.  
Apply at the **CANTON REGISTER OFFICE,** 4 Danish Hong; or at **R. MARKWICK & Co.**

**NOTICE.**

**R**ISKS for all parts of the world will be taken by **JAMES GODDARD & Co. Agents for the office in China.**  
Payable in case of loss by  
Messrs. GREGSON, MELVILLE & KNIGHT, Agents in London  
do. Messrs. GILMORE & Co. „ in Calcutta

**NOTICE.**

**T**HE Author of the "Historical Sketch of the Portuguese Settlements," &c. in China, begs leave to inform the gentlemen who may honor him with their subscriptions, that the price of the book (consisting of from 370 to 400 pages, in full size Octavo) will be two dollars, payable on delivery. The editor of the Canton Register will be so good as to receive the subscription list at the end of this year, and to distribute the work when completed. The subscribers will be informed, in the Canton Register and the Chronica de Macao, when the book is ready for delivery.

**ANDREW LJUNGSTEDT.**

**STATEMENT OF THE BRITISH TRADE,**

**FOR** the year ending March, 1834. Price 25 cents. Apply at the Canton Register office, No. 4 Danish Hong.

**CIRCULAR.**

**OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN AND FOREIGN AGENCY,**

New York, May 22d, 1832.

This establishment was founded in this city in 1828, and is exclusively restricted to Commission and Agency transactions, embracing the recovery of Debts, Claims, and Inheritances. Having efficient and responsible Sub-agents in the principal cities of the United States, and Correspondents at the chief ports and capitals of Foreign Governments in commercial relations therewith, this Agency possesses peculiar advantages and facilities for the safe and speedy transaction of such business as may be confided thereto, subject to the usual Commissions prescribed by the New York Chamber of Commerce.

Orders for purchases or investments must be accompanied either with a remittance of funds, or consignment of produce, &c. to the amount required, addressed to the undersigned, Director in the Office of the Agency, No. 49 Wall Street, New York.  
**AARON H. PALMER, Director.**

**NOTICE.**

**UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.**

**A** T a general meeting of the shareholders of the Union Insurance Society of Canton, held on the 12th instant, it was resolved to authorize the Agents in London to grant Policies there in the name of the Society, on certain risks to this side of the Cape of Good Hope and payable in London, Bombay, Calcutta or Canton.

Messrs Palmer, Mackillop & Co. are Agents in London.

Forbes & Co. in Bombay.

Robert Wilkinson, Esq. Calcutta.

Messrs A. L. Johnston & Co. Singapore.

Russell and Sturgis. Manila.

Canton, 22nd, May, 1835.

**THOMAS DENT & Co. Secretaries.**

**COMPANION TO THE KALENDAR FOR 1832.**

**A** gentleman wishes to obtain half a dozen copies of this work; and, it being out of print, will be glad to purchase them, if in good condition, at double the original price. Apply at the office of the Canton Register.

**ANGLO CHINESE KALENDAR FOR 1835.**

**S**OLD at the Canton Register office, No. 4 Danish Hong. Price 50 Cents.

**THE CHINESE COMMERCIAL GUIDE,**

**S**old at the Canton Register office, No. 4 Danish Hong. Price \$ 1.50 Cents

**W**ANTED TO PURCHASE, De Guignes' Chinese Dictionary. Direct to the Editor.

**NOTICE.**

**T**HE Business heretofore carried on at Canton, Lintin, and Macao, by Richard Markwick and Co. will from this date be conducted by Richard Markwick, Robert Edwards, Henry Skinner, & Charles Markwick, who have entered into co-partnership for that purpose, under the firm of Canton, 7th May, 1835. **MARKWICK, EDWARDS & Co.**

**SURVEYOR FOR LLOYD'S.**

**H**AVING appointed Mr. **WILLIAM MACKENZIE,** (late commander of the ship Hormajee Bomanjee) as Surveyor of shipping on our behalf, public notice thereof is hereby given for the information of parties requiring the services of such an officer; settling with him for the same.

**JOHN TEMPLETON & Co. Agents for Lloyd's.**

**PASSAGE BOATS between CANTON and MACAO.**

**T**HE PROPRIETORS OF THE MACAO PASSAGE BOATS, beg leave to acquaint the Public, that from and after the 16th instant, their boats will start to and from Macao, on regular days (wind and weather permitting.)

Days of Starting from Macao for Canton.

Mondays.....Union.

Wednesdays.....Sylph.

Fridays.....St George.—via Lintin.

Days of Starting from Canton for Macao.

Tuesdays.....St George. via Lintin.

Thursdays.....Union.

Saturdays.....Sylph.

**FARES: \$ 15 each passenger; payable at Macao.**

Passengers are hereby respectfully informed, that, in accordance with the Macao Government regulations against—Goods—SPECIE—or LUGGAGE being landed at the Praya Grande, no baggage, beyond what is necessary for the trip, will be received on board these boats.

Passengers not complying with the above named regulations, will become answerable to the said Government.

**N. B. Applications to be made,**

Canton 4th March 1835. In { Canton—to **ROBERT EDWARD,**  
Macao—to **HENRY SKINNER.**



we are not exactly believers in his gospel—which have a remarkable reference to the present policy of China. Without supposing that the government machinery of Chinese emperors and legislators is an old and deep laid scheme for the everlasting slavery of its subjects, we are inclined to think that the jealous exclusion of all foreigners is now persisted in order that *no sound from without may be heard among them.*

And the second advanced towards the throne, and took the human skull; and having poured the blood into it, he drank it, and said thus:

It is not religion alone that we ought to abolish, but science and thought likewise; for science teaches that which it is not good for us that man should know, and thought is always ready to kick against strength.

And they all replied, It is true: let us abolish science and thought.

And having done like as the two first had done, a third said,

When we shall have thrust men back again into brutishness, by taking from them religion, and science, and thought, we shall have done much; but there will yet remain for us something else to do.

The brute has dangerous instincts and sympathies. No nation must hear the voice of any other nation, lest that one wailing and bestirring himself, this one may be tempted to imitate him. Let no sound from without be heard amongst us.

And they all answered, It is true: let no sound from without be heard amongst us.

And the fourth said, We have interest, and the people have likewise their interests opposed to ours. If they unite to defend against us their interest, how shall we resist them?

Let us divide to reign. Let us create in every province, in every city, in every hamlet, an individual interest, in opposition to the interest of the other hamlets, the other cities, the other provinces.

And thus they will all hate each other, and they will forget to unite together against us.

And all answered, It is true: let us divide to reign; concord would destroy us.

And a fifth, having twice filled of the blood and twice drained the human skull, said, I approve of all these methods: they are good; but they are not enough. To brutify men is well; but frighten the brave, strike them with terror by an inexorable justice and by atrocious punishments, if you would not that sooner or later you should be devoured by them. The executioner is the prime minister of a good prince.

And they all answered, It is true: the executioner is the prime minister of a good prince.

And a sixth said.

I acknowledge the advantage of speedy, terrible, and inevitable punishments. Nevertheless there are strong souls and desperate souls that brave punishment.

Would you easily govern men, effeminate them by luxury. Virtue avails us nothing; it feeds strength: let us rather exhaust by corruption.

And they all answered, It is true: let us exhaust strength, and energy, and courage, by corruption.

**YANKEE NOTIONS.** In European countries, he that is born a peasant will be a peasant all his life; his chance of forming an exception to the rule is exceedingly small. But, on beholding the most rustic clown of all Yankee-land, it would not be safe to affirm that he would not be numbered, at some future day, among the most eminent men of the country. There is no burying a man of genius here; the humblest birth shuts out no one either from the hopes or the facilities of rising to that station for which his native talent has qualified him. Rare, indeed, is it to find an individual who cannot read and write; every one has therefore that modicum of knowledge placed within his reach which will enable him to obtain more should his wishes aspire. Clowns, properly speaking, there are none among the Yankees; a Yankee is emphatically a civil man, though his civility may not produce all the bows and grimaces and unmeaning compliments which accompany or constitute that quality among the French; rudeness of manners could be charged against these people only by those who know nothing about them. "Country," says Goldsmith, "wear very different appearances to persons in different circumstances. A traveller who is whirled through Europe in a post-chaise, and a pilgrim who walks the grand tour on foot, will form very different conclusions." Now, sundry people have been whirled from Boston to New-York in a mail-coach, and said I know not what about manners. I have travelled over the New-England States on foot—over highways and byways; supped at the most splendid hotels and the most paltry inns; entered every farmer's door that offered as a resting-place; and crossed any man's garden, or corn-field, or orchard, that lay in my way, without receiving an uncivil word on my whole route. On one occasion I lost myself in the woods among the Green Mountains of Vermont, where I imagined there was no living creature to be encountered for miles, except black bears, catamounts, and similar country gentlemen; but on a sudden I emerged from the wood into an open spot where stood a log hut. A little foxen-headed urchin espied me coming, and began to scramble with all speed—to hide himself, as I supposed; but no—it was to gain the summit of an immense log of wood, which lay by the little pathway where he greeted me, as I passed, with as profound a bow as I ever received.

A Yankee is cautious,—more so than a Scotchman.—He will make no bulls, but take especial care not to be caught tripping in his speech. It is amusing often to see the dexterity with which he will avoid giving a direct answer to a question, where he suspects it may not be altogether safe to speak positively; and as to answering an abrupt query, without knowing why it is put, catch him there if you can. Guessing, after all, is not so unprofitable a practice: it is no small undertaking, at times, to extract evidence from a witness in court.

Lawyer.—Did you see the affray in question?

Witness.—I was passing, at the time.

Lawyer.—Was the coat torn?

Witness.—There was a rent in it.

Lawyer.—Relate to the court and jury the manner in which the rent was made.

Witness.—How am I to understand thee?

Lawyer.—Was the coat torn latitudinally, longitudinally, or diagonally—or in what manner was the rent made?

Witness.—I tell thee, once for all, friend, he rent it *grievously!*

The highest praise which a Frenchman imagines he can bestow upon an individual is to call him *un homme d'esprit*. An Englishman describes his best friend as a "good-natured, sensible fellow;" a special Yankee's commendation from his neighbours is, that he is a "smart, enterprising man." Nothing for a Yankee like enterprise; and good qualities to him are worth little without it. I think it is in Cicero's newly discovered "Republic," *nec vere satis est habere virtutem nisi utare*. This is a true Yankee maxim,—give your good qualities action. To him it is inconceivable that a man should be good for any thing who does not make his presence felt among those around him.

A stirring spirit, stirring deeds, a stirring life,—these form the common theme of praise; and if a man is said to be good, it will be necessary to answer the question,—"*Good for what?*" *Qu'est ce qu'il a fait?*—What has he done?" was Napoleon's query when any man was said to possess talents; and your Yankee is pretty much of the same way of thinking, being accustomed to require constant evidence of a man's usefulness, ere he allows him the praise of doing his duty among men. And well that is so: he has seen the soil which gives him subsistence conquered, by his own unremitting exertions, from the wilderness: he has seen those political institutions which are his happiness and his boast built up by his own hands; and he is sensible that prudent and industrious habits can alone preserve to him and his posterity the blessings they have gained.

In spite of this predominant inclination toward the useful, the Yankee is no despoiler of those arts which adorn and embellish life. The liberal sciences have nowhere in the country received such encouragement as in New England. The cities, the towns, the villages, the country seats, the private dwellings display more elegance and taste than those of any other part of the Union. If the new Englander is prudent, he is also charitable: he has not, like the European, the daily spectacle of poverty and suffering before his eyes, to render him callous to human misery: nothing is more prompt and effectual than the succour which is here afforded to the needy or unfortunate. Some travellers have pronounced the Americans a sordid people, wholly occupied with the thoughts of gain, because no two men can be heard talking in the streets without using the word "dollar"—as if people in the streets were accustomed to talk of any thing except what brought them there. The Americans mind their business while they are about it, and do not mix that with their studies or amusements. Is "pound" or "shilling" the most uncommon sound that strikes your ear in the great thoroughfares of London? Is the mention of a "sou" never heard upon the quays and boulevards of Paris? Go where you will, the common business of life will occupy men's thoughts and language. In the eternal city itself, your ear is struck with the perpetual iteration of the word "baiocco," and the Romans, I fancy, never were charged with a predominant passion for heaping up pauls and scudi. But some people, when they get abroad, appear never to have had their eyes or ears open before; they espay marvels which have been common sights to them in their own land ever since they were born. Doctor Johnson had these persons in his mind when he spoke of an individual, not remarkable for his shrewdness, who proposed to travel into Asia for the purpose of ascertaining what curious inventions might exist there unknown to Europe—"He will bring home a wheelbarrow, and think he has made a wonderful discovery."

Some one has remarked that the distinguishing characteristic of the American is his "want of loyalty."—This, of course, was uttered as a reproach, and as the word is not American, it was a pretty safe device to make use of it. What is the loyalty of an American? Is it a respect for the chief magistrate? He is sure to get all he deserves. Is it an attachment to the institutions of the country? Nobody ever denied the American this. Is it a love for his native soil? Nor can he be proved to be deficient in this affection, till you find him, like the European, leaving his country for ever. If it be meant that the American does not possess that feeling which would "stand by the crown, though it hung upon a bush," the charge may be true enough; for unless the crown hangs upon a head-piece, Jonathan will guess very shrewdly that it is not worth standing by.—To drop the metaphor, he will not fight in support of an old institution that has become useless. This, in fact, is the very head and front of his offending in the eye of many of his "unfriendly," and they were accustomed to lay to his charge some years ago that he had a sad and disloyal trick of throwing aside whatever he found did not suit him. We hear less about this at the present day, now that some other people have begun to follow his example.

## MADRAS.

**THE BREAKWATER.**—The Breakwater Committee we understand held their first meeting on Wednesday last, and commenced at once following up the resolutions of the public meeting in view. Government were applied to for 'their sanction and support' in so far as without any defined plan being laid before them, this could be extended; and the means whereby the preliminary steps could be promoted were suggested by the committee. Their letter was laid before council yesterday, and a reply immediately furnished, expressive of the lively interest felt by government in the object of the meeting—and granting permission to the committee to correspond with public officers in the presidency and the Provinces, who could afford thereon either information or advice; authorizing the Chief Secretary to give access to papers or records of government, whence information might be derived; and communicating the issue of instructions to the Post Master General to pass free of postage all letters embracing the objects of the committee in their purport. This is but the first step, but it opens a cheering and exhilarating prospect—it gives the assurance that our government walk hand in hand with the public in the desire of forwarding this grand undertaking. Neither are our scientific men backward—some interesting papers have already been laid before the Committee; and they earnestly invite the transmission to them of all plans and suggestions, be they deprecatory, cautionary, or encouraging, that may throw light upon the feasibility or otherwise of constructing a Breakwater at Madras. We hail what has already appeared as a promising omen, and hope it but augurs a succession which cannot fail to prove of practical utility and lasting benefit.—*Herald, Feb. 23*

# THE CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 8.

TUESDAY, JUNE 2ND, 1835.

NO. 22. PRICE 50 CENTS.

(TO CORRESPONDENTS.)

The letter from *Common Sense* is inserted; *A Coaster*, next week

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

## CANTON.

The American vessels PANAMA, captain Benjamin, from New York and Manila, and the COLUMBIA, captain Somes, from Samarang, are arrived.

By the former vessel we received, on the 30th ulto. some Hobart Town papers, which informed us of the dismissal of lord Melbourne's ministry, and the acceptance of the office of home secretary by the duke of Wellington, who has written to Sir Robert Peel to return immediately from Italy. As arrivals are daily expected from Gibraltar; and we must also shortly hear from England, either direct or via Bombay, we think it useless to our readers to speculate upon "The unusual quickness of these sudden changes," or to surmise who may be the members of the new ministry. Report, and report only, gives a return very similar to the duke of Wellington's administration. Should the duke and Sir Robert Peel take and remain in office in 1835, they must be very different men from what they were in 1830. "The Schoolmaster is abroad" appears to be the open sesame to office of all men of all parties. Thanks for the word, for it has made every body but incorrigible dunces fag hard, and get beyond the elements; and the student, who in 1830 was in his *hornbook*, in 1835 may pass a severe examination by the help of learning the new system to govern Great Britain either with a reformed or an un-reformed parliament. Parties and party feelings, public principles and political consistency are words of a by-gone age; and each and all men of every party think nothing is more easy than to govern England by the very measures which have been taught by their opponents. *Fas est et ab hoste doceri* is well exemplified in the duke of Wellington; and he must have studied hard and successfully if he can long continue the battle by the tactics of his enemy. However, perhaps the accession of His Grace to power may extend the *ferula* to the sons of *Han*; and he has a most happy opportunity of contrasting his system of instruction, with that adopted by the *other schoolmaster*; we must patiently await the event; and we confess with some better hopes. Below will be found a few extracts from English papers.

"We must again entreat the patience of our readers, and we must again warn them against placing any reliance whatever upon the rumours of general or particular appointments with which their ears will, doubtless, be assailed; on this caution, must bear a fortnight's endurance; for, before the termination of a fortnight, nothing can be known with respect even to the general character of the new government. It is right that the position of the Duke of Wellington, at this moment, be distinctly and unequivocally understood.—Every one is already aware that his Grace's formal official function is merely temporary—that there is no more reason to suppose that he will continue Home Secretary, than that he will become lord Chancellor—no other reason to anticipate that he will be at the head of the new Cabinet, than his eminent position in the country, and the fact that he was once before a prime minister. But this is not all. It is necessary to be generally known that, though called, in the first instance, in his Sovereign's extremity to superintend the formation of a government, his Grace has not pledged himself even to form it, much less to take office permanently with that which shall be formed;—he is merely engaged by the duty of a good subject, doubtless enforced by a grateful sense of the King's confidence, to exert himself to the utmost for the formation of such a Cabinet as shall be satisfactory at once to the Sovereign and the people." (Morning News, Nov. 19th.)

Government has agreed to grant to Mr. Brunel the sum of £250,000 at 3½ per cent. interest, for the purpose of completing the Thames Tunnel.

It is intended to place a marble tablet in the interior of Westminster Hall, with an inscription of the time of the destruction of both Houses of Parliament, and the narrow escape of the Hall.

Don Miguel had joined Don Carlos in Navarre, and a reward for his head was offered by the Portuguese government.

The Benedictine convent at Hammersmith was destroyed by fire on the 18th of November, when the nuns narrowly escaped with their lives. One old lady (Miss Bosville) aged 84, was unhappily burned to a cinder.

Consols, 19 Nov. 91½, the stocks being apparently inclined to rise rather than fall from the change of ministry.

The following is a translation of a paper containing the history of a family feud, which are not uncommon in this part of the empire, and are sometimes prosecuted with great rancour.

In China it is a universal custom, from the son of heaven to the common people, when any one has lost a relation by death to consult a *Kan-yu*, that is, a *Fung-shuy*, or *Wind and water* teacher, to select a fortunate hillside spot for interment; and quarrels are often occasioned by this practice. Now, at *Sze-ching-kang* in *Nan-hae-heën* district, is a family named *Yew*. Their first ancestor was buried at *Chay-pe* in *Pwan-yu-heën*. This hill is thought lucky by all; and the *Yews* have used it as a burying place for more than a century. At the present time the descendants are numerous, and the family rich, and they may be called a powerful clan. For successive years, at the spring festival of the tombs, there have been several tens, sometimes more than a hundred, of descendants worshipping together: this has long been their custom. At the spring festival in the third moon of the present year upwards of sixty men went to worship at the tombs. The ceremonies being finished, suddenly more than one hundred men with weapons in their hands, came running and railing. Immediately the *Yew* clan fled to the village, into the ancestral hall of the *Soo* family. This *Soo* family is also a numerous clan of *Chay-pe*, but the family is poor; wherefore, with some others scheming, they had carried their desires to buy *Yew's* family hill; for which purpose several thousand dollars were ready. But *Soo's* adherents seeing there was so much money, their hearts became excited. Yet this hill was *Yew's* ancestral hill, and they could not sell it. On this they had a thousand thoughts and ten thousand hopes; and forthwith evil dispositions arose, and the *Soos* immediately usurped the hill as being the hill of the founder of their family, and retorted that the *Yews* had come and usurped the hill: conduct exceedingly detestable. Therefore, they endeavoured to force the *Yews*, to confess the usurpation; and moreover they wanted them to write a clear document, returning the possession of the hill according to form, to be held by the *Soos* as a proof; but as they would not write the paper, they began to fight with knives and axes. The sixty, seeing they were opposed to a greater number, and unable to contend with them, at length wrote the paper, and delivered it to them. Then they returned home. Now, there are some brothers of the *Yew* family who are merchants of the salt monopoly, and intimate with the *Pwan-yu-heën*. They immediately sent in a petition, stating the case. On the 25th day of the 4th moon (May 22d) that officer sent out his reply, saying that "the hill is in the district of *Pwan-yu-heën*, the *Yew* clan belong to *Nan-hae-heën*; wait until I have consulted with the *Nan-hae-heën*, and equitably examined and ground out the facts, grasped the matter, discriminated and decided," and so forth. Now—says our Chinese informant—as to this lucky spot, where is the luck of it?

# THE CANTON REGISTER.

## THE PROVINCIAL CITY.

On the night of the 25th of the 4th moon (May 22nd) eight men, stripped to the shoulders, abruptly rushed into the dwelling-house of Hoo, in *Fragrant-herb* street, and seized some mattresses, coverlids, and various articles of wearing apparel. Hoo ran out of the door, and called for assistance to seize the robbers; but the neighbours had all retired, to rest. Hearing the alarm of thieves given, the watchman and some others brought lanterns and came to help, but the thieves had got off with their booty. Many men then enquired as to the extent of the loss. The conversation was not finished when eight thieves again came, and went to another house, and began plundering. Luckily, the watchman and the others had not separated, they gave the alarm, pursued the thieves, seized two, and took them before the magistrates; the other six got clear off. The next evening, between 8 and 9 o'clock, the same six thieves again came in the neighbouring *Ya-ho-tang*, *Slender-lily-pond* street—which is the abode of gay women—and began stealing. It happened that the *Wae-wei*, or sergeant, *Chung* and guard were going their rounds, and seized four of them. On the 27th day they were taken before the *Pwan-yu-heen* to be examined, with the articles first stolen. In their examination all the six said they were weavers; and for several months past, all the foreign ships that had come to Canton, had traded very little in silk-goods; consequently the weaving trade had become very bad; and they had no money to enable them to follow any other; that they had nothing to eat, and that it was hard to bear starvation; therefore, they had no resource but to go thieving, &c. Each man was sentenced to receive forty blows, and wear the collar for one month.

On the 29th of the moon (26th May), as a rather good-looking woman stepped outside the door of her husband's shop—a small wine and grain store—at *Kaou-ke* in the western suburb, it happened that three or four evil-disposed youths were passing by. Seeing the good appearance of the woman, they stationed themselves before the door, gazing intently at her, and began to utter indecent language, which brought upon them the anger of the master of the shop, who drove them away. The youths' hearts were wounded; they became enraged, and both parties began to abuse each other. Not long after they had left, they returned, bringing more than ten accomplices with them, each grasping a sharp knife; and, greatly enraged, they began fighting with the shopman: but one cannot oppose many; and he was soon wounded and thrown down on the ground. The neighbours, seeing the sharp knives, did not dare to interfere. Luckily, there was a military station not very distant, with a sergeant *She* commanding; the neighbours ran and reported the affair to him. He, with some picked men, came and seized four of the rioters, and took them before the *Nan-hae-heen*. It turned out that all these men are cornelian-stone cutters.

On the 2nd day of the 5th moon (28th May) the *Ying-to* temple, which is situated within the great south gate, was crowded with people, who took the image of *Ying-to*, who is a famous doctor of the second century,—vide *San-kyo-chie*, the records of the three kingdoms—and paraded it through the streets, accompanied by drums and young girls, selected for their good looks, and dressed up in ancient stage costume. The heat and noise were extreme. This idolatrous procession was made in consequence of the prevailing sickness, the people desiring to propitiate *Ying-to*, whom former ages promoted to be a god after his death. The prayers of sick persons are addressed to *Ying-to*.

Rumours of an insurrection in the northern province of *Shan-se* reached Canton on the 29th ult. *Fung-yang-foo* is the name of the disturbed district. It is said that two *Che Heens* have been killed.

In *Tsang* lane, near the gate of great tranquillity, outside the city, is the temple of the deified warrior *Kang-Kung*—a god of the *Taou* sect. On the 3rd of the moon—29th May—in consequence of the prevailing sickness, the inhabitants of the lane paraded the image through the streets, in order to subdue all noxious influences.

Last Sunday was the 5th of the 5th moon, the celebrated *Twan-woo* festival, when the Chinese strive to excel in running *Dragon-boats*. *Carpe diem* is their motto on all holidays, and they abandon business and rush into enjoyment with that determination of living whilst they live which is now only seen amongst this peculiar people—and perhaps was only equalled by the Roman *Saturnalia*.

## PETITION TO THE KING IN COUNCIL.

By one of the late vessels from China we have received a copy of a petition to His Majesty in Council which has been forwarded by the merchants of Canton in consequence of the recent collision between Lord Napier and the local authorities. The document is too long for insertion in our columns; but as it appears to embody the sentiments of the principal English residents in China, we shall take this opportunity of noting its leading features.

The petitioners commence by stating that the extraordinary position in which they have been placed renders some representation from them to His Majesty absolutely necessary. They then advert to the fact that not one of the individuals appointed to superintend the British trade to China is allowed to reside within the limits over which His authority extends. They object to the powers given to Lord Napier, and particularly to the force placed at his disposal, as quite insufficient; and express their firm conviction that the most dangerous course that can be followed, in treating with the Chinese government, or any of its functionaries, is to submit quietly to their overbearing conduct.

They suggest, therefore, that the fullest powers may be given to the next chief commissioner, and that he be despatched to the east coast of China with a squadron composed of a ship of the line and two frigates, and instructed to require, direct from the court of Peking, reparation for the insults offered to Lord Napier, and remuneration for the losses sustained in consequence of the stoppage of the trade. Should he, however, fail to receive the satisfaction demanded they then propose that the coasting trade of the Empire be stopped and Chinese ships of war captured, until the desired arrangements are entered into; feeling confident, at the same time that, as soon as matters are fairly represented, the supreme government will be found ready to accede to any fair and reasonable propositions.

With respect to the appointment of a new chief commissioner they add that it is extremely desirable that no one known to the Chinese as connected with the company's factory be advanced to that post; and conclude by stating their utter hopelessness of obtaining any redress if the course hitherto pursued towards the Chinese be persevered in by His Majesty's government.

The petition is drawn up with ability, and arguments are brought forward at great length in support of most of the positions which are advanced in it. We think it cannot fail, therefore, to have considerable weight with the authorities at home.—*Bombay Courier*, 3 Feb. 1835.

*Fas est et ab hoste doceri* is politic and wise; but less selfish feelings should govern us when our friends are either our instructors or approvers; and gratitude as readily prompts an acknowledgment for wisdom learnt from the experience and admonitions of our friends, as self-preservation does to profit from the examples of our enemies. We are grateful for the notice of the petition taken by our *Bombay* cotemporary, although we may think that the important mercantile connexion of the two ports of *Bombay* and *Canton* should have induced him to have reviewed it at greater length, and expressed candidly the opinions of the British community of *Bombay* on its policy and merits.

We wish we had only the pleasing task of expressing our thanks to the *Bombay Courier* for his hasty notice of a very important document: important from its intrinsic subject-matter, and important from the community which originated it: the body of British subjects resident in *Canton*; who have deemed it their duty to approach their sovereign with advice on a great affair and at a momentous crisis. But with our thanks we must express some degree of surprise that the *Bombay Courier* should have misunderstood any part of the petition, and attributed propositions to those merchants which they most certainly have never recommended.

In the above short notice of the petition by the *Bombay Courier*, para. 3d, it is said; *Should he, however, &c.* which we have printed in italics. Now, the *Bombay Courier* can only allude to the following passage in the petition:

Your petitioners would humbly entreat your Majesty's favorable view of these suggestions, in the confidence that they may be acted upon, not only with every prospect of success; but without the slightest danger to the existing commercial intercourse, inasmuch, as even with a force, not exceeding that which we have proposed, placed at the disposal of your Majesty's plenipotentiary, there would be no difficulty, should proceedings of a compulsory nature be required, in putting a stop to the greater part of the external and internal commerce of the Chinese empire;—in intercepting its revenues in their progress to the capital, and in taking possession of all the armed vessels of the country. Such measures would not only be sufficient to evince both the power and spirit of Great Britain to resent insult, but would enable your Majesty's plenipotentiary to secure indemnity for any injury that might, in the first instance, be offered to the persons or property of your Majesty's subjects; and would speedily induce the Chinese government to submit to just and reasonable terms. We are, at the same time, confident that resort even to such measures as these, so far from being likely to lead to more serious warfare, an issue which both our interest and inclinations alike prompt us to deprecate, would be the surest course for avoiding the danger of such collision.

# THE CANTON REGISTER.

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In the petition, the British merchants of Canton simply presume to assure H. M. in council of the facility with which Great Britain can resent insult from the Chinese; but most assuredly they do not propose reprisals, should the next chief commissioner fail to receive the satisfaction demanded: such is a most absurd inference. The "should" "proceedings of a compulsory nature be required," point to something more than a mere refusal to give the satisfaction demanded. Compulsory proceedings can and will only arise from future acts of aggression on the part of the Chinese government; and it is to prevent the necessity of such proceedings that the merchants humbly suggest to H. M. in council that the next chief commissioner may be directed, *previously to landing*, to require ample reparation for the insults and injuries of 1834; and, when that reparation is accorded, then to commence his diplomatic relations with the Chinese government, in order to adjust measures that may ensure future mutual safety and tranquillity.

How false, then, is the view in which the Bombay Courier has placed the British merchants of Canton by his hasty and ill-considered abridgment of their petition!—Why, even if he had only taken the trouble to read and understand the marginal synopsis he could not have arrived at a conclusion so unjust. But we attribute the misapprehension only to haste, or rather to *hurry*; and we trust that in the petition, the sentiments and wishes of the inhabitants of British India are embodied as well as those of the handful of their countrymen and fellow subjects who are resident in China, and feel oppressed and injured by the chicanery of her officers and the operation of her exclusive and alien human laws and regulations.

**INTRODUCTION OF BUDDHISM INTO CHINA.** The emperor Ming-te, was well versed in the doctrines of the ancient classics. He had an excellent teacher, and possessed a clear understanding. His wife, the empress Ma-che, a daughter of the celebrated general Ma-yuen, was a most excellent woman, and greatly contributed towards rendering illustrious the name of her husband.

In the year 65, he is said to have seen in a dream, a giant. This vision brought to his remembrance a saying of Confucius "that the holy one was in the west." Upon the representation of the prince of Choo, his brother, with a deputation of eighteen mandarins, was sent to Hindostan (Teen-chuh), for it was rumoured, that a great teacher had risen in that country. They returned with Ho-shang, a Buddhist priest, who brought with him several of their classics in the Pali language, and presented the emperor with a large picture of Buddha. Thus the superstition which teaches nothing but the most absurd system of idolatry and atheism, entered China, where it has maintained its ground up to the present day. The prince of Choo, anxious to gain partisans, in order, according to a prediction, to ascend the throne, patronized this new doctrine. But instead of rising to so high a dignity, he lost even his life, and was banished. We are astonished, that the Chinese, so averse to innovations, should have adopted Buddhism; and that an emperor, like Ming-te, who established schools and promoted education to a very great extent, should have introduced a religion, which enjoins a state of stupefaction and apathy, as the nearest approach to celestial bliss. Nevertheless all this took place. No further proof is wanting, that human reason is prone to error; and that we ought, with the deepest veneration, to receive the oracles of God, the only guides in the path of truth. From this period we may date the general spread of Buddhism over eastern Asia, which seems to have been hitherto confined to India.

**A CHINESE LADY WRITER.** Under his reign lived a celebrated lady, Pan-hwuy-pan, sister to the historian Pankoo. She was descended from an ancient, noble family, and excelled in learning, as in modesty. Married to one of the literati at the age of fourteen years, she acquitted herself of the duties of a wife and mother so excellently, that she has become a pattern for all succeeding ages. Her brother Pankoo, was just engaged in the revision of Sze-matseo, and the composition of the history of Han, when she became a widow, and assisted him materially in his labours; when Tow-héen being disgraced, her brother shared, the same lot, and died of grief in a prison. The emperor to make up, at least, in some degree, for the dishonour done to the family, assigned to Pan-hwuy-pan apartments in the palace. Here she published the joint labour of herself and her brother, a history, which commences with Kaou-tsoo, and ends with Wang-mang, from 206 B. C. to A. D. 23. She became finally the instructress of the empress, and was the leading star of the imperial court. In this capacity she wrote her instructions for females, comprised in seven rules, in which she asserts that the female sex is the lowest of the human species, and that to them belongs the execution of inferior duties. Formerly, when a daughter was born, she was laid on the ground upon rags, where she was for three days forgotten and neglected. On the third day the father presented her to the family, whilst he laid before her some bricks, her only toys. "Think on the degraded state, young ladies, which nature has assigned to you, and fulfil your duties accordingly! But the daughter does not always remain a daughter; when, having reached the state of maturity, she becomes a wife; and it is in this state of life that she has to show the most implicit obedience to her lord; her all belongs to her husband; she has nothing to claim, nothing to possess; her husband is her heaven, her all. Her husband possesses the most unbounded liberty; he may marry during the life of his wife, or after her death, as many wives as he chooses; but in a woman a second marriage is criminal. She has to obey the relations of her husband with pious reverence, and to serve them in every way. Even when she is repudiated and neglected, she ought to love and to obey her husband." Such are the sentiments of China's greatest daughter upon her own sex; if she had said, you ought to be the abject slaves of your husbands, she would have comprehended her seven rules in

one sentence. But this most unnatural degradation of the fair sex recoils with double force upon their oppressors, who will remain semi-barbarians, so long as they enslave the fairest and most virtuous part of the human species. This celebrated writer died in the 70th year of her age, praised and regretted by all the learned of the empire. She is still considered as one of the best writers that China ever produced.

*Gutzlaff's History of China. Vol. I, Pages 250 & 254.*

**REMARKS CONCERNING THE CONDITION OF FEMALES IN CHINA.** It has been justly remarked that a nation's civilization may be estimated by the rank which females hold in society. If the civilization of China is judged of by this she is surely far from occupying that first place which she so strongly claims. Females have always been regarded with contempt by the Chinese. Their ancient sages seem to have considered them scarcely worthy of their attention. The sum of the duties they required them to perform is, to submit to the will of their masters. The lady, say they, who is to be betrothed to a husband, ought to follow blindly the wishes of her parents, yielding implicit obedience to their will. From the moment when she is joined in wedlock, she ceases to exist—her whole being is absorbed in that of her lord. She ought to know nothing but his will, and to deny herself in order to please him. Pan-hwuy-pan, who is much admired as a historian, composed a book of instructions for her own sex, in which she treats of their proper station in society, the deportment they should exhibit, and the duties they ought to perform. She teaches them that they "hold the lowest rank among mankind, and that employments the least honorable ought to be, and in fact are their lot." She inculcates entire submission to their husbands, and tells them in very plain terms that they ought to become abject slaves in order to be good wives. We cannot expect that these doctrines, inculcated as they are by a lady, who ought to advocate the cause of her sex, and by one held in so high repute as is Pan-hwuy-pan, will be overlooked by the "lords of creation," especially as they accord so perfectly with their domineering disposition in China.

Confucius, the prince of letters, divorced his wife without assigning any cause for doing it; and his followers have invariably adopted similar arbitrary measures in their treatment of the weaker sex. The price which is paid to the parents of the bride constitutes her at once, a saleable commodity, and causes her to be regarded as differing little from a mere slave. In the choice of a partner for life she acts only a passive part. She is carried to the house of the bridegroom, and there disposed of for life by her parents.

The birth of a female is a matter of grief in China. The father and mother, who had ardently hoped, in the unborn babe, to embrace a son, feel disappointed at the sight of a wretched daughter. Many vows and offerings are made before their idols in order to propitiate their favor and secure the birth of a son. The mercy of the compassionate Kwan-yin especially, is implored to obtain this precious gift; but after they have spent large sums of money in this pious work, the inexorable goddess fills the house with mourning at the birth of a daughter. "Anciently," says Pan-hwuy-pan, "the female infant was thrown upon some old rags by the side of its mother's bed, and for three days was scarcely spoken of or thought of. At the end of that time it was carried to a temple by the father, accompanied by attendants with bricks and tiles in their hands." "The bricks, and tiles," says Pan-hwuy-pan in her comment on those facts, "signify the contempt and suffering which are to be her companions and her portion. Bricks are of no use except to form enclosures and to be trodden under foot; and tiles are useless except when they are exposed to the injuries of the air."—*Chinese Repository, Vol. II. No. 7. Nov. 1833.*

After the first column went to press, a friend favoured us with the intelligence that the MAVIS brought news from England to the 15th of Dec. via Singapore, and has informed us that Sir Robert Peel is first lord of the treasury, the duke of Wellington secretary for foreign affairs, lord Lyndhurst lord chancellor, and that the parliament had been dissolved.

If the duke has really studied and can pass his examination before his new schoolmasters, the reformed house of commons, we think he is in the very station he ought to be, if he is to be a cabinet-minister, and if he will honestly confine himself to the duties of that station. It is gratifying to see that we are all on the road to improvement, both schoolmasters and scholars; but, as we think no better is to be had, we earnestly recommend the *Canton Register* to the duke as his *vade mecum* on our affairs.

The Governor Findlay has returned from the east coast, and brought safely back the adventurous party who left us in April last to attempt to penetrate to the Bohea hills of Fuh-keen. We regret to say that they failed in their endeavours to gain access to that highly cultivated and interesting district. They passed through the entrance of the Min river on the 7th of May in a pleasure boat, containing 13 men; namely: Mr. Gordon, the chief of the expedition, and the two reverend Messrs Gutzlaff and Stevens, Mr. Gordon's servant, a tidal and eight lascars; and to avoid Foo-chow-foo, the provincial capital, which stands on the left bank of the river, they made a *détour* amongst some islands, lost their way, were obliged to retrace their path, and eventually to pass Foo-chow-foo in the middle of the day on the 9th of May. The local officers allowed them to pass without speaking them.



They were followed, however, by some government vessels, who kept a respectable distance astern; and nothing occurred to excite them but the beauty of the scenery and the highly cultivated state of the country, which gradually rises, on both sides of the river, to lofty mountains; and, occasionally, even abruptly from the river's banks; and where a flat spot intervenes between the banks and the foot of the hills, it is planted with orange and mulberry trees. Of grains, more wheat and barley were observed growing than rice. They ascended the river against a very strong current for about 70 miles, when one day they were unexpectedly attacked from both banks, by a fire of matchlocks and swivels, which knocked away part of the gunwale of the boat, and wounded Mr. Gordon's servant, Lewis Fernandez, and one of the boat's crew. Properly considering it folly to persevere against such unexpected, determined, and even treacherous opposition, they turned their boat's head, and during their voyage back were towed by a government boat through the passage in which they lost themselves in entering. The Chinese wanted to prove the tow a triumph; but they would not allow them even an ovation; and cast off the tow-rope whenever the Chinese forgot themselves. By proper firmness they not only extorted respect and attention from the Chinese officers, but even some degree of servility. They rejoined their ship without any further damage, and anchored at Lintin last week. This hasty notice we have written from the kind verbal communication of a friend who was on the expedition. We trust we shall soon be able to publish a full and correct account of the whole proceedings.

#### CASE OF THE SHIP HERCULES.

Mr. Weeding said, he had another motion to make to which he hoped the court would not object. It was for the production of such papers and documents as might elucidate the reasons for withdrawing the license of the ship Hercules, which to him appeared most unaccountable and unjust.

"That all papers and correspondence of the President and select committee of Supracargoes at Canton respecting their revocation of the license of the Hercules on the 11th July 1833, be laid before this court."

Sir Charles Forbes said, he would oppose the production of the papers, as the gentlemen in question had intimated, in a pamphlet he had published that he intended to bring the matter before another tribunal. Were the matter to be decided by this court he would have no objection to the production of every paper connected with the subject.

Mr. Weeding had hoped he should have the support of the hon. bart. in his motion, when he stated a few facts connected with it. He had not brought it forward with reference to individual interests, but as it referred to the interests of India. Here was a case where a property of a million and a-half of dollars embarked in the opium trade had been placed in jeopardy by (as he understood) the acts of the company's agents at Canton. He wished to know whether this was done advisedly or not? He asked only for information. He offered no opinion whatever upon the case; and upon the nature of the information which he might receive with respect to it, would depend the course which he should take. If the court acceded to his motion, he took it for granted that the court of directors would give all the information which they had received relating to it.

The motion not being pressed, the matter fell to the ground.

#### STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH INDIA.

The Court of Directors have given notice, that they have directed the government of Bombay to despatch the *Hugh Lindsay* steam vessel on or about the 10th of February next from Bombay, so as to admit of her arriving at Suez in time to meet a branch packet which the Admiralty have intimated their intention of despatching from Malta to Alexandria, and which will leave Alexandria, on its return to Malta, on or about the 15th, and not later than the 20th of March next; and also that they have further directed that the *Hugh Lindsay* shall remain at Suez till the arrival of the London mail, which will be despatched by the Mediterranean packet from Falmouth on the 3rd of March next.

*Death of Mouqua:* This occurred on the 7th of May, about 10 o'clock, p. m. at his residence in Honan, æ. 49. It is not easy to determine whether the sensation produced by the announcement of this sad event, bears the strongest testimony against the individual, or the native inhabitants of Canton who were acquainted with him. From all, except his relatives and personal friends, there seems to be one universal expression of joy, that he is taken away. It is proper, no doubt, to throw the mantle of charity over the misdeeds of the dead, so far as they have no connection with the living. It is possible, in the present instance, that sufficient allowance is not made for the circumstances of the individual. Being one of the senior merchants of the co-hong, he was often compelled to be the organ of the government; and in this way he sometimes drew down on himself censure when it was not due. He was, however, evidently unfriendly to the extension of the rights and privileges of foreigners in this country. He possessed nominal rank; and has, we understand, been at the capital, where he formed an early acquaintance with his excellency Loo, the present governor of this province. Great efforts are being made, by the employment of priests and nuns to secure for him an entrance into 'the temple of heaven.' The coffin in which his body is to be laid cost \$370.

Fatqua, it is said, continues to urge his request for a speedy removal into banishment, that 'he may not die in the midst of his troubles in Canton.' It was supposed that his family had secreted a large amount of property for

private use; but his wives and daughters, six of the former and eleven of the latter, have testified before the hoppo that such is not the fact. His debts to the government, amounting to 300,000 taels and upward, of course cannot be paid.

*Monday, 11th May. Imprisoned linguist.* When the rumor went abroad, the other day, that the prisoners of Canton were to be liberated, the friends of Hopin immediately took courage and presented a petition with money to obtain his release. But the falling of rain or some other cause changed the determination of the authorities, (if indeed they had ever determined on performing such an act of justice,) and after delaying the petitioners four days, gave them a flat denial. It will be remembered that this man was imprisoned last July, on the false charge, that Lord Napier came to Canton in a ship of which he was the linguist.

The pilot, of the same ship, who was imprisoned at the same time, and who was also to be sent into banishment, is reported to have died on the 5th instant. Reports of this kind are sometimes manufactured by the underlings in the governmental offices: they accept a certain sum of money; his death is put on record; and the man, sometimes changing his name and sometimes not, goes free.

(Canton Repository for May, 1835.)

*YANKEE NOTIONS.* The Yankees are distinguished, above all other men, for a certain capacity which, in the language of the country, is termed *contrivance*; this is that sort of ingenuity, invention, or skill, which enables an individual to turn his hand to any occupation, or to devise a scheme for any sudden emergency. Thus, if a Yankee is crossing the Alleghenies on horseback, and is overtaken by a snow storm, he will jump into the woods with his hatchet, and in three hours time, will be riding over the snow upon a sledge of his own construction. The records of the Patent office at Washington exhibit a striking testimony of the superiority of these people in ingenuity; by far the greater number of inventions are from new England. A Yankee farmer is a sort of Jack at all trades; he not only delves the soil and goes to market, but he is carpenter, shoe maker, weaver, cooper, soap boiler, and more trades than these. He turns wooden bowls, makes buckets, sets up shooks, weaves baskets, manufactures brooms, and invents various kinds of washing machines. In this last mentioned matter, the new England ingenuity is inexhaustible, and one would imagine that the "second virtue" of cleanliness had been elevated to the first rank in the land, such a wilderness of patent gimcracks have sprung up in the attempt to usurp the honors of old Dumb Betty. It is a Yankee's main study to be "improving" every thing; his very language breathes this spirit, for he who occupies a tenement is said to "improve" it. To leave a thing no better than he found it, seems to him no fair usage of the globe we inhabit.

In travelling over the kingdom of Naples, and contemplating the wonders of that favored land, its fertile soil, its genial climate, its admirable capacities for commerce, and the contrast exhibited to all these advantages by the sloth and ignorance of its population, its beggars, and brigands,—I have been struck with the whimsical imagination of the scene that might ensue were a plain Yankee taken from his plough-tail and placed on the throne of the Two Sicilies. His Majesty would begin a regular overhaul of the whole body-politic the morning after his coronation. "What's this I see?" says the King. "Where are your overseers of the high-ways—your school-committees—your select men?—What idle fellows are these in the streets? What are these bells ringing every day? What means this crowd of ships lying behind the mole with nothing to do? or this *marina*, the water's edge of my great city, where I see no piles of merchandise, no trucks nor dray-carts driving about with goods, nor half the business doing in a month that is done on Boston Long Wharf in two hours? Come, bustle, occupy; set the lazzaroni to work upon the roads; send the children to school; make a railroad here and a turnpike there; bridge this river and canal that; hang the Calabrian robbers; give the monks a rouse; go into the churches, and strip me those trumpery shrines; sell the gold and silver and jewels with which they are heaped, and the interest of the money will support all the poor of the kingdom, for I'll have no beggars nor idlers while my title is Jonathan the first. People shall mind their business, for I will abolish these *festas*, which come every other day, and are good for nothing but to promote idleness.—Henceforth there shall be no *festas* but fast, thanksgiving, and independence. Set me up a newspaper in every town; take me a census of the population; fine every district that don't send a representative to the general court. I'll have every thing thrashed and set a-bucking, even to the vernacular speech, for *dolce far niente* shall be routed from the Italian."

Now Jonathan the first might not understand quite so much of the antiquities of Pompeii or the beauties of the Callipygian venus as Ferdinand the second; yet, if the Neapolitan would not make a profitable *swap* by the exchange, mine is no true "Yankee notion." Q. Q.

Macao, 24th May, 1835.

To the Editor of the Canton Register,

Dear Mr. Editor,—'Tis no less strange than true that misfortunes never come single; another accident having occurred at Lintin since the publication of your last paper. Captain C's boat having capsized and he had, as I understand, a very narrow escape.

I perfectly concur with your correspondent "A Sufferer," that Lintin is, for several reasons, one of the very worst places that could be chosen as an anchorage for the numerous ships which remain outside; and as this same outside trade is extending, and, from a variety of circumstances, will most probably continue to increase, and that to a very great extent, it is high time to consider of the most advantageous situation available, and which would prove the most eligible, both in point of security and general convenience.

In my humble opinion, *Cumsummoon* on the Macao side has many advantages over all others; in addition to it's being perfectly secure, it has the same advantages as Lintin in point of convenience, being in the direct line between Macao and Canton. As for Capsingmoon, it is considerably more exposed, in addition to which it is so very much out of the way, that ships on arriving, are frequently two or three days in working in, and vice versa; the risk to the underwriters being thereby very much increased, besides which, the communication between that place and Canton is in the bad months attended with much inconvenience, delay, and risk. Surely these facts (the truth of which almost every one admits,) offer a strong argument in favor of the *Cumsummoon* anchorage; and in discussing a question of such importance, where the safety of people's lives is considered, and so much valuable property is at stake, the baneful influence of party spirit should for once be thrown aside, and the security of life, property, and convenience of the public be alone consulted.

Yours,

COMMON SENSE.



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# THE CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 8.

TUESDAY, JUNE 9TH, 1834.

NO. 23.

PRICE 50 CENTS.

(Advertisements, see Price Current)

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

## CANTON.

The British vessel FORTH, Robinson, arrived on the 3rd instant, from Calcutta.

Soon after the shipping intelligence had been printed off in our last number, the British vessels, MAVIS, Reynell, and SIR HERBERT TAYLOR, Steward, from Calcutta, were reported.

A few English papers up to the 3rd of december reached Canton by these opportunities.

It is not the *métier* of this ultra-eastern hebdomadal journal to comment upon the daily changes of ultrawestern official appointments. Neither shall we occupy our pages with anticipations of what may be there or here.

These arrivals have not brought us any certain news. And we have not any local news of peculiar interest to communicate to our readers. The arrival of the governor is daily expected, from the neighbouring province of Kwang-se.

Reports concerning the events in the disturbed provinces of Shan-se and Kwei-chaw are current, but of doubtful authority.

The protection of the late Doctor Morrison to the Canton Register must ever be remembered with gratitude by those who gathered both pleasure and instruction from his numerous contributions. But it should not be forgotten that the expenses of obtaining all that learned chinese lore, were defrayed by the company, who were well able to patronize a chinese scholar who so fully repaid them by his important services. Various facilities of obtaining local information from natives were also afforded under the auspices of that then influential body. But we have lost Doctor Morrison; and we think we do not wrong the public-spirited originator of the *Canton Register* when we say that, without the contributions of that first of chinese scholars, it would not long have been a record of occurrences interesting to foreigners.

We have only premised these remarks as an apology for the deficiency of the *Canton Register* in subjects of native interest. We are not forgetful of our duties, neither will we slacken our endeavours; but we must solicit the indulgence of our readers whilst we are endeavouring to qualify ourselves better for our task.

## THE PROVINCIAL CITY.

June 2d. This morning very early H. E. the military commander in chief went to the *Shouy-sze-Ying* (Naval cantonment) to review the naval soldiers (*marines*?) below the banner; that is, the descendants of the chinese army which assisted the tatars to subdue the empire. After the review, he debarked from his boat at the foreign-factory landing place, and returned to his office through the west gate of the city. He was attended by a number of tartarized-Chinese officers, *Tso-ling*s and *Hee-ling*s (Majors and Lt. Cols.), wearing blue buttons, and *Fang yus* (captains), wearing chrystal buttons. The titles and duties of the native army are very different from the emperor's own. Perhaps the British forces in India, european and native, may exhibit some striking similitudes in those particulars.

June 4th. The three tribute-bearers from Siam—who ar-

rived in the fall of last year—reached Canton about 9 o'clock this morning, and embarked from *Tow-lan-poo-tow*, the landing place of the premises occupied by lord Napier, when in Canton, as the British Consulate. Each of them were in chairs, with four bearers.

They have been treated very liberally by the emperor, who has conferred buttons, two blue and one crystal, upon them. They were accompanied by their own interpreter, who had a golden button conferred on him; he was carried in a chair by two bearers. He held an imperial proclamation in his hand. "These tribute-bearers are for the most part all opium-smokers," says our chinese reporter—"because I saw their servants carrying in their hands the opium utensils, as they followed the chairs." "It was an extraordinary spectacle, both from the appearance and talking of them all; and I never before saw public officers followed by their opium-smoking utensils." "No one smokes opium publicly in China: it would be altogether disreputable; and it is always done secretly, or in private."

June 5th was the birthday of the *Nam-hae-heen*'s mother. The usual visits and presents were made, and blessings invoked on her age. Within the official court a *Peeking* play was performed.

On the night of the 2nd inst. the late Mowqua's funeral rites were performed; one of which is to burn a bamboo and paper model of his residence, that he may lodge there while on his long journey. The coffin was taken, in procession, to the *Pih-yun-sze*, the white cloud buddhist temple, there to remain until his place of interment is selected. Priests, both of the *Taou* and *Fuh* sects, have been hired by his son, *Ying-ke*, to perform mass to obtain forgiveness of his sins.

The absence of bigotry in the chinese character is admirable. They are wise enough to try to get to heaven by any gate; therefore they purchase the prayers of all the own religionists. Would it not be just as well if Romanist, Lutheran, Calvinist, Arminian, and Methodist would unite in their prayers round the bed of a dying brother; and aid him on his passage, when he has departed for that bourne from whence he will never return?

The riches and resources of China have often been extolled by strangers; many writers of topography have asserted that it does not stand in want of any foreign produce, and that it can therefore entirely dispense with foreign trade. Situated in the best climates, possessing the most fertile plains, and enriched by the metallic treasures of its mountains, it has in itself sufficient, and is enabled to scatter with a bountiful hand its surplus: admitting this as an incontestable truth, it would be very preposterous to propose the extension of foreign trade upon the principle of mutual advantages. As, however, the wants of an overflowing population cannot be supplied by the produce of the land, and a bad harvest invariably entails starvation, some reasons exist, which are strongly in favour of measures, whereby an unrestrained importation of grain might be ensured. We should consider this as one of the greatest benefits conferred upon the maritime provinces, and should urge it most strongly in favour of the freedom of trade.

We are aware, that the largest foreign imports would only supply the wants of a few, and that the government would rather see the people starve, than behold foreign

intruders in its ports. Nevertheless, the supply of a few districts, though trifling when compared with the mass of suffering people, must ever be acceptable to hundreds of thousands; yet the brutal indifference of narrow-minded politicians renders useless the help within call.

We have extracted largely from prices current and mercantile registers, as to the first sales of free trade teas, as the subject must be of interest to almost every British resident in China; and our friends at home must also feel desirous to hear of our satisfaction on so fragrant a subject.

The trash thrown on the London market, without judgment or skill, from Singapore, had brought the free-trade teas into bad odour, when the *Frances Charlotte*, *Camden*, *Georgiana*, and *Pyramus* arrived; then the *bouquet* and the *seve* returned, and broker's reports and public biddings satisfactorily prove that teas of a sounder quality, or more judiciously selected to please the *goût* of the consumers, were never before imported into England or Scotland. It should not be forgotten that these teas were purchased after the export season from China had ceased—that is, so far as the E. I. company were concerned; and after the company and the Americans had had the entire possession of the market to march 1834. It would, therefore, appear that praise is justly due to the gentlemen who exported these teas, for foresight, and for justly understanding the privileges of the free trade—which that very time were involved in some obscurity,—as well as for their knowledge of the qualities of teas, which is fully proved by the discrimination of their selections—for no professional Tea taster was employed to choose the tea-cargoes of those four ships.

But now, as we lately noticed in this paper (vide Register May 12th, P. 73), there are four gentlemen resident in Canton who are established as professional tea-inspectors, aiding the long experience of many of the merchants who, previously to the expiration of the company's charter, were engaged in the private tea-trade, as well as the tea-trade to the Austral-Asian colonies, to Hamburg and India. The professional men relieve the merchants, who have otherwise enough to do, from the labour of inspection; while their names, from their knowledge of the trade in London and of the taste of the British people, are a guarantee for the quality of the article purchased under their recommendation; Yet, fully aware as we are of the talents and abilities that now direct the tea-trade—and such and so divided qualifications have never before been brought to the task—we turn with the greater confidence to the general principles of commerce as securities for its extension and lasting prosperity: for those principles, when left unfettered by bigotry, avarice, vanity, and pride, will, generation after generation, ensure the best qualities of all the productions of nature or the manipulations of art.

**TEA SALE AT LIVERPOOL.**—The sale of the cargo of tea by the *Georgiana*, from Canton, took place on Thursday last. It was attended by dealers from the manufacturing districts and from Ireland, the great room in which it was held being crowded to excess. The bidding was most spirited, and good prices were realized for the tea. So great was the competition, that a second cargo, had it been ready, might have been sold. It is estimated that the importers will realize 15,000*l.* by the sale of the *Georgiana's* cargo.—(*London Times*, 22 Nov.)

#### FIRST SALE OF FREE-TRADE TEA IN LIVERPOOL.

Yesterday morning, the first public sale of tea, under the operation of the new act, took place in the public sale-room, over the Exchange reading-room. The attendance of persons interested in the tea trade was very numerous; embracing the most influential dealers in Liverpool, Manchester, and the neighbouring towns. The representatives of several large London houses were also present. The following comprise the particulars:—1054 chests of fine Bohea (in Congou chests) sold at 1*s* 9*d* to 1*s* 10*d*—1154 chests good Congou at 2*s* to 2*s* 4*d*—1083 chests and 620 boxes common Campoi at 1*s* 4*d* to 1*s* 9*d*—40 chests and 20 boxes Souchong at 1*s* 11*d* to 2*s* 9*d*—279 boxes Low Pekoe at 1*s* 11*d* to 2*s* 1*d*—100 chests Twankay at 2*s* 1*d* to 2*s* 1*d*—64 chests Hyson Skin at 1*s* 6*d* to 1*s* 9*d*—300 boxes Imperial at 4*s* to 4*s* 1*d*—200 boxes Gunpowder at 5*s* 4*d* to 5*s* 6*d*—183 chests and 225 boxes Hyson at 2*s* 9*d* to 3*s* 2*d*, and 144 boxes Caper at 1*s* 5*d* to 1*s* 11*d* per lb, all in bond, subject to the following rate of Duty:—

|                                                                                                         |                       |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Bohea, the lb                                                                                           | 1 <i>s</i> 6 <i>d</i> |
| Congou, Twankay, Hyson-Skin, Orange-Pekoe, and Campoi, the lb                                           | 2 2                   |
| Souchong, Flowery-Pekoe, Hyson, Young Hyson Gunpowder, Imperial, and other sorts not enumerated, the lb | 3 0                   |

3 & 4, Will. IV. c. 101, 23rd April, 1834. *Myer's Mercantile Advr.*, 24 Nov.

#### FIRST TEA SALE AT GLASGOW.

The sale of the first cargo of Teas, imported into this market direct from Canton, in the ship *Camden*, commenced here on Monday, in the Exchange Sale Rooms, at ten o'clock, a.m. There was a very numerous attendance of buyers, comprising many of the most respectable and extensive tea dealers in all parts of England, Ireland, and Scotland. The sale went off with great spirit, and the teas, being mostly of excellent and suitable qualities, commanded good prices. The whole quantity advertised was 7921 packages.

We copy the following list of prices from the *Argus*.

Bohea, (duty 1*s* 6*d*.) 400 quarter chests rather coarse; blackish congou kind of it 1*s* 9*d* to 1*s* 9*d* per lb—400 half ditto, blackish congou kind of leaf 10*s* 1*d*—100 congou packages ditto 1*s* 10*d*.

Congou, (duty 2*s* 2*d*.) 251 chests blackish leaf, rather coarse and rather strong, 2*s* 3*d* to 2*s* 3*d*—585 ditto, middling, 1*s* 11*d* to 2*s*—572 ditto, rather blackish leaf, rather strong, 2*s* to 2*s* 1*d*—572 ditto, rather coarse mixed leaf, 1*s* 11*d* to 2*s*—200 ditto, bluish leaf, rather old, and full on Pekoe kind, 2*s* 6*d* to 2*s* 9*d*—100 chests blackish leaf, rather coarse, 2*s* 3*d* to 2*s* 4*d*—615 ditto, mixt blackish leaf, 1*s* 10*d* to 1*s* 11*d*—100 ditto, rather coarse 2*s* 2*d* to 2*s* 3*d*—200 small boxes, chiefly musty blackish leaf congou, 1*s* 5*d* to 1*s* 7*d*.

Cape Congou, (duty 2*s* 2*d*.) 38 boxes faintish 1*s* 6*d* to 1*s* 6*d*—202 ditto rather coarse, 1*s* 3*d* to 1*s* 4*d*—144 small boxes faintish burnt and odd, 1*s* 2*d* to 1*s* 3*d*.

Campo, (duty 2*s* 2*d*.) 211 chests, coarse and rather new, 1*s* 7*d* to 1*s* 9*d*—197 chests, coarse and new, rather flat, 1*s* 6*d* to 1*s* 6*d*—210 ditto, tea Congou kind rather coarse, 1*s* 4*d* to 1*s* 7*d*—206 ditto, tea Campo kind, mixt, bluish leaf, 1*s* 6*d* to 1*s* 7*d*—212 boxes ordinary tea, bluish leaf, heated, 1*s* 3*d* to 1*s* 5*d*—189 ditto, coarse, new, rather flat, 1*s* 6*d* to 1*s* 7*d*.

Souchong, (duty 3*s*.) 100 pencilled varnished boxes—tea largish mixt leaf, little Souchong flavour, 2*s* 6*d* to 2*s* 8*d*—252 ditto. Padrae Souchong, 3*s* 1*d* to 3*s* 9*d*.—*Glasgow Courier*.

The sale of the cargo of Tea, per *Frances Charlotte*, took place yesterday at the London Commercial Sale Rooms. The whole went off with spirit at the following full prices, viz:—

388 Quarter Chests Bohea 1*s* 10*d* to 1*s* 10*d*.

90 Half-chests Bohea 1*s* 9*d* to 1*s* 9*d*.

490 Chests Congou, but middling blackish leaf, 2*s* 1*d* to 2*s* 2*d*.

469 Chests Congou, but middling rather coarse, 1*s* 10*d* to 1*s* 10*d*.

729 Boxes Congou, but mid. Tea, 2*s* 1*d* to 2*s* 2*d*.

391 Chests Capers 1*s* 4*d* to 1*s* 5*d*.

490 Chests Congou, but middling coarse, 1*s* 9*d* to 1*s* 9*d*.

24 Chests Hyson, 3*s* 5*d* to 3*s* 7*d*.

25 Chests Imperial, 3*s* 7*d* to 3*s* 10*d*.

25 Chests Gunpowder, 5*s* 4*d* to 5*s* 7*d*.

Previous to the commencement of the sale a letter was read by Mr. Fry, from the directors of the East India Company, announcing that the same upset prices would be continued by them at their March sale as at present exist, but that they would not pledge themselves as to the quantity to be then sold. There were four minor sales of Tea afterwards which have been imported from Bombay and Singapore, they were, excepting some of those from the former place, of that low and ordinary description which have been previously imported, and could hardly command any purchasers.—(*Liverpool Standard*, 21st Nov.)

#### THE TEA TRADE.

Yesterday the East India Company's quarterly sale of teas commenced at the East India House, and was fully attended by the dealers and others connected with the trade. The declaration for the present sale consists of the following quotations:—1,500,000*lbs.* of bohea; 5,800,000*lbs.* of congou, campoi, souchong, and pekoe; 1,350,000*lbs.* of twankay and hyson skin; and 350,000*lbs.* of hyson. The presiding director having taken his seat the sale commenced, and proceeded with activity, without any discussion having taken place. The quantity disposed of up to the conclusion of yesterday's sale was 8,300 chests of bohea, which are the first qualities offered for sale. The prices realized during the day were as follows:—Quarter chests were sold at from 1*s* 8*d*. to 1*s* 9*d*. per lb; half chests, from 1*s* 8*d*. to 1*s* 9*d*. per lb; and the large chests, from 1*s* 8*d*. to 1*s* 8*d*. per lb. Congou packages realized from 1*s* 11*d*. to 2*s* 1*d*. per lb, these teas being liable to the 1*s* 6*d*. per lb. duty. It is fully expected that many of the congou teas to be offered at the present sale will fetch from 1*s* 8*d*. to 2*s*. per lb; but being liable to the higher duty 2*s*. 2*d*. per lb. The quarter and half chests at yesterday's sale went off 1*d*. per lb. cheaper than last sale, and the congou packages about 1*d*. per lb. dearer than last sale. The declaration for the present sale, on the aggregate, is fully as extensive as at the last sale; but there is some difference in the quantities of the second and third qualities of teas, the amount congous, campoi, souchong, and pekoe, in the September sale, being 5,850,000*lbs.*, and of twankay and hyson skin 1,300,000*lbs.* The sale of congous is expected to commence this day; and in consequence of the announcement of the arrival of the *Pyramus*, from Canton, with a large supply of teas imported under the free-trade system, lower prices are expected. The cargo of the *Pyramus* is as

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follows:—Of congou, 8794 chests; of bohea (congou packages), 518 chests; of pekoe, 307 chests; of hyson, 234 chests and 300 boxes; of gunpowder, 248 boxes; of twanky, 221 chests; and of hyson skin, 278 chests and 50 boxes, making a total of 5332 chests and 1034 boxes. The total deliveries of teas in the last three months, ending on the 1st instant, have been 7,754, 752lbs. (*Liverpool Standard*, 5th Dec.) (*Morning Herald*)

In the *Chinese Repository* for May is an article on Fire Insurance in Canton, which we have republished, slightly abridged, in our columns of to day. The subject is one of much interest, both to foreigners and natives; and if the former would interest themselves in the establishment of Fire and Life assurance offices in China, such institutions would doubtless prove an approximating cause of freer intercourse with this peculiar people. From the saving habits of the Chinese, and the self denying care with which they remit from foreign parts pecuniary assistance to their families—for proof of which amiable traits of filial and parental affection, vide *Gutzlaff's journal*—we should augur success to the endeavours of the first projectors. When the nature of fire and life assurance is well understood by the Chinese, the institutions and customs of the empire—of which the fifth commandment of the Jewish decalogue may be called the exemplar—and their habit of early marriages, will scarcely fail to induce them to consider it a moral duty of life to use the saving and protective advantages thus placed within their reach.

We well remember the fire of 1822, when—"The flowery gaiety and glory of Canton was at once consumed, 'like the gaudy insect that rushes into the burning flame.' That fire could have been extinguished soon after it commenced, if the efforts of Europeans had been encouraged; they could have pulled down the houses situated in the path of the flames; but this measure was too vigorous for the apathetic Chinese, who absolutely remained shut up in their houses until they were literally burnt out. The wind from the northward, which freshened early on the morning succeeding the night of the fire, rendered it altogether impossible then to stop the progress of the flames, which were at that time raging in four or five parallel streets; and they rolled down towards the river with awful rapidity and roaring, sweeping before them a suffocating atmosphere of smoke. The wall flanking the English factory to the northward repelled the flames; and if the window opening to the westward from the kitchen into *Sin-tow-lan*, or *Hoglane*, had been covered with wet blankets &c., it is probable the company's hong and warehouse would have escaped; for the fire made its way through that opening, and thence quickly into the dining hall and library; it then spread rapidly to the warehouse and thence to the Dutch factory. The creek undoubtedly was a protection to that part of the suburb situated on its eastern side; but the fire was capricious in many places, and it is not easy to account for the escape of some buildings. The writer of the article on Fire Insurance in the *Canton Repository*, truly remarks that the coolies employed in the foreign trade, both by natives and foreigners, have become expert firemen since that dreadful visitation; and from their enduring activity and sober habits it is highly probable that a Canton *Hand-in-hand* would easily raise an efficient establishment. It is to be hoped that the influential part of the foreign community will bestow their serious attention on this important subject.

In the same number of the *Repository* are three other articles highly creditable to their authors. The first, on *Education among the Chinese*, and the second, on *The Chinese government and constitution*, contain much useful information. The third, *Notices of modern China*, is doubtless from the pen of a corresponding resident in Canton; and such a paper proves that there is a spirit of research and study among our very small community that may lead to the happiest results to foreigners and natives; whilst too much praise cannot be given to those who amid the almost incessant cares of a mercantile life can still find leisure for literary occupation; and, what is still more deserving of praise, devote that leisure to subjects of local and immediate interest, instead of abandoning it to the pleasing but less useful pursuit of general reading.

## FIRE INSURANCE IN CANTON.

From a Correspondent.

(Abridged from the *Canton Repository* for May, 1835.)

Fire Insurance has been lately more or less spoken of in Canton, and as much diversity of opinion appears to prevail on the subject, a short examina-

tion of the nature and character of the risk, that would obtain on the establishment of a fire insurance society may not be useless.

If this inquiry be fairly followed in regard to the subject under consideration, it may be found to be not only of a practicable nature, but beneficial to the supporters of such a society, and highly satisfactory to our constituents at home.

The untitled nature of the subject renders it one of no small difficulty. The great fire of Canton in 1822, stands athwart the subject, and threatens to overwhelm every rational notion we may be disposed to entertain, and without consideration, we are apt to conclude that that event is a panacea to every argument which can be adduced to show that the existence of the said fire has little or no weight in estimating the relative advantages or disadvantages of fire insurance in this place. The natural order of the subject seems to suggest an inquiry into the degrees of risk arising from the locality of the place. This indeed is the most formidable, and perhaps the only, objection that can be urged. The proximity of houses, the narrowness of the streets, the combustible materials that is to be seen in every direction, all combine to astound the casual or careless observer. Upon these, follow the great fire above alluded to, which closes his view of the subject, and fire insurance is generally declared not practicable. These considerations alone, and they are certainly weighty ones, have induced many to form opinions adverse to the question, and led them to doubt the applicability of fire insurance to Canton.

The diminution of fire risk must be deemed to consist, in the separation of one risk from another or in their divisibility, and where this is not practicable, in the prevention of the extension of fire by strong partition walls. The great divisions of risks in China cannot be formed into more than four, of which Macao would constitute one, Honan on the opposite side of the river would form a second, and Canton divided by the creek, may be considered as making two more. It must therefore be admitted that so small a number is unfavorable to the object in view. But having fully admitted this objection, there will be found, upon examination, a number of circumstances acting in mitigation; and could we only put aside the great fire of 1822, which is constantly coming before us as a knock down fact, (while all the reasons which render it a tangible object are lost sight of,) we might perhaps hope to make some converts; but in truth we are afraid to encounter it.

The writer of a prospectus which we have our eye upon in these observations, proposes to confine the risk to be taken to European movable property. This limitation reduces the subject to one of considerable simplicity, and we can consider: first, what would be the degree of risk attendant upon such property; and second, how those risks may be mitigated or reduced to the level of common fire insurance risks by proper and practicable arrangements. In the following observations we shall not, however, strictly confine ourselves to the division, but allude to the one or other, as the subject may seem to suggest.

We have observed that the greatest danger of fire in Canton arises from the contiguity of the houses, and the narrowness of the streets; but the degree is different in the divisions we have pointed out. Insurance effected at Macao would not differ much from those in Europe; the houses and warehouses are generally separated from each other, and fire arising in one is not likely to be communicated to other buildings. The same may be said of Honan; but in Canton, the contiguity of houses is uniform, except in the division formed by the creek. The position of the warehouses where movable property would be lodged, offers great facilities for the removal of it, from the fact that they are all on the river side. This will presently be shown to be a circumstance, capable of being made so useful in the diminishing risks, as to reduce it below the ordinary level. The combustible appearance of the Chinese houses, from the wood scaffolding that are arised above them, induces us to apprehend danger in a greater degree than there is really any ground for. If this is a source of danger, it is surprising that fires occur so rarely as they do. We shall find, however, that the sources of danger are much less in Canton, than they are in Europe, in regard to separate and distinct houses.

The existence of fires in Chinese houses is but periodical. They are lighted for culinary purposes twice a day only for a short period of time, and are extinguished when that object is fulfilled, which almost invariably occurs between sunrise and sunset. Their fireplaces, or fogongs as they are called, are detached furnaces, having no connection with the walls of the house, and are generally placed upon brick elevations erected for the purpose. Their houses and roofs are entirely built of bricks and tiles as in Europe; and the amount of wood, used internally is not greater than can be found in the structure of houses elsewhere. The uses and existence of fires may therefore be considered as much less general than at home, where they are kept burning both day and night, and several in the same house, and under very irregular care and attention. Chimneys, which are the cause of many fires in England, form no part of a Chinese house; a mode of building that was probably induced by the short time fires were kept burning. At home, great stress is laid upon partition walls; but in this respect, Chinese houses are superior, as each one is built separate, and although placed in close conjunction, each has its own wall. But we do not contentedly assert this, although it appears to be the general mode of building. The solidity and thickness of the roof is a most remarkable feature, and would somewhat astonish an English builder, consisting of two or three layers of well burned tiles. Such appears to be the true features of Chinese houses in relation to the influence of fire, and when these are contrasted with the nature of houses at home, the risk of fire taking place in any one, is much less in Canton than in London; and when we add to this, the many fires that are burnt in one house in one place, and the few that are kindled in the other, it ceases to be a matter of surprise that so few fires occur at Canton.

We now come to what appears to us to be of the utmost importance to a just consideration of the subject. This is the facility for removing goods from the place where the fire may occur. The writer of the prospectus proposes simply to insure foreign goods, the property of foreigners deposited in the hongs of the hong merchants, or Chinese goods marked and numbered, and unquestionably known as foreign property. In fact, it appears to be merely his intention to protect the property of foreign merchants from the consequences of fire, so long as it exists in a clear and tangible shape as such. The goods, therefore, according to his view, would be deposited in the hongs or warehouses of the hong merchants. These are placed without exception on the borders of the river, and it does not appear to be a matter of difficulty to arrange some plan for a speedy removal of goods from danger. To enter into the various plans which might be adapted for this object, would too much lengthen the present notice; but a sort of fire police might certainly be formed with the assistance of the hong merchants, or even without them, with the aid of our comrades under the superintendence of Europeans and other foreigners, who would no doubt readily devote so much of their time to the purpose in case of need as would secure a speedy removal of goods to a place of security. It has occasionally been a matter of

† Called by the Chinese "Frame lofts." Ed.

† Dr. Morrison's translation of the *Fooyen's* proclamation.

surprise to us, that something of this kind has not been adopted before this time for the protection of the valuable property that often remains deposited where it is exposed to destruction by fire; but it does appear as if men, and coolies, and boats, might be retained, and held in readiness in cases of emergency, to act under the superintendence of Europeans for such protection. Each district or division might be marked out, and particular parties appropriated to each, and some general superintendence established for the organization of the whole.

The Chinese coolies have now become expert firemen, and are well acquainted with the use of the engine, and on all occasions of fire, animated no doubt by a common sense of risk, every engine is speedily conveyed to the place of danger. At a fire that took place last year, in which thirty or forty houses are said to have been burned, no less than nine engines were counted on the spot; and most of them had arrived before any foreigners, who are sometimes quick in their attendance on such occasions. They are said to understand, and to put in practice, the European system of tearing down or sacrificing one or two houses for the preservation of those not on fire. These latter circumstances are mentioned principally to show that the Chinese have acquired a certain knowledge of those tactics, and do actually put them in execution, which are considered most effectual in retarding the progress of fire. The example of Europeans has led them to appreciate the value of fire engines, and scarcely any house is without one or two of them, so that the supply may be considered sufficient.

Although we have chiefly dwelt upon the facility there is for removing goods from the hongs of the hong merchants where they may be deposited, by means of the river, yet it is worth while to observe, that the ends of the hongs on the north are bounded by a street running parallel with the river; and although this street is not of so great width as to form a very effectual barrier to the progress of a fire, yet when it is combined with the circumstance of the solid brickwork with which each hong is terminated, it becomes a fact worthy of consideration.

We have said nothing of the foreign factories, because the same reasoning applies to them as to the hongs, and perhaps in a much stronger degree. It will be remembered that in the fire of 1822, but little alarm was taken by Europeans with regard to the factories until one or two hours after midnight; at least none took any practical steps for the security of their property. But when they did, a very considerable portion of it was removed.

It is not necessary to pursue this subject any further. The instances adduced will show that fire insurance may be put upon some practicable footing; and although it cannot be said that these observations have placed the matter beyond doubt, yet the candid reader will confess that some approach has been made to a better view of the subject, than has hitherto been entertained.

**BOMBAY CLIPPER.**—The following are the proportions &c. of the vessel launched at Mazagon on the 25th ult. and named, with the usual ceremony, "The Lady Grant" by the lady of our new governor.

|                                                       |       |
|-------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| Length between Perpendiculars                         | 100.6 |
| Ditto overall                                         | 103.9 |
| Ditto of keel for measurement                         | 85.4  |
| Breadth of Beam for Ditto                             | 24.4  |
| Ditto Ditto, moulded                                  | 23.6  |
| Depth of Hold in the clear                            | 11.3  |
| And admensures 267 $\frac{1}{2}$ Tons, or thereabout. |       |

She has been built on the plan of the Baltimore Schooners, for great dispatch; is copper fastened throughout and coppered on a new principle on a single bottom. She is intended for the opium trade to China.—*Free Press*, March 9.

The following extract from the *Morning Herald*, which we find in the *Spectator* of the 1st November, will be interesting to our commercial readers:

"The financial agency of the United States will be wholly undertaken by Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Co., on and after the 1st of January next. Messrs. Baring & Co. are the present agents. Some disputes of no great importance are said to have led to this change."—(*Cat. Courier*, March 28.)

We have much pleasure in again recording instances of the preservation of life by some of the east coasters. These frequent rescues from impending destruction cannot fail to have their effect on the maritime population of Fuh-keen and Canton; and the Chinese must consequently find that a closer acquaintance with barbarian friends is to be cultivated, as their lives may probably be saved, as well as profit made, by the intimacy.

Brig ———, Linton, May 28th, 1833.

Dear Mr. Editor,—Observing in the Register of the 24th ultimo an extract of a letter from captain Geo. Kennedy, stating the particulars of his having been the means of saving the lives of nineteen Chinese, taken off the wreck of a junk near Namoa, and accompanied by some very just remarks from yourself, I have to state, for your further information, another similar fact. Since that occurrence the lives of fourteen Chinese have been saved by captain John Rees of the "Col. Young" (another of the vessels of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.) while at anchor in a bay in the neighbourhood of Chin-chew. During a severe gale, captain Rees observed a Junk strike on a rock near where he lay, and go to pieces. He immediately hoisted out his longboat, and with much difficulty and danger was the happy means of rescuing from death fourteen of her unfortunate crew. These he took on board the "Young" and kept them a day or two until the gale abated; when he took them ashore, and as they left him gave them a few dollars to enable them to return to their homes.

When this circumstance became known to the villagers, some of them immediately came off to the "Young" to claim some dollars for those also of the crew of the Junk who had been fortunate enough to reach the shore by other means. This claim was not of course acknowledged; however, the grateful inhabitants of the villages around, in return for the assistance rendered to their countrymen by captain Rees, sent off to him three joss-sticks and two small red wax candles.

Some of the good folks at home and also some of the wise-men here, believe Junks to be navigated, as safely as European shipping. Now, this season has been a very favorable one on the coast hitherto, and no gales of wind have been experienced of very great severity. Yet, in addition to the two wrecks already noticed I have myself seen other two: the one a large

Junk driven on shore in a bay near Chin-chew, crew all saved; the other a junk, observed drifting before the wind at sea near chapel island, during the last voyage of the ———. She was a perfect wreck, nothing but the foremast standing. Mainmast and all per upper works carried away. We ran down to her, and sent the jolly boat on board to render assistance, if necessary. She was supposed to have been laden with rice, from the grain that was yet lying scattered about her decks, appearing as if she had been already boarded and plundered by fishermen. Not a rope was left; but four dead bodies were found, three in the cabin and one on deck, all lying on mats with their bed clothes wrapped around them, as if they had laid themselves down in despair.

From their greatly emaciated appearance they probably died from extreme thirst and suffering. As the bodies were in a state of putrefaction, they must have been dead some days, and probably before the Junk was plundered. I am, Your obedient servant,  
A COASTER.

**Manner of tea drinking in Uzbek Territory.** During the day I had seen a good deal of the people, for there were many visitors, and though most of them courted the great man, a few found their way to me in the corner. Nothing is done in this country without tea, which is handed round at all times and hours, and gives a social character to conversation, which is very agreeable. The Uzbeks drink their tea with salt instead of sugar, and sometimes mix it with fat; it is then called "keimuk chah." After each person has had one or two large cups, a smaller one is handed round, made in the usual manner, without milk. The leaves of the pot are then divided among the party, and chewed like tobacco.

**Yarkund.** The period which has elapsed since the capture of Yarkund has no way diminished the precautions of the Chinese government. Yarkund is still considered but an outpost, and the communication between it and Peking maintained in a most characteristic manner. The government of all the cities is left in the hands of Mahomedans, and there are not above 5000 Chinese in Yarkund. The garrisons are recruited from boys of fourteen and fifteen, who are sent back after about as long a period of service. These soldiers are drawn from the tribe of Toomgans, who claim relationship to the army of Alexander: they are Mahomedans, from the adjacent provinces, but dress as Chinese. They are never permitted to marry, or bring their families within fifteen marches of the country, and are regarded as troops on foreign employ. The natives of the country rule, under the superintendence of the Chinese officers. The governor of Yarkund, who has the title of Hakim Beg, is subject to Kashgar; and he, again, is under the Junjung of Eela, a large city, forty marches north of Yarkund.

The mode of communication with Peking, or, as it is called, Bajeen, and their eastern provinces, is carried on with an arrangement and expedition purely Chinese. The usual journey exceeds the period of five months; but an express may be sent in thirty-five days. Under great emergency, it is conveyed in twenty, and even fifteen days. "Quintings," or stages, where there are relays of horses, are erected every eight or ten miles, and one messenger is not even permitted to exchange a word with another. At each of these stages there are piles of wood, which are directed to be set fire to on the intelligence of a rising or invasion of the Mahomedans; and by this means intelligence has been sent from Yarkund to Peking in six days. I have heard that fire-balloons are used instead of piles of wood; but I believe that in the latter we have the more simple and correct version of the tale. It was on this intimation that the last Chinese army was marched into Kokan; and it is said to have been assembled from all the cities of the empire, and amounted to 70,000 men. The military appearance of this body is said to have been truly singular. A great portion of the soldiers were armed with large muskets, each of which was borne by two persons.

The Chinese of Yarkund interfere but little with the affairs of the country, and leaving it and its trade to the Mahomedan portion of the population, the authorities levy a duty of one in thirty; and their commercial regulations are just and equitable. The word of a Chinese is not doubted, nor does the tea ever differ in quality from the sample.—*Burnes's travels*.

#### METEOROLOGICAL DIARY FOR MAY.

| THERM. |       | BAR.  |           | WINDS:                                               |  |
|--------|-------|-------|-----------|------------------------------------------------------|--|
| night. | noon. |       |           |                                                      |  |
| 1      | 72 84 | 30.00 | E a SE.   | fine weather, mod. breeze.                           |  |
| 2      | 71 85 | 30.05 | SE.       | do. do.                                              |  |
| 3      | 70 84 | 30.00 | SE.       | do. light breeze.                                    |  |
| 4      | 73 84 | 29.95 | SE a SW.  | do. light vble.                                      |  |
| 5      | 73 82 | 30.00 | SE a E.   | cldy, with light showers in mid. part                |  |
| 6      | 71 80 | 30.00 | SE.       | do. rain in latter part, mod. breeze.                |  |
| 7      | 72 79 | 29.95 | SE.       | do. rain mid. & latter parts, fresh br.              |  |
| 8      | 74 77 | 29.85 | SE a N.   | do. heavy rn. most pt. 1st pt. mod. br.              |  |
| 9      | 67 76 | 29.80 | N         | fine weather, mostly fresh breeze.                   |  |
| 10     | 62 64 | 30.05 | N.        | cloudy, latterly light rain, fresh breeze.           |  |
| 11     | 59 64 | 30.10 | N a SE.   | cldy. with lt. rn. at times, light vble br.          |  |
| 12     | 60 74 | 30.15 | S.        | fine weather, light breeze.                          |  |
| 13     | 64 75 | 30.05 | N.        | do. latterly a fresh breeze.                         |  |
| 14     | 64 78 | 30.10 | N a SE.   | do. mod. breeze, vble.                               |  |
| 15     | 66 78 | 30.05 | SE.       | do. do.                                              |  |
| 16     | 68 78 | 29.95 | SE.       | do. do.                                              |  |
| 17     | 71 82 | 29.90 | SE.       | do. do.                                              |  |
| 18     | 74 84 | 29.90 | SE.       | cldy. with rn. 1st part mod. breeze.                 |  |
| 19     | 76 86 | 29.90 | SE a SSW. | cldy. light rain at times—do.                        |  |
| 20     | 76 87 | 29.90 | SE.       | cldy. hy. rn. thnr. & light g. mid. & lat. mod. br.  |  |
| 21     | 69 75 | 30.00 | N a SE.   | cldy. with rn. at times 1st pt. mod. br. lat. lt.    |  |
| 22     | 74 80 | 29.90 | SE.       | do. do. mod. breeze.                                 |  |
| 23     | 75 82 | 29.85 | S a SE.   | do. light rain at times, light br.                   |  |
| 24     | 76 82 | 29.80 | N a SE.   | 1st pt. hy. rn. thnr. & light g. mid. & lat. rn.     |  |
| 25     | 75 84 | 29.90 | N E.      | fine wr. 1st & mid. light br. lat. cldy. rn. fr. br. |  |
| 26     | 73 79 | 29.85 | E.        | cldy. with rain, latter part hy. rain, mod. br.      |  |
| 27     | 74 76 | 29.90 | E a SE.   | cldy. with heavy rn. most part mod. br.              |  |
| 28     | 72 78 | 29.90 | E a SE.   | do. do. do.                                          |  |
| 29     | 75 82 | 29.85 | SE.       | cldy. 1st & mid. rn. at times lat. const. rn. vble.  |  |
| 30     | 75 80 | 29.80 | S a SE.   | constant rain with thunder, light br.                |  |
| 31     | 74 84 | 29.85 | N.        | fine weather, light breeze.                          |  |



# THE CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 8.

TUESDAY, JUNE 16TH, 1835.

NO. 24.

PRICE 50 CENTS.

(Advertisements, see Price Current.)

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

## CANTON.

Several vessels have arrived this week, but we have not yet received any newspapers from the ports whence they sailed.

The American vessels, ROSSENDALE, Wade, and BURLINGTON, Evans, from Sourabaya, LONDON, Brace, from Manila, and the British vessels, BENCOOLEN, Brown, from Liverpool the 14th of december, and the NERBUDDA, Patrick, and BARRETTO JUNIOR, Saunders, from Calcutta, are those that have been reported.

H. E. Loo, the governor of Kwang-tung and Kwang-se, returned to the provincial capital on the 8th instant. It is said that he is thinner in person and darker in complexion than when he left the city.

We have been favoured with a file of *Javasche Courants* for april, which contain London dates to the 20th of december. It is there said the following are some of the appointments of the new ministry. Lord Aberdeen takes the colonies instead of the admiralty, and lord Gray is first lord of the admiralty. Lord Granville Somerset takes the woods and forests. Lord Lowther the chancellorship of the duchy of Lancaster. The board of control, lord Ellenborough, Sir Alexander Grant, and Messrs Planta and Sullivan. Advocate general, Sir John Beckett. Lord Combermere, either viceroy of Ireland or governor general of India. Sir James Scarlett, a peer.

### FLOATING BRITISH HOSPITAL AT WHAMPOA.

We had the pleasure of informing our readers in the Register of the 27th of January that the first step had been made towards establishing in China a hospital for seamen; and in the Register of the 17th of february was published the official notice of H. M. superintendents, authorizing James Matheson, Esq. to convene a meeting of all H. M. subjects in Canton for the purpose of instituting a British hospital at Whampoa or elsewhere for the reception of any of H. M. subjects, either seamen or others, needing medical care and relief.

In pursuance of this notice a meeting was held on the 23rd of february at the British Hotel imperial hong; and at a general meeting of subscribers held at the same place in march, the following gentlemen were appointed a committee for framing regulations, namely; W. Jardine, Esq. (chairman) R. Turner, Esq. J. R. Reeves, Esq. Framjee Pestonjee, Esq. W. Blenkin, Esq.

At another general meeting of subscribers held on the 13th instant—it having been adjourned from the preceding day—at the house of Messrs Fox, Rawson & Co. the report of the committee was read and approved; and it was resolved that the committee should be empowered to appropriate a sum, not exceeding four thousand dollars, for the purchase of a vessel to be moored at Whampoa as a floating hospital.

The time is now arrived for an appeal to the merchants and shipowners of the U. K. and of India generally, and more particularly to those engaged in the trade to China, in behalf of the *Floating British Hospital at Whampoa*. But we feel fully justified in making an appli-

cation on a broader basis, and we confidently appeal to the British nation generally, to her colonies, and to her scattered sons—and where are they not to be found. And our appeal is for the British sailor, sick, diseased and crippled.

Quæ caret ora cruore nostro?

In all morality, in all virtues—in all christian virtues—charity is the first; by the exercise of this one the existence of the others is fairly presumed. That virtue is it's own reward is a trite observation, but we question it's truth. That self-approval is to be preferred to self-condemnation is assented to as soon as heard; but the approval and encouragement of the world—particularly of the *present world*—are never found wanting to virtuous actions. Virtue, then, has its rewards from *without* as well as from *within*: that is, virtue in the abstract: a general course of moral and religious feelings governing our actions. Whilst self-denial is the basis of some other virtues, in the exercise of charity the natural feelings are indulged instead of being suppressed, and the heart is made better by a process at once purifying and most pleasing: this is the consequence of the general exercise of charity. In the particular exercise of that virtue in the instance of supporting the *Floating British Hospital at Whampoa*, self-interest—the pecuniary—the worldly interests of all connected with British commerce are concerned. For it is clearly the interest of all merchants, adventurers, assurance offices, in short, of all mankind, that sailors, on whom their wealth and luxuries so much depend, should be preserved in health that they may do their duty. And when, by the exercise of their best feelings they necessarily protect their best interests, what doubt can there be of their widely opening their purse-strings in aid of an institution so beneficial to a large portion of suffering humanity and so honorable to their national character. But that is not all. It is not intended to confine the benefits of this hospital only to British subjects. The natives of other countries will be freely admitted under the regulations made for the proper government of the institutions; and the chinese themselves, that is, the indigent, will be relieved *gratis*.

We believe it is the intention of the committee to publish for distribution a short account of the institution, of the principles on which it is founded and the regulations flowing from those principles. In the meantime, we trust that all those within immediate or speedy reach of it's coffers will hasten to aid the institution in it's outset; and let it be remembered that the trading season is fast approaching, when Whampoa harbour and Lintin roads will be studded with foreign vessels.

We have not the least doubt that funds will be subscribed sufficient to enable the committee to execute the first intentions of the subscribers and the purposes of the institution; and we entertain the most sanguine expectations that eventually—and in a short period—the British hospital at Whampoa will not only be the source of the most wide-spreading good to the seamen of all nations frequenting the port of Canton, but that the natives themselves and even the local government will take a lively interest in it's prosperity; and that pathology as taught in Europe may ere long dawn over the middle kingdom from the medical school of Canton.

### CHINESE INTELLECTUAL SYSTEM.

When the waters had subsided, the human race descended from the high lands into the plains, and from the



northeastern range of mountains in northern and central Asia the system spread gradually southward: this we learn at the beginning from the historians of China and India.

The most ancient sovereign of the Chinese, whom the most scrupulous of the learned are forced to acknowledge as an historical personage, held his court in one of the northwestern districts of the present empire. *Yaou*, the first year of whose reign synchronizes with the year 2357 before our era, lived at *Ping-yang-foo*, in N. L. 36°. 6' and 4°. 55'. 30" west of *Peking*, in the province of *Shansee*; his rule extended over only nine provinces of the modern empire. All the south and the southwest, and even many of the departments which were under his government, were then inhabited by barbarous clans, whose origin ascended before the time of history, and who obeyed their own chiefs. To domesticate these barbarians by Chinese civilisation, to impose on them the yoke of the laws, regulations and customs of the middle empire, was the constant employment of *Yaou* and his successors. Agreeably to the ancient maxims of Chinese policy, it is the duty of the ruler of the middle kingdom, to spread universally among barbarians the system and civilisation, and by these means, according to the expression of the Chinese writers, to renovate them. A different civilisation, or one contrary to the laws and regulations of the middle empire, is, in the opinion of the Chinese, impossible. In fact, does not all civilisation consist in acknowledging the excellence of Chinese laws and manners, and in implicitly obeying the will of the ruler of the empire, or the son of heaven?—But the conquered colonies or the barbarians of China disdained a civilisation with which slavery came hand in hand; they long and courageously defended themselves, until at length they bowed their savage heads to the moral regulations of *Yaou* and his successors; regulations which united and levelled all. It was not long before the second century of our era that, with the exception of some provinces, the power of the Chinese emperor was acknowledged in the eighteen departments that now compose the empire. Then the laws and customs of the north and northwest reigned also in the south: nevertheless, in some parts, for instance in the province of *Yunnan*, this did not continue a long time.

The system of *Yaou* and *Shun*, in the course of ages, so blunted the different provincial asperities, that the most discordant elements became amalgamated into one consistent whole, so that the original discrepancies are hardly perceptible. China properly so called is now inhabited by a people speaking the same language. There are, as may easily be supposed, many dialects in so great an empire; some of them differing as much from the polite and polished language in use, or the *Kwan-hwa* (public officer's dialect) of the middle kingdom, as the Dutch and the Low-German differ from the High-German. But, with the exception of the Tibetan tribes in the government of *Sze-chuen*, there is not in all the eighteen provinces that compose the empire, a single aboriginal colony that does not speak the Chinese language.

It is said, indeed, in a description of the aborigines who are under the government of *Kwei-chow*, that many of them are ignorant of Chinese: but that probably means only that they do not understand the written characters of the middle kingdom. The system and the civilisation of the middle kingdom has spread beyond the limits of China to the east and west and to the south and north. Nations differing entirely in their origin and language from the Chinese have paid and still pay them homage. The laws and manners of China, the classics and other works of Chinese literature are found in *Corea*, among the *Manchoos* and the neighbouring *tongouths*, from the snowy chain of *Shang-yan-ahn*, north of *Corea* to beyond the banks of the *Amour*. The *Japan* and other islands of the eastern sea, such as the *Loo-choo* and *Formosa*, and *Cochin-China* and the *Laos* people belong to the vast territories of Chinese civilisation, which exercised, during the eighth and ninth centuries, as also during the eleventh and twelfth an amazing influence on the people of central Asia. It is true, the policy of the middle kingdom, preserves to those who submit, their laws and institutions; still the *Mongols* and the *Turks* of middle and northern Asia, living under Chinese sway, experience no less than

their ancestors, under former dynasties, the effects of the superior system and of the wisdom of the middle kingdom. Nevertheless, we cannot range the *Mongols*, the *Turks* of little *Bukaria*, and the *Tibetians* within the region of the intellectual system of the Chinese. These people or tribes are politically united to the Chinese empire, but as both *Buddhism* and *Mahomedanism* is professed by them, they properly belong to those other systems. On a probable calculation, the Chinese system of civilisation includes four hundred millions.

The particular character of Chinese civilisation is that it has not a history. As if it sprung suddenly from the head of *Pallas*, Chinese wisdom showed itself completely developed and armed at all points at the beginning of the nation. She has maintained herself firm and unchangeable in the midst of all the storms of ages and the distractions of the empire. The wisdom of *Yaou* and *Shun* has lived through twenty-six dynasties, foreign as well as native, which in a period of four thousand years, have reigned, either over China entire and a part of the bordering countries, or only over the governments of the present empire. She has been strong enough to resist all revolutionary temptations of various emperors and some dynasties, as well as the proselyting zeal of the *Buddhist* sectaries and of the pious and ardent missionaries of the *Christian* religion. But no flattering feeling is excited when we discover the springs which could resist such different pressures: for, if they are properly named, they are vanity and presumption.

The great art of the legislator consists, not only in the perfection of the law itself; but also in the art of inspiring in the people a holy respect mingled with fear for the laws, and the opinion that they are the most excellent and perfect mankind have ever had. The Chinese legislators, whatever they have been able to be, have understood this art in a high degree. The Chinese were imbued with the idea that they were the foremost race of all this world, and that the hordes of barbarians who surrounded China ought, if they would be really worthy of the name of men, first become Chinese. Such a people, every individual of which is penetrated with the sentiment of his own superiority, abandons with difficulty the customs and laws of their ancestors, more especially when this superiority over all the rest of mankind has really existed during a period of nearly three thousand years. In fact, China was, as she still is, a civilised country when our ancestors had not the least notion of a civil society well ordered and defending individual rights and property.

Prophets have never appeared in the middle kingdom. All its institutions proceeded from men, and consequently are only calculated for the temporal good of mankind. It is not by renouncing the world and abandoning themselves to penance in forests and deserts, like the *Hindoo*s, that the Chinese obtain mercy from their gods; but it is by patiently persevering in the midst of society, it is by a life devoted to the social virtues, by obedience to the laws, by the observance of the usages of their fathers. That which a Chinese cannot comprehend by the exercise of his understanding, exists not for him, and only excites his derision. The religious system commonly attributed to *Laou-tsze*, but which, according to all appearances, is much older, could not, on this account, find an echo in the mass of the nation. The *book of reason and of virtue*—the title of the principal sacred book of the sectaries of the religion of *Laou-tsze*, is full of ideas which are also to be met with in *India*. *Laou-tsze* was an enemy to easy doctrines; a feeling of the nothingness of all terrestrial motives governed him. Self-examination, and enquiries into the nature of the soul and on the origin of thought appeared to him the principal occupations during our existence on this earth.

How could the man who taught such doctrines succeed with the Chinese, living only for the enjoyment of sensual pleasures?—The practical morals of *Confucius*, who in his youth visited *Laou-tsze*, then an old man, and who was sharply reprimanded by him on account of the time he gave to state-affairs and the common business of life, will not be found less severe than those of the founder or the reformer of the religion of *Taou*, or reason. All his precepts and all his efforts only tended to raise his

## THE CANTON REGISTER.

country from the state of degradation, stained by crimes, into which it had fallen, and to re-establish in it the ancient energy and purity. *Confucius* is by no means the founder of a new religion; his doctrine only inculcates the amelioration of civil society; but he was very far from wishing to carry this reform by new institutions. There is nothing more perfect, he said everywhere, than the primitive institutions of the high-spirited sovereigns of past ages. Therefore, to snatch those institutions from oblivion, and to cause them to be generally known, he re-united, in works written for the purpose, history, natural philosophy, antiquities, customs and laws as well as the rules of music, which had been preserved from the commencement of the Chinese monarchy to his own times. Of course, *Confucius* did not admit into these different selections, which, in all times, had been venerated by the Chinese nation as sacred writings, anything that was opposed to his moral and practical doctrines. He not only rejected all the odes that contained a double meaning, but also, as a number of *Laou-tsze's* followers assert, many events and many customs which showed that the religion of reason had been observed in past ages by several sovereigns, and by a large portion of the Chinese people. It cannot be said with certainty that *Confucius* did not acknowledge an Almighty being, superior to and governing nature; but it is certain that in his writings and discourses he has not expressed himself positively on this fundamental point of all religion and all philosophy. If his disciples turned the conversation on immaterial subjects, he either kept an utter silence, or gave evasive answers. One day he reproved one of his scholars by asking him if he was so well acquainted with the things of this earth, since he manifested so anxious desire to know those beyond it.

( To be concluded next week. )

We are still left without any English news later than the beginning of January: and the only subject of interest—beyond the sudden and unexpected change of ministry—is a reply from Lord Melbourne to an address presented to him by the reformers of Derby. That reply sets at rest the doubts as to the resignation or dismissal of the late ministry. Lord Melbourne says,—"Upon this event taking place (the loss of Lord Althorp as chancellor of the exchequer), it became my duty to take H. M.'s pleasure as to whether he would command me to make arrangements for filling up the vacancies which had been thus occasioned, and H. M. was pleased to come to the determination that he would not impose upon me that duty, but would resort to other advisers. This is the short and simple statement of the facts which have actually taken place." Here the dismissal is clearly proved on the most satisfactory and surest evidence. On the foregoing sentence the *Times* argues thus—"With regard to the dissolution of the ministry his lordship (Lord Melbourne) deals for the most part in general terms, and these importing decided condemnation of the reports which have been circulated by the press. In one instance only the late Premier states a distinct fact in the affirmative—namely, that his efforts to supply the place of Lord Althorp in the cabinet were met by H. M. with 'an intimation that he would not impose such a task upon him, but would resort to other counsellors.'—"It would be interesting no doubt to ascertain, which Lord Melbourne has not given us the means of doing, at what particular point of his lordship's communication with H. M. and at what specific stage of his efforts to find a successor for Lord Althorp, this abrupt notice of the royal disposition was afforded. Some unwelcome proposal, we are convinced, must have been made to the sovereign, for Lord Melbourne nowhere says that the intention to resort to other counsellors "was notified to him at an early stage of their deliberative interview at Brigaton." Now, we cannot discover any grounds in Lord Melbourne's statement of his interview with H. M. for these refined conclusions of the *Times*. Lord Melbourne simply asks H. M. if he is to make arrangements for filling up the vacancies, and H. M. replies no—he would not impose upon him that duty. It appears, therefore,

that there was no deliberation in this interview which the *Times* is pleased to call *deliberative*. Moreover, Lord Melbourne further says,—"I owe it to as gracious a sovereign as ever minister had the honor and satisfaction of serving, to declare that in coming to this determination, I believe H. M. to have intended no personal slight to any man. It was a decision of great public importance, and, therefore, to be made on public grounds alone. You will observe that H. M. would not have discharged his duty if he had permitted personal considerations, or a respect to personal feelings to have influenced him at such a crisis." If, therefore, the fine-drawn inference of the *Times* is correct, and Lord Melbourne did propose a successor to Lord Althorp disagreeable to H. M. the king must then have determined to dismiss his ministers on that personal consideration alone, and Lord Melbourne's declaration of his belief of the unprejudiced state of the royal mind must be untrue.

For, supposing Lord Melbourne had proposed some obnoxious successor to Lord Althorp, whom H. M. disapproved, would it not have been the proper course to have allowed his lordship again to see his colleagues in order to make, if possible, a more palatable choice?—Would not H. M.'s decided refusal be at once a personal slight to the proposed chancellor of the exchequer, and also to the whole of the cabinet, not unmixed, perhaps, with a little malice and revenge for the attempt to impose upon H. M. an offensive minister?—The fact, as stated by Lord Melbourne, appears perfectly intelligible, without endeavouring—as the *Times* has done—to prove either the incompetency of the ministry or the dislike and distrust of the king.

We cannot now be many days without being informed in whom the king has been pleased to place his confidence, and whether the nation will follow him in his choice. The church is the word that is to make or mar an administration. If it is true that a majority of the English people are dissenters from the established church, and are therefore excluded from the universities and blighted with the stigma of being schismatics, it can scarcely be either hoped or desired that their claims and expectations will not obtain a fair and impartial hearing from the legislature of the country. Lord Kenyon, who, with Sir Robert Peel, who granted Catholic emancipation, *ingratis*—is one of the champions of Protestant ascendancy, has addressed the *Christian Protestants* of Great Britain on the present crisis. He disclaims interference on political questions; yet we cannot understand how religion can be separated from politics in a country where a religion is made part and parcel of the law of the land, and where there is a church by law established. But Lord Kenyon, being a Protestant, has the following expression in his written address:—"Shall your king, like his *sainted* father"—This expression alone would lead us to doubt the purity of his Protestantism, as well as his whole address leads us to doubt his non-intermeddling with politics.

FRENCH CHARACTERISTICS. *REVUE*

( France, by H. L. Bulwer, Esq. )

**POLITENESS.** We have arrived in France. We have seen Paris—the epitome of France—now let us take within our view some of the characteristics of the French people! Many are those landmarks of manners in every nation which laws and circumstances will alter and efface; and many are those which laws and circumstances will alter, will modify, but which they cannot efface:—I proceed to consider both. What, reader, should I say of the ancient reputation which France enjoyed for politeness?.....

"Je me recommande à vous," was said to me the other day by an old gentleman dressed in very tattered garments, who was thus soliciting a 'sou.' The old man was a picture: his long grey hairs fell gracefully over his shoulders. Tall—he was so bent forward, as to take with a becoming air the position in which he had placed himself. One hand was pressed to his heart, the other held his hat. His voice, soft and plaintive, did not want a certain dignity. In that very attitude, and in that very voice, a nobleman of the ancient régime, might have solicited a pension from the Duc de Choiseul in the time of Louis XV. I confess that I was the more struck by the manner of the venerable suppliant from the contrast which it formed with the demeanour of his countrymen in general: for it is rare, now a days, I acknowledge, to meet with a Frenchman, with the air which Lawrence Sterne was so enchanted with during the first month, and so wearied with at the expiration of the first year, which he spent in France. That look and gesture of the 'petit marquis,' that sort of studied elegance, which, at first affected by the court, became at last natural to the nation, exist no longer, except among two or three 'grand seigneurs' in the Faubourg St. Germain, and as many beggars, usually to be found on the Boulevards. To ask with grace, to beg with as little self-humility as possible; here perchance is the fundamental idea which led, in the two extremes of society, to the same results: but things vicious in their origin are sometimes agreeable in their practice.

"Hail ye small sweet courtesies of life, far smoother do ye make the road

of it—like grace and beauty which beget inclinations at first sight, 'tis ye who open the door and let the stranger in." I had the Sentimental Journey in my hand—it was open just at this passage, when I landed not very long ago on the quay of that town which Horace Walpole tells us caused him more astonishment than any other he had met with in his travels. I mean Calais. "Hail ye small courtesies of life," was I still muttering to myself as gently pushing by a spruce little man, who had already scratched my nose, and nearly poked out my eyes with cards of "Hôtel —," I attempted to pass on towards the inn of Mons. Dessin. "Nom de D. . .," said the Commissionnaire! as I touched his elbow, "nom de D. . ., Monsieur, Je suis Français!"—and this he said, contracting his brow, and touching a moustache that only wanted years and black wax to make it truly formidable: I thought that he was going to offer me his own card instead of Mr. Maurice's. This indeed would have been little more than what happened to a friend of mine not long ago. He was going last year from Dieppe to Paris. He slept at Rouen, and on quitting the house the following morning found fault with some articles in the bill presented to him. "Surely there is some mistake here," said he, pointing to the account. "Mistake, sir," said the 'aubergiste,' adjusting his shoulders with the important air of a man who was going to burthen them with a quarrel—"mistake, sir, what do you mean?—a mistake—do you think I charge a 'sout' more than is just? Do you mean to say that? Je suis officier, monsieur, officier Français et j'insiste sur ce que vous me rendez raison!" Now, it is undoubtedly very unpleasant to an Englishman, who has the same idea of a duel that a certain French 'marquise' had of a lover, when on her death-bed, she said to her grand-daughter, "Je ne vous dis pas ma chère, de ne point avoir d'amans, je me rappelle ma jeunesse. Il faut seulement n'en prendre jamais qui soient au dessous de votre tat." It is doubtless very unpleasant to an Englishman, who cares much less about fighting, than about the person he fights with, to have his host present him a bill in one hand, and a pistol in the other. In one of the islands, which we ought to discover, whenever the king sneezes all his courtiers are expected to sneeze also: the country of course imitates the court, and the empire is at once affected with a general cold. Sneezing here then becomes an art and an accomplishment. One person prizes himself on sneezing more gracefully than another, and by a matter of general consent, all nations who have not an harmonious manner of vibrating their nostrils are justly condemned as savages and barbarians. There is no doubt that the people of this island are right; and there is no doubt that we are right in considering every people with different usages from ourselves, of very uncivilized and uncomfortable behaviour. We then decidedly are the people who ought justly to be deemed the most polite.

For instance—you arrive at Paris: how striking the difference between the reception you receive at your hôtel, and that you would find in London! In London, arrive in your carriage! (that I grant is necessary)—the landlord meets you at the door, surrounded by his anxious attendants: he bows profoundly when you alight,—calls loudly for every thing you want, and seems shocked at the idea of your waiting an instant for the merest trifle you can possibly imagine that you desire. Now try your Paris hôtel! you enter the court-pard—the proprietor, if he happen to be there, receives you with careless indifference, and either accompanies you saunteringly himself, or orders some one to accompany you to the apartment, which, on first seeing you, he determined you should have. It is useless to expect another. If you find any fault with this apartment, if you express any wish that it had this little thing, that it had not that, do not for one moment imagine that your host is likely to say with an eager air that "he will see what can be done—that he would do a great deal to please so respectable a gentleman." In short, do not suppose him for one moment likely to pour forth any of those little civilities with which the lips of your English innkeeper would overflow. On the contrary; be prepared for his lifting up his eyes, and shrugging up his shoulders, (the shrug is not the courtier-like shrug of antique days,) and telling you "that the apartment is as you see it, that it is for 'Monsieur' to make up his mind whether he take it or not." The whole is the affair of the guest, and remains a matter of perfect indifference to the host. Your land-lady, it is true, is not quite so haughty on these occasions. But you are indebted for her smile rather to the coquetry of the beauty, than to the civility of the hostess: she will tell you, adjusting her head-dress in the mirror standing upon the chimney-piece in the little 'salon' she recommends—"que Monsieur s'y trouvera fort bien, qu'un milord Anglais, un prince Russe, ou qu'un colonel du—ième régiment de dragons, a occupé cette même chambre!"—and that there is just by an excellent 'restaurateur,' and a 'cabinet de lecture'—and then—her head-dress being quite in order—the lady expanding her arms with a gentle smile, says, "Mais après tout, c'est à Monsieur à se décider."—It is this which makes your French gentlemen so loud in praise of English politeness. One was expatiating to me the other day on the admirable manners of the English.

"I went," said he, "to the Duke of Devonshire's, 'dans mon pauvre fiacre' never shall I forget the respect with which a stately gentleman, gorgeously apparelled, opened the creaking door, let down the steps, and—courtesy of very courtesies!—picked, actually picked, the dirty straws of the ignominious vehicle that I descended from, off my shoes and stockings." This occurred to the French gentleman at the Duke of Devonshire's. But let your English gentleman visit a French 'grand seigneur!' He enters the anti-chamber from the grand escalier. The servants are at a game of dominoes, from which his entrance hardly disturbs them, and fortunate is he if any one conduct him with a careless, lazy air to the 'salon.' So, if you go to Boivin's, or if you go to Howel's and James's, with what politeness, with what celerity, with what respect your orders are received, at the great man's of Waterloo Place—with what an easy 'nonchalance' you are treated in the Rue de la Paix! All this is quite true; but there are things more shocking than all this. I know a gentleman, who called the other day on a French lady of his acquaintance, who was under the hands of her 'coiffeur.' The artist of the hair was there, armed cap-à-pie, in all the glories of national-guardism, brandishing his comb with the grace and the dexterity with which he would have wielded a sword, and recounting, during the operation of the toilette—now a story of 'Monsieur son Capitaine'—now an anecdote, equally interesting, of 'Monsieur son Colonel'—now a tale of 'Monsieur son Roi,' "that excellent man, on whom he was going to mount guard that very evening." My unhappy friend's face still bore the most awful aspect of dismay, as he told his story. "By G—d, there's a country for you!" said he; "can property be safe for a moment in such a country? There can be no religion, no morality, with such manners—I shall order post-horses immediately."

tensive and direct commercial intercourse with the Chinese garrisons of Cashgar and Yarkund. A coarse kind of China ware, musk, and bullion, are received from that quarter, but the chief import consists of tea; and the extent of the trade, as well as the remoteness of the tracts by which it is brought, equally arrest our attention. The inhabitants of Toorkistan are inordinately fond of that beverage, which they drink at all hours: nine hundred and fifty horse-loads of tea, or about 200,000 lbs., have been this year brought from Yarkund to Bokhara. The greatest part of this quantity is consumed in Toorkistan; but little of it finds its way south of the Hindoo Koosh. The trade is carried on by the natives of Budukhshan. These merchants praise the equity of the Chinese, and the facilities of transacting matters of commerce with them. They levy a duty of one in thirty on all traders, which is very moderate. The tea is brought from the central provinces of China in boxes, by a tedious journey of many months. It is transferred to bags, and then sewed up in raw hides, as the boxes would not stand the journey. A horse-load of 250 lbs. costs sixty tillas in Yarkund, and sometimes sells for a hundred in Bokhara: it is entirely green tea. The best tea found in Toorkistan is imported overland from a place called Tukht, in China, situated on the banks of a river, and sent by way of Astracan, in small tin or lead boxes. It goes by the name of 'banca' tea, I believe from the tin in which it is packed: it sells for four rupees the pound, and is very high-flavoured. This tea is superior to any which I ever saw in England; and I have been informed that it retains its flavour from never having been subjected to the close atmosphere in a ship's hold or the sea air.

The Persian trade is inconsiderable, from the unsettled state of the roads, and the hatred which subsists between the people, who differ in their religious tenets. The shawls of Kerman form the principal articles. Opium has also found its way from Persia to Bokhara, and is again exported to Yarkund and Cashgar, in China, where the same demand exists for it as on the sea-coast. In Bokhara it is sold for five tillas per maund of Tabreez.\* These articles, as well as others of inferior note, are despatched by the route of Meshid, in Khorasan.

**Bazar.** My readers may now, perhaps, form some idea of the appearance of the inhabitants of Bokhara. From morn to night the crowd which assembles raises a humming noise, and one is stunned at the moving mass of human beings. In the middle of the area the fruits of the season are sold under the shade of a square piece of mat, supported by a single pole. One wonders at the never-ending employment of the fruiterers in dealing out their grapes, melons, apricots, apples, peaches, pears, and plums to a continued succession of purchasers. It is with difficulty that a passage can be forced through the streets, and it is only done at the momentary risk of being rode over by some one on a horse or donkey. These latter animals are exceedingly fine, and amble along at a quick pace with their riders and burdens. Carts of a light construction are also driving up and down, since the streets are not too narrow to admit of wheeled carriages. In every part of the bazar there are people making tea, which is done in large European urns, instead of teapots, and kept hot by a metal tube. The love of the Bokharees for tea is, I believe, without parallel, for they drink it at all times and places, and in half a dozen ways: with and without sugar, with and without milk, with grease, with salt, &c.

With the twilight this busy scene closes, the king's drum beats, it is recolled by others in every part of the city, and, at a certain hour, no one is permitted to move out without a lantern. From these arrangements the police of the city is excellent, and in every street large bales of cloth are left on the stalls at night with perfect safety. All is silence until morning, when the bustle again commences in the Registan. The day is ushered in with the same guzzling and tea-drinking, and hundreds of boys and donkeys laden with milk hasten to the busy throng. The milk is sold in small bowls, over which the cream floats: a lad will bring twenty or thirty of these to market in shelves, supported and suspended by a stick over his shoulder. Whatever number may be brought speedily disappear among the tea-drinking population of this great city.

**Rigour of Mahomedanism.** I have already mentioned the rigour of the Mahomedan law, which is enforced in Bokhara. A few additional instances will further illustrate it. About twelve years since, a person who had violated the law proceeded to the palace, and, in the presence of the king, stated his crime, and demanded justice according to the koran. The singularity of an individual appearing as his own accuser induced the king to direct him to be driven away. The man appeared the following day with the same tale, and was again turned out. He repaired a third time to the palace, repeated his sins, and upbraided the king for his remissness in declining to dispense justice, which, as a believer of Mahomed, he intreated, that it might lead to his punishment in this world instead of the next. The uléma, or congress of divines, was assembled: death was the punishment; and the man himself, who was a moollah, was prepared for this decision. He was condemned to be stoned till dead. He turned his face to Mecca, and, drawing his garment over his head, repeated the kuluma, ("There is but one God, and mahomed is his prophet!") and met his fate. The king was present, and threw the first stone! but he had instructed his officers to permit the deluded man to escape if he made the attempt. When dead the king wept over his corpse, ordered it to be washed and buried, and proceeded in person to the grave, over which he read the funeral service. It is said that he was much affected; and to this day verses commemorate the death of this unfortunate man, whom we must either pronounce a bigot or a madman. An incident similar to the above happened within this very year. A son who had cursed his mother appeared as a suppliant for justice, and his own accuser. The mother solicited his pardon and forgiveness; the son demanded punishment: the uléma directed his death, and he was executed as a criminal in the streets of Bokhara. A merchant lately imported some pictures from China; which were immediately broken, and their value paid by the government; since it is contrary to the mahomedan laws to make the likeness of any thing on the earth beneath. On some subjects their notions of justice are singular. An Afghan plundered a caravansaray, and was sentenced to die; but permitted to purchase his blood according to the law if he exiled himself from Bokhara, because he was a foreigner. Before the arrangement had been completed, a second robbery occurred by a party of the same nation: the clergy decreed their death; and since they thought that the punishment of the first offender, together with the others, would present a more salutary and impressive example, they returned the blood-money, cancelled the pardon, and executed all the offenders.

\* A gold tilla is worth 13s.

\* Seven Pounds.

**BOKHARA.** Trade with China. (From Burnes's travels.) Besides the Russian and British Indian trade, Bokhara carries on an ex-

THE  
CANTON REGISTER.

"The free traders appear to cherish high notions of their claims and privileges. Under their auspices a free press is already maintained at Canton; and should their commerce continue to increase, their importance will rise also. They will regard themselves as the depositaries of the true principles of British commerce."

CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 8.

TUESDAY, JUNE 23RD, 1835.

NO. 25. { PRICE 50 CENTS. }

FOR SALE.

NEW Holland Commissariat Bi is on the lots of the Treasury in sets of £ 100, 120, 250, 300, and 500—at 31 days sight.  
Also Bills by the Court of Directors on the governor in Council at Bombay, at 60 days sight.  
Canton, 22nd June, 1835.  
THOMAS DENT & CO.

THE undersigned have formed a copartnership at this place and at Batavia for the transaction of COMMISSION BUSINESS under the firm of S. VAN BABEL, TOELAER & Co. M. J. SENE VAN BABEL.  
Canton 12th June, 1835. G. M. TOELAER.

(Advertisements, see Price Current)

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

CANTON.

Arrived the British vessels, MARION, Richards, EDMONSTONE, McDougall, ISABELLA, ROBERTSON, Hudson, from Calcutta, and LADY GRANT, Jeffrey, from Bombay. For other arrivals see Price Current.

By the Isabella Robertson we have received Calcutta papers to the 29th of April.

Referring to the letter in our columns from "*Give me my own*"—there cannot be a doubt that the Bengal govt. is decidedly wrong in addressing a public mail to private agents: for such and no more are the E. I. company's servants now resident in China. But we consider it altogether indefensible in any one aspiring to the station of a public officer to impede or delay the delivery of private letters and newspapers by any *second-thought-order*; for such the directions which the senior company's agent, improperly and without possessing any authority so to act, gave about three weeks ago to the postmaster appointed by Lord Napier and approved by the British community, appear to us to be; namely: that all packages directed to the company's agents, although they may be endorsed *Post-office mail*, are to be sent unopened to their address. A packet of this kind is delivered at Lintin, and, if opened there, in a few hours the letters &c. may be delivered in Canton; but no, this is not to be. Trade is to be wounded and private feelings outraged because, forsooth, the packet is misdirected to the company's agents instead of to H. M. postmaster; and a delay of a week may arise from sending the packet from Lintin to the company's agents at Macao, and thence to Canton.

What can be the motive for such an order?—We trust it will be altogether unavailing; firstly, by not being attended to in the case of any packet containing letters—of which fact the postmaster and others who have for years opened these packets must be tolerably good judges—and secondly, by the Bengal govt. directing hereafter all public packets to H. M. postmaster.

We have been informed that the Dutch ship *Admiral de Ruyter* has arrived at Batavia with European news to the middle of February, but we have not received any *Javasche Courants* by the *Zaanstroom*, and we, therefore, can only communicate the above fact.

A friend has favoured us with a printed report of the speeches delivered on the hustings on the 12th of January last, at the nomination of Sir George Murray—the master-general of the ordnance under the new ministry—and the hon. Fox Maule, the rival candidates for Perthshire.

Mr. Maule and his friends were received with the greatest distinction; Sir George Murray and his supporters with the most marked contempt and aversion. Mr. Small

Keir, who nominated Sir George Murray, could not obtain a hearing, but the most indulgent attention was shown to Mr. Nairne, of Dunsinane, who nominated Mr. Maule, and to Mr. Condie, of Pitqubantrie, who seconded the nomination. Sir George Murray was not listened to, and during his speech—and he appears to have spoken for some time—sand and shingle were thrown upon the hustings. The sheriff, Mr. Maule, and the lord provost endeavoured to preserve order, but the greatest confusion and noise prevailed during the continuance of Sir George's speech; consequently, hardly a sentence was heard. Mr. Maule, however, when he presented himself was received with great cheering, and other demonstrations of welcome. He spoke at some length; we extract the following interesting part of his speech.

The subject to which I shall next allude, is one upon which, as it affects my honorable and gallant opponent, I should wish him to hear every word that I say. It is the relief of the Dissenters. (The whole assemblage here observed perfect stillness.) During my canvass, I have all along made a point of avoiding allusion to this subject, except to the extent of stating my own opinions on it; but as I stated in my original address, that I conceived the Dissenters to have been ill-used at the hands of their late Representative, I feel bound, in this presence, to defend the charge. (Great cheers.) As I was on these very hustings at the time, I could not be mistaken as to the statement which Sir George Murray made, that he was a friend to the admission of Dissenters into the English universities. (Cheers.) I acquit him entirely of having pledged himself to Mr. Wood's bill, or the bill of any other individual, introduced or about to be introduced, into Parliament, regarding the Dissenters; but he certainly recognised the principle, that Dissenters ought to obtain admission into the universities; and, as a proof of his liberality, I may mention a circumstance which has occurred to my recollection at this moment, and it is this:—one of his own supporters, by way of consoling me for our defeat, said to me, "I believe you will find our man as good a Whig as your own." (Cheers, and laughter.) Before going farther, I may explain in one word the mode of proceeding with bills before Parliament. When a bill is introduced, it is read a first time formally, in order that members may be put in possession of the subject. At the second reading, those who are against its principle, give their voices against it; but those who, though opposed to some of the details, recognise the principle, suffer it to go into committee, and, upon the third reading, if they find that the details have not been amended to their satisfaction, they may vote against it, without being liable to the slightest charge of inconsistency. (Cheers.) Now, Gentlemen, Sir George Murray voted against the second reading of Mr. Wood's Bill, and left me no other alternative than to assume that he was adverse to its principle. (Vehement cheering.) Gentlemen, in consequence of that, I, as an Elector, could not have supported him; and his conduct must now be judged by the constituency to whom he has appealed. (Immense cheering.) Before I part with this subject, let us compare Lord Stanley's mode of acting on that question, with that of Sir George Murray. His lordship had expressed himself adverse to some of the details of the Bill; yet, recognising its principle, he gave it his support on the second reading. (Great cheering.) I shall now state my opinion upon this subject. As a friend of Civil and Religious Liberty, I recognise, in this Protestant country, the right of every one of choosing that path in religion which he considers most conducive to his comfort here, and his safety hereafter, (cheers), and I shall be always an advocate of any measure, having for its object the relief of the Dissenters from those civil disabilities, and temporal inconveniences, which they suffer from a conscientious difference with the Established Church of the country. (Immense and universal cheering.)

From the occurrences at the nomination there can be little doubt that the ministerial candidate will be defeated; and as Perth is a *trial* country, the result of the election will be an index to the general return of members whom Scotland will send to the new parliament. A majority of 82 was in favour of Mr Maule at the close of the second day's poll.

The English papers have analyzed the address of Sir Robert Peel to the electors of Tamworth; and the result is that the confidence of the country has not been excited in him and his meaning by such minute investigation: the whole address is a *caput mortuum*.

Sir Robert Peel says,—"Then as to the spirit of the



"reform bill, and the willingness to adopt and enforce it as a rule of government. If by adopting the spirit of the 'reform bill it be meant that we are to live in a perpetual 'vortex of agitation, &c. I will not undertake to adopt 'it.'—Why, is Sir Robert Peel now to be taught that a 'perpetual vortex of agitation'—or, more correctly and more honestly—*perpetual free discussion*—is the first element of liberty—the very air by which it is nourished and kept alive?—Another sentence is not needed to satisfy us that the British people will not give the chosen minister of the king what he has stooped to ask; namely: "a fair trial!"

#### THE PROVINCIAL CITY.

On the 18th of the moon (13th inst.) the imperial reply arrived from Peking in answer to governor Loo's application to be admitted to an audience; his period of service having expired. The emperor says, it is of no use his coming to Peking to be introduced to the presence, and directs him to remain and sustain the burden of office in Canton. Therefore, Loo will most probably be the governor when the second foreign eye arrives in Canton; and there is little doubt he will refer that officer to the example of lord Napier who, Loo will say, repented of his crime in abruptly rushing up to Canton without a red permit, and afterwards implicitly obeyed Loo's orders and retired peaceably to Macao, under the compassionate protection of the Canton authorities. *Nous verrons.*

On the 16th inst. Chin-san-jun, native of Shun-tih-heën, a robber who has given the local government some trouble, was beheaded, and on the day same Tsang, of Kwang-ming-heën, the wife of Leaou, was put to a lingering death for poisoning her father-in-law.

On the same day Chin-tih-ke, the Tso-tang of Ho-poo-heën, arrived in charge of Ning-kaou-urh and two others to deliver them over to Le the criminal judge, for trial for piracy. Ning is to said to be a man of gigantic statue, to which his name of Kaou alludes.

Peking Gazette, 3rd moon 18th day (April 15th). The imperial will is received. In this case, the bandit Tsaou-shun, of Chaou-ching-heën, in the province of Shan, practised and spread depraved doctrines. Therefore Yang-yen-leang, the Che-heën, sought him out to seize him. Tsaou shun daringly directed Han-ke and others to collect together, create a disturbance, and set fire to the public court and prison, and kill the Che-heën Yang-yen-leang. Yang-yen-leang's mother, wife, four sons and two daughters, as well as his private secretary Yang-ching-ting were all murdered at the same time; they also killed three domestics, two male and one female. Thus, Yang-yen leang, because he sought out the banditti of a depraved sect, has with his whole family been murdered! A fate deeply to be pitied. It is ordered that the said board examine, and bestow compassion according to the old regulations, and report clearly. Bestow compassion according to his rank. I further order that he made a hereditary Ke-too-wei. And I direct that a temple be strongly built in the city of the said heën, to Yang-yen-leang, to his mother, wife, four sons and two daughters, and also his secretary, Yang-ching-ting, and to his male and female domestics, all of whom are to be commemorated in the temple.

Moreover, I order that a strict enquiry be made in Yang-yen leang's native place whether he has any descendants. Report clearly; afterwards I will send down my imperial will. The head rebel, Tsaou-shun, and the others, must be pursued and taken; promulge distinctly (the deeds of) the criminal who raised his hand and murdered a public officer; pluck out his heart and offer it a sacrifice (to Yang-yen-leang) to sooth his faithful spirit. Respect this.

We learn the following melancholy intelligence from the Sun of the 10th of dec. that captain Evans, of the *Duchess of Clarence*, the first *Liverpool* ship that ever entered the *Mersey* with tea direct from China, was drowned on the night of Sunday the 7th of dec. in attempting to reach the shore in a light six-bared gig. It had been blowing very hard and a heavy sea was running; but captain

Evans's anxiety to communicate with his consignees led him to make the fatal attempt.

The boat foundered, and captain Evans, captain Walker, of the custom-house revenue cutter *Vixen*, and four seamen were drowned. The bodies of the two captains had been recovered.

#### British Seamen's hospital at Whampoa. 英國水手醫院

FRAMJEE PESTONJEE, one of the leading Parsee merchants of Canton, has made the very handsome donative of \$1000 to this hospital. It is with much pleasure we record this act of great liberality, which may justly be termed munificent.—In the *Canton Register* of the 27th of January we had the pleasing duty of making honorable mention of the generosity of the Parsee merchants in Canton in their first subscriptions to this useful institution, and the conviction we then expressed that the continued fostering care of this highly respectable body of men would render them eminent amongst its supporters has been thus most completely and pleasingly verified.

#### To the Editor of the Canton Register.

Sir,—Will you be so good as to enlighten me, if it be in your power, as to the meaning of the regulation lately promulgated with regard to shipments of tea from the port of Canton?

I perceive that the superintendents at Macao have now the power to give certificates of the kind or denominations of the tea so shipped. Pray how, or where, or when, are these to be obtained? or what proof is to be given that the teas are what the merchant bought them for, or shipped them as, before the superintendents may be justified in asserting that bohea and caper are not gunpowder and imperial, and vice versa? Is it incumbent on a shipper that he shall possess and forward these certificates of each chest of tea under penalty of confiscation? And if he is obliged to this, and does so, what good is he to derive from it? Oh none at all! It is only to be good at the custom house in England, and not to be taken as evidence, as to the quality (or description) of tea. Then, pray Sir, of what use is it at all? Have we not, thanks to the bungling of H. M. ministers, and the framers of the act regulating the China trade as many drawbacks on the freedom of the trade as can well be devised? We do not want more. Is there not something suspicious in the fact, that of all the enactments and official notices regarding this, all should have been to hamper and impede the trade, in lieu of furthering it! From the brilliant device of letting a tax on British shipping and trade in China to this latter discovery, including the useful and sensible measure of compelling ships, with valuable cargoes on board, to go at great risk (in the tyfong months especially) to Macao Roads, that the manifests, made out by the ship's agents and certified by the commanders, may be made formal by the signature of people not one of whom knows in the least if the manifest be true or false; I will ask you if any one enactment or order has conferred or is framed to confer a single good on the trade?

I am sure, Sir, that this vexatious and trifling interference can be of no use to Great Britain and it must do harm here. Why not, as the Americans and others, *laissez nous faire*? Is the trade so rickety, or are the merchants so ignorant, that they require dry nurses to coddle them, or whip them into the way of their own interests? Why this perpetual petty legislation? I will venture an opinion, that not one member of the commission could distinguish between any two kinds of teas, and yet their certificates at Macao, given in ignorance, are to be held as authority at the custom house in England! Is there to be no end to all the folly exhibited in regard to this trade? I fear not. In the mean time, any information as to this one folly, will oblige, Canton, 16th June, 1863.

VIATOR.

If would be a proof of very great folly in us if we were to venture on the rash attempt to enlighten Viator on lord Palmerston's certificate-directions to the superintendents.

We confess that we were inclined to remark on the information afforded to the Chamber of commerce by the desire of the superintendents when we received the letter for publication from the secretary to the Chamber of commerce; but when we read it attentively in order to understand the object of lord Palmerston's directions, we abandoned the thought, for the information conveyed in the letter is too vague to be argued upon as a point in any way affecting the usual course in which the merchants of Canton conduct the tea-branch of their business. We should think, however, that few or no applications have been or will be made for certificates, and the superintendents will, therefore, be relieved from the onerous and responsible duty of granting a document that must affect to prove their certain knowledge, gained from self-experience, of the denominations of the different sorts of tea: for such is the meaning of a tea-certificate. With reference to these certificates being inconclusive as to the "quality of the tea"—we consider the word *quality* to be a clerical



error; unless, indeed, the whole arrangement is a *feeler* thrown out to the traders in tea to inveigle them to appoint the superintendents to be the general tea-inspectors *ex-officio*; and when they are so appointed these officers will then grant certificates conclusive with regard to the quality of the tea: and H. M. government will thus have an opportunity of encreasing their salaries in proportion to their new and important duties.

Should the merchants here be obliged to obtain these certificates we suppose the ship's tea manifest—which is also a sort of certificate, granted on the word of another—will be dispensed with.

To the Editor of the Canton Register.

Sir,—Being somehow interested in one of the ships now in the port I take the liberty to ask you the meaning of one of the notices in your Price Current headed "official"

It relates to the leaving behind at this place (no place mentioned) of men belonging to British vessels, threatening any so offending with prosecution &c. &c. Now, Sir, a friend of mine commanding a ship now here having among his crew a mutinous discontented and insubordinate blackguard, turned him out of his ship at Macao, for the safety of his ship and the good management and conduct of all on board.

Surely this is not an offence towards any one, or if it be it must be towards the Macao people, and so long as they do not complain I do not see how any one else can; I should consider it no affair of any British subject at any rate.

It is said in the official notice that this is contrary to law—pray, Sir, to what law is it contrary? Is there any English law prohibiting me from ridding myself and my ship of a troublesome fellow in any foreign port that I may touch at? If I am in the wrong and do the man injustice he may if he please bring an action against me in England, and I believe this is all that can be done in the business: at least so it appears to me.

The official notice says further that this offence is to be proceeded against as if committed in the city of Westminster in the county of Middlesex. Of this I have no doubt. I did not know that Westminster was a sea port, or that any captains of ships took the trouble of going there for the purpose of leaving their men there; pray, Sir, did you?

Canton, 19th June, 1835.

NAUTICUS.

In reply to *Nauticus* we beg to inform him that we do not consider it within the sphere of our duty as the Editor of this paper to explain, even if we were capable of explaining, every or any official notice that may be published in our columns.

We, therefore, beg to refer *Nauticus* for the information he seeks to the officer who signed the official notice.

Thus much we may say, the original of the notice is without date, either of time or place; and, for the information of the friend of *Nauticus*—who, as a British shipmaster, should not be in need of such information—we beg to quote the following abstract of an act of parliament, from *Steel's shipmaster's assistant*, 19th edition, brought down to August 1830.—

58 Geo. III. c. 38, the title of which act is,

"An act to extend and render more effectual the present regulations for the relief of seafaring men and boys, subjects of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in foreign parts." It recites that, whereas by an act passed in the eleventh and twelfth years of the reign of King William III. intitled, "An act for the more effectual suppression of piracy," it is enacted, that in case any master of a merchant ship or vessel should, after the 29th day of September, 1700, during his being abroad, force any man on shore, or wilfully leave him behind in any of his Majesty's plantations or elsewhere, or should refuse to bring home with him again all such of the men which he carried out with him as should be in a condition to return when he should be ready to proceed in his homeward-bound voyage, every such master should, being thereof legally convicted, suffer three months imprisonment without bail or mainprize; but no mode of prosecution is provided by the said act in case of offences committed against the same; and enacts, that from and after the passing of this act, all offences committed against the said act of the eleventh and twelfth years of the reign of King William III. shall and may be prosecuted by indictment or information, at the suit of his Majesty's attorney-general, in his Majesty's court of King's Bench at Westminster; and that in such indictment or information, the offence or offences shall and may be alleged to have been committed at Westminster, in the county of Middlesex; and that the said court shall be and the same is hereby authorised to issue a commission or commissions for the examination of witnesses abroad, and that the depositions taken under such commissions shall be received in evidence on the trial of such indictments and informations respectively.

The Editor of the Canton Register.

Mr. Editor,—A recent interference, by the agent of the E. I. company with the duties of the postmaster appointed by Lord Napier, appears to me to demand your censure and steps to be taken by the public to secure the safety of their letters.

So long as the E. I. company were in every legal respect representing the government of Great Britain here, the custody of export and import despatches was appropriately placed in their hands, as a necessary consequence of their other powers; those now having ceased more than a year, it does seem dangerous to us merchants to give the possession of letters, either out or in to private traders our rivals in business, as these parties strictly are; and I

think the matter calls for a representation through H. M. superintendents both to the home and the India governments.

The government of Bengal may address their doers here in what form, under what privacy or seal they please; but an Indian post-office has no right, without the consent of our correspondents, to enclose in a private packet to merchants our letters, which should go direct to our postmaster. I hope to see you say some words of reason on this affair, because certain it is that a pure line of correspondence with our constituents, we will maintain at the bar of the commons of England sooner than lose.

Your's,  
Canton, 18th June, 1835. "GIVE ME MY OWN."

#### POSTSCRIPT TO OUR PRICE CURRENT.

Saturday Morning, 12 o'clock. 15. Fenchurch-street, city.

TEA. The tea market is unprecedentedly brisk.

CONGOUS are in great demand at 1d. to 1½d. advance.

TWANKAYS and HYSONS 1d. advance.

"FREE TRADE STUFF" called tea is pouring into the ports of London and Liverpool.

The Yankees have shipped thousands of chests, prepared by the clever "Chinese Factors," especially for the purpose. The HERBS, GRASS, and LEAVES, of all sorts, have been collected in China, and "manufactured" for the free trade merchants.

We are receiving hundreds of letters daily, particularly from IRELAND and SCOTLAND, and also from every town in England, complaining bitterly of the deep injury the writers have sustained from "free trade tea" sent by "the Factors."

A letter received this day from a large town in Ireland, states that several persons, from having used this "Stuff," have been affected in a manner similar to the cholera.

The fact is, that thousands of chests of this STUFF have been STEEPED IN SALT-WATER and re-dried. This is the STUFF now sent by the factors to the poor unsuspecting tea dealers all over the kingdom.—(*Nicholson's Commercial Gazette and Grocer's Register of Useful Knowledge*, Dec. 20.)

We have quoted the foregoing postscript as a most especial sample of the truth and style of that very droll publication—*Nicholson's Commercial Gazette and Grocer's Register of Useful knowledge*. In number 16 of the 7th volume of the *Canton Register*, dated April the 22rd, 1834, we noticed the prospectus of a New East India and China Company which was signed, John Nicholson & Co. Fenchurch street London: who are, we presume, the conductors, of this same Gazette which enlightens all the grocers and teadealers of the U. K. from leadenhall street to each land's end.

We laud *Our Gazette*; for they certainly endeavour to amuse, if they do not instruct; and their *Pantaloons* humour and *Munchausen* veracity are not entirely lost on non-subscribing readers of any stray postscript that may find it's fortunate way to their notice. Proceed, John Nicholson & Co. in your useful (profitable?) path of diffusing useful knowledge, and teach the lieges of Ireland and Scotland and of every town in England, that the would-have-been company's teas of 1835, are the grass, herbs and leaves of all sorts of the free-trade-teas of 1834 exported from Canton. But why not give them a remedy for the tea-induced-cholera, and tell England and Scotland to make their tea with muddy water, as they do in Ireland, where the thicker the water the stronger the tay.

#### MARRIAGE OF THE QUEEN OF PORTUGAL.

The day was ushered in by discharges of cannon from the batteries, ships of war, the ringing of bells, and the martial music of numerous corps of troops, Volunteers, and National Guards, parading and lining the street from the Palace of Necessidades to the Cathedral. About eleven o'clock, an immense line of equipages, many elegant and modern, and others not less curious on account of their very antique forms and structure, began moving to the eastward, attended by all the fashionables of both sexes in grand costume, the Peers wearing their robes and hats covered with a profusion of ostrich feathers. The diplomatists and officers of the Army and Navy, their grand uniforms; Lawyers their robes, and Clergy their canonicals. The carriages drawn by four or six horses, or mules, as the case might be, were innumerable. Lord and Lady Howard sported an elegant light carriage and pair. Mr. Grant, the Secretary of Legation, attended in his place *en grande tenue*; but neither the Spanish Ambassador nor Monsieur de Lurde, the French Charge d'Affaires, were to be seen. Admiral Sir W. Gage, Lieutenant-General Stubbs, were in carriages; General Bacon, on horseback; Marshal Saldanha, owing to illness, was absent. Count Villa Real, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, in a shabby equipage, formed the advanced guard of the Cabinet. M. Freire followed. The Bishop, Count Father Francisco de St. Luiz, the Minister of the Interior, in his Ecclesiastical dress, with the Order of Christ, M. Carvalho, in scarlet, richly embroidered, and the Duke of Palmella, in Peer's robes, made a brilliant figure. But the most elegant turn-out were the English equipages of the Marquis de Loule and Count Farroba. The Marquis and Marchioness de Fronteira, Count and Countess Ficalho, and the Marquis of Abrante and Pombal, both minors, as well as the newly-married Count St. Leger de Bemposta, sported either four-in-hand, or postillions. The Queen's carriage, preceded by columns of horsemen in state uniforms, uncovered, was drawn by eight beautiful English greys, richly caparisoned, with nodding plumes of blue and white ostrich feathers—the postillions and coachmen in scarlet and gold. The body of the state-coach was of a crimson colour, with a gilt crown on the top, and profusion of rich ornamental carvings gilt. Her Majesty was dressed in white satin, and

wore a diadem of diamonds, with wreaths of emeralds in her beautiful head of hair. She looked in high spirits, smiled satisfaction and triumph to all around. Flowers were showered upon her carriage from every balcony and window she passed. The sides of the house were hung with silks of every colour of the rainbow—handkerchiefs were waved by ladies without number—all hats were off, and whirled in the air, and the shouts of "Vivas" were loudly deafening, so that it was difficult to manage the mettlesome steeds. A Lancer was wounded in consequence of a lance or sword piercing his body. Two ladies of the Court were in the carriage with the Queen. The Marquis de Santa Iria, as her Chamberlain, preceded it, and an empty State carriage, also drawn by eight horses. The regiment of the Queen's Lancers and the 16th Dragons, the latter in new uniforms and equipments, rode before and after the Royal carriage. The Duke of Terceira having been seen previous to the ceremony in plain clothes, riding about the streets, it was reported that not he, but the Marquis de Santa Iria personated the Royal bridegroom; but it was not so; the Duke, residing close to the Cathedral, had gone home to dress and undress with great and almost theatrical rapidity.

The avenues to the Cathedral being inconvenient, narrow, and steep, it took much time to set down and take up such an immense number of persons. The Patriarch performed the religious ceremony with truly Royal and imposing pomp, and it was four o'clock in the afternoon before her Majesty returned in the same manner, amidst every blessing and demonstration of affection from the inhabitants of Lisbon. In the evening the town and shipping were brilliantly illuminated. The theatre of St. Carlos was crowded to suffocation, though her Majesty did not honour it with her presence, as many expected, and during the whole night bands of military music serenaded in the squares and streets, accompanied by great crowds shouting "Vivas."

The Queen is happy in being united to the object of her affection, a blessing seldom falling to the lot of Royalty; but having a will of her own, she declared that *coute qu'il coute*, she would never marry any other Prince. She was so gratified at M. de Bayard bringing the treaty of marriage from Munich, with powers of proxy to the Duke of Terceira, that she presented M. Bayard with a snuff-box, set with brilliants, said to be worth 23 or 33 counts. The Duke of Leuchtenberg, who has been already honoured with the Colofrely of the 5th Cacadores, a corps of the highest celebrity, is said to have written, that he aspired to the hand of Donna Maria da Gloria, not from motives of interest, but for the sake of glory, she being at the head of a liberal Government, and the country is happy in her Majesty's choice; as the Prince she selected is not likely to be influenced by the Metternich system of obscurantism and despotic rule, and thrice happy that the marriage cannot be defeated now by the political changes in England, concurring with the declared hostility of France to the match, probably contemplated by other Cabinets as well as the old friends of Don Miguel.—*The Sun*, Dec. 10.

#### CHINESE INTELLECTUAL SYSTEM. (Continued from No. 24 Page 95.)

According to the ideas of the Chinese on nature and man it really appears that an Almighty being is not necessary. Nature is a solid mass which is regulated by the virtues and vices of men after the unchangeable law of necessity. Virtuous actions produce beneficial effects, and hurtful consequences are produced by vice. If the emperor is filially the father and mother of his country, then the seasons regularly follow their beneficent courses, plentiful harvests fill the barns, and domestic virtues diffuse peace and happiness throughout the land; on the contrary, pestilence and famine attend the path of a vicious ruler. But undutifulness to parents is the greatest of all crimes, for filial piety is the principle of the Chinese government. China is the only country in the world where the reverence of children for their parents is unbounded. Parents are not the less venerated when dead than during their life-time. In the house, a place is consecrated to their *manes*, to whom offerings are presented, and all the good or ill that happens to the family is announced to them. The son of heaven—the customary title of the emperor of China,—respects even as his father; if he lives a vicious life, if he does not love his children, that is the whole population of the empire, he neglects paying his duty to heaven, then heaven withdraws its adoption, and the reigning family is displaced by another. That the emperor is the father and mother of the country, and that all its inhabitants are, for this cause, devoted to him without bounds by their love and duty as they are to their parents, is the fundamental law of Chinese policy.

Literature is the beautiful ornament of the intellectuality of a people; the more the latter is advanced the more varied and brilliant are the riches of the first. The inclination of man for novelty and improvement could not be entirely stifled in China. Occasionally, a hardy genius has appeared in this country who has been desirous of introducing new doctrines or of explaining the ancients after a manner that they might pass for new. These men and their writings have passed away without leaving any traces, at least for us, and the school of *Confucius* or of the ancient Chinese philosophy, can boast of not containing any heretics in its bosom. The literature and the intellectual instruction of the empire is almost exclusively in the hands of this school. We say almost, because the admirers of the *Shing-jin*,

or the perfect man, have not succeeded in forming a complete model privileged to exclude all other means of instruction. In truth, only the works of this master and his disciples are read in the schools; they are considered as the only textbooks, from the examination of the village pupil to the themes of the academicians of the *Han-lin* college, and from the examination of the lowest public functionary to that of a minister of state. In fact, with the exception of the posterity of *Confucius*, which exists even now, and which is the oldest family in the world, and of the imperial family, there is no nobility in China. The meanest subject of the empire may, by his services or by wicked means, raise himself to the highest dignities; the father of the present viceroy of Canton was a tailor.

To return to our subject, in the midst of all these circumstances, the followers of the religion of reason and those of the doctrines of Buddha, and even those of Islamism, were certain to acquire great influence with a considerable part of the population. The disciples of *Laou-tsze* and those of Buddha hold in great respect the ancient monuments of Chinese wisdom compiled by *Confucius*; but they are far from attributing to them any peculiar sanctity. These sectaries, on the contrary, have their own canonical books composed by their masters. The literature of the followers of *Laou-tsze* comprehends almost all branches of science. The physics and metaphysics of this sect are not only entirely different from those of the ancient Chinese, but they have even their own mythology and history, and they differ widely from that which is commonly received in China. The origin of the Chinese empire, its civilisation and its earliest history are drawn from the works of *Lo-pe*, a learned follower of *Laou-tsze* in the 12th century of our era.

Writing was in use among the Chinese at the commencement of their monarchy. In the first ages every character received its form or its particular meaning, in which it stiffly kept itself, deprived of life and motion. Sounds might be placed in a regular series linked and established together, and in the course of time lose their roughness and acquire a harmonious uniformity; but this was absolutely impossible with symbols. This then is the cause why the Chinese language is the only one in the world in which words have preserved their primitive signification, without any mixture or addition whatever. Indeed, all other languages were at their first formation, monosyllabic, or rather monotonous. It is easily conceived that in Chinese the grammatical or logical relations cannot manifest themselves in words only. It was necessary, as in other languages where it obtained only as an exception, that prepositions should hold the places of inflections and terminations in that of the middle kingdom. Thus all the difference which exists between the Chinese grammar and those of other languages, when the question is examined with attention, consists only in the symbolic writing.

(To be continued.)

#### FRANCE. By H. L. FULWEL, Esq.

*Expulsion of Charles X from Rambouillet.* On the 30th of July he had left St. Cloud; for a day he halted at Versailles. He halted there amidst the recollections of bygone times; every tree had a story linked with far distant days; and melancholy must it have been to have seen him as he looked fondly over those stately avenues—as he lingered (and long, his attendants say, he did linger) upon the steps of that royal palace, which he had known so early, and which he will never see again: When he arrived at Rambouillet it was night. The moon threw a ghastly light on the antique tower, and into the dim court-yard of the old chateau, as bent with fatigue, and worn by agitation, the old king descended amidst the silent crowd, collected, less from affection than curiosity. Here he determined to abide. The great body of the troops were bivouacked in the woods and park, and in spite of many desertions, a large force was still devotedly attached to the royal family.

There is something mysterious in the transactions of this period. In a letter, published by the Dauphin, (1st of August,) an arrangement is spoken of as being then entered into with the government at Paris. Almost immediately after was announced the abdication of the king and the Dauphin in favour of the Duc de Bordeaux. This certainly seems to have been the arrangement previously alluded to. Whether the Lieutenant-General, or the government at Paris, had held out any expectations, which they never had the wish, or which, if they had the wish, they had not the power to realize, must long remain a mystery, because, if any communications did pass, it is improbable that they should have been of that direct nature which leaves the matter capable of a positive decision. But certain it is, that up to the time that the Duke of Orleans accepted the throne, Charles the Tenth believed that it would be given to his grandson. Even the commis-

(See supplement.)

# SUPPLEMENT TO THE CANTON REGISTER.

CANTON, TUESDAY, JUNE 23RD, 1835.

sioners did not combat this belief. M. Odillon Barrot said—"Votre majesté sentira que le sang versé pour le Duc de Bordeaux, servira mal sa cause—il ne faut pas que son nom, qui n'a pas été encore compromis dans nos débats civils, se mêle un jour à des souvenirs de sang."

Why this language, from a man so sincere as M. Odillon Barrot, if the Duc de Bordeaux was at that time out of the question?

This was on the 3rd; already on the 2nd the commissioners had attempted to obtain an interview with the king for the purpose of inducing him to withdraw from France, or at all events from the neighbourhood of Paris. They passed through the camp; Charles the Tenth refused to see them. They returned to Paris, and their return was the signal for one of the most singular expeditions by which a monarch was ever yet driven from his dominions. The drum beat in the streets—the still excited populace collected—"Charles the Tenth is coming to Paris!"—"Charles the Tenth will not go away from Rambouillet;" all the women in accents of terror—"all the little boys in accents of fury screeched out the name of "Charles the Tenth,"—"to Rambouillet! let—to Rambouillet!"—after Charles the Tenth to Rambouillet!" was the cry—as on a no less memorable occasion it had once been—"to Versailles!"—And to Rambouillet, in carolines, and hackney coaches, in carts, in cabriolets, running, riding, driving, without plan as without preparation, rushed the population of Paris. The commissions preceded this incongruous cohort, and to-day they succeeded in obtaining an interview with the king.

Charles the Tenth, even as a young man, wanted personal courage. He had been accused of this weakness in the court of Louis XVI. Years had not invigorated his spirit. His nerves were shaken, and his mind unstrung by the quick succession of adventures and calamities that had so rapidly followed one another during the last few days. He received the deputation in a state of great agitation.

"Qu'est ce qu'ils veulent? me tuer?" was his address to Marshal Maison.

He then asked advice of the Duc de Raguse. What can you say to a man who at the head of a gallant army asks, what he should do?

There were that day at Rambouillet twelve thousand infantry, three thousand and five hundred cavalry, and forty pieces of cannon. The Royal Guards were on foot, at the head of their houses, one hand on their pistols, one foot ready to put into their stirrups! A prince of courage, wisdom, and resolution, might still have extricated himself from the difficulties surrounding Charles X.; but in these difficulties such a prince would never have been involved. Alarmed by an exaggeration of the number of the approaching multitude; fatigued with the toil of thinking and planning, which he had already undergone; and incapable of a new mental effort to meet the new crisis; flatter himself that the Duc de Bordeaux would still, as the best political combination, be named to the throne; conscious that blood spilled even in victory, might endanger the peaceful establishment of this prince, in whose favour he had himself already abdicated; swayed in some degree, doubtless, by these considerations, but urged more especially by his fears and his irresolutions, Charles threw away the sword, where others might have thrown away the scabbard, and resigned himself quietly to the destiny which doomed his exile. The soldiers of the hackney coaches returned to Paris, and the late king of France set out for Maintenon, where, reserving a military escort, he bade adieu to the rest of his army.

His journey was now made slowly, and under the delusion that all France would yet rise in his favour. Betrayed, and left by many of his courtiers, his hopes remained by him to the last; and perhaps still remain—alone faithful in sorrow and in exile.

Charles the Tenth at the head of his guards, the Duchesse de Berri with the Duc de Bordeaux in her arms, might at two different moments have changed the destinies of France. But the blood of the grand constable was frozen in the veins of his descendant; the heroine of La Vendée was guarded in her chamber; the religion of legitimacy passed away when he who wore the crown of Henry IV. had neither his heart nor his sword; and an army of omnibuses dispersed the heroes who had gathered round the oriflamme of St. Louis.

The arrival of the WATER WITCH yesterday has put us in possession of Calcutta papers to the 16th of may, and of a Calcutta Courier Extraordinary of the evening of the 17th of May. Below will be found some extracts of the principal details.

By the aid of promises, favours, flattery intimidation, and money, the Tories have increased their strength in the new parliament. They were defeated in Perthshire, Mr. Fox Maule being returned. The success of the opposition, however, on the appointment of a speaker proves them to be much stronger than the mere majority of 10 would manifest; for many members of the opposition voted, as it was well known they would do, in favor of Sir C. M. Sutton. Their success on the second question of the amendment to the address to H. M. is of a much important nature; although Lord Stanley and Sir J. Graham voted against them, and several members of the opposition were accidentally shut out of the house. Here is a serious check in limine to the Peel administration. A dissolution of parliament was talked of, but that rumour had given place on the afternoon of the 2nd of March to another of the dissolution of the cabinet.

We greatly regret we have not fuller information respecting the effect of the total failure, of Lord Napier's mission

\* M. Schonen, M. Odillon Barrot, Marshal Maison, sent by the government.

and subsequent death. "The government is to make one effort". (more, we presume, should be added.) We are yet to learn what their first effort has been. They have indeed succeeded in disbursing certain sums of money, and have endeavoured to hamper a free-trade as much as possible; but as for an effort to protect and promote that trade, to vindicate the national character and to guard the lives and properties of British subjects, in China,—of such exertions they are entirely innocent. One effort more!—What namby-pamby nonsense! As ridiculous, as hollow, and as artful as one cheer more!

We can give a shrewd guess as to who will most vehemently cheer the politicians of England; the hip, hip, hip, hurra! of old Loo and Houqua will crown the defeat of one effort more, and their long nails will point in derision to the second-repulsed envoy of England. We have even heard it said that we need not trouble ourselves about our national character in China; that we may be careless of our face here with impunity and without blame; we think differently, and that to adopt the aspects of the roman god would be better policy.

O Jane, a tergo quem nulla ciconia piosit.

Extracts. The new Parliament met on the 19th February; its first proceeding was the election of a Speaker, which was severely contested, and to the surprise of Ministers terminated in favor of Mr. Abercromby, M. P. for Edinburgh, and attached to the Lansdown party. The numbers were as follows:

For Mr. Abercromby, 316. Sir C. M. Sutton, 306. leaving the Ministry in a minority of 10, although the late Speaker appears to have had the personal support of many of his opponents in politics. On the 24th February, the Address was moved in the House of Commons by Lord Sandon and seconded by Mr. Bramston. Lord Morpeth moved an amendment reprobating the dissolution of the late reforming Parliament, and was seconded by Mr. Bannerman. After an adjourned debate of three days, closed by Mr. O'Connell, the House divided:

For the original address, ---- 302. For the amendment, ---- 309. leaving Ministers again in a minority of 7. Sir Robert Peel on the following day announced his conviction, on a full consideration of the matter—that the division spoke the fair sense of the House, and it seems to have been expected that it would be followed by the resignation of the Tory Ministry. Indeed the Courier and other papers of the 2d March, announce the resignation of the Duke of Wellington, but the rumour is affirmed by the Standard of the 2d March, to be wholly without foundation.

Of Indian news, we note the appointment of Lord Heytesbury as Governor General, and Sir H. Fane as Commander in Chief for India.

The death of the Emperor Francis of Austria is announced from Malta. The marriage of the Queen of Portugal has been consummated. Spain seems to be in a troubled state. Commotions had taken place at Madrid.

The new Ministry of France was not completed. The life of President Jackson had been attempted by a madman, but fortunately without success. His hostile message regarding France had been disregarded by the Congress, and a friendly arrangement preferred.

No successor had been appointed to Lord Napier, but the news of his death reached England 72th February. His conduct was much criticized. The Government are to make one effort† In Persia, the Company's Mission is superseded, and the whole affair given over to the King. Henry Ellis who went with Lord Amherst to China; is appointed Ambassador Extraordinary, &c.

The Amendment. To assure his Majesty that H. M.'s faithful Commons acknowledge with grateful recollection, that the acts for amending the Representation of the People were submitted to Parliament with his Majesty's sanction, and carried into a law by his Majesty's assent; that, confidently expecting to derive further advantages from those wise and necessary measures, we trust that his Majesty's councils will be directed in the spirit of well considered and effective reform; and that the liberal and comprehensive policy which restored to the People the right of choosing their Representatives, and which provided for the emancipation of all persons held in slavery in his Majesty's colonies and possessions abroad, will, with the same enlarged views, place, without delay, our Municipal Corporations under vigilant popular control, remove all those undoubted grievances of the Protestant Dissenters, and correct those abuses in the Church which impair its efficiency in England, disturb the peace of society in Ireland, and lower the character of the Establishment in both countries. To represent to H. M. that his Majesty's faithful Commons beg leave submissively to add, that they cannot but lament that the progress of these and other reforms should have been interrupted and endangered by the unnecessary dissolution of a Parliament earnestly intent upon the vigorous prosecution of measures to which the wishes of the People were most anxiously and justly directed. THE STANDARD.—MARCH 12. Consols for the Account are 91½ sellers.

We regret to announce the death of the Earl Nelson, Duke of Bront, which took place on Saturday, Feb. 28, at his lordship's residence in Portman-square. His lordship was in the 78th year of his age.

† Thus in the Calcutta Courier extraordinary; qu-insert the word more. Ed. C. H.

Not answered

Providence June 30<sup>th</sup> 1835

Sir

I have the honour to inform  
you that I shall embark for Canton  
in the Ship Matthew Beott from New York  
about the 10<sup>th</sup> of next month, My  
departure has been delayed in consequence  
of the long passage of this Ship from  
England

I have the honour to be  
with great Respect  
Your Obedient Servant

J. W. Snow

To the Hon<sup>ble</sup>

John Forsyth  
Secretary of State

Feb 28.

Mr. Dail

Canton March 11<sup>th</sup> 1836  
~~1836年3月11日~~ P. W. Snow 译

Sir

I have the honor to  
 inform you I arrived at this place  
 on the 15<sup>th</sup> ultimo, and have com-  
 menced on the duties of my Office.

The returns of Imports & Exports  
 for the Year 1835. will be forwarded  
 to you as soon as they can be ob-  
 tained from the Linguists.

The Sloop of War Peaseck has  
 not yet arrived on this Station, but  
 by last dates from Batavia may  
 be daily expected.

To the Hon<sup>ble</sup>

John Forsyth Secretary of State

I have the  
 honor to be

with great respect  
 Your Obedt Servant  
 P. W. Snow



2 Recd. March 19 '1837-

W. - 16th -

1836年7月15日. P. W. - 5/10/1836 的来信

Canton July 15. 1836

Sir

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your two Circulars one of the 25<sup>th</sup> March 1835 the other of 3<sup>rd</sup> November 1835. the former accompanied by new forms for returns & a list of Ministers, Consuls &c. in Foreign Countries. The forms will be adopted agreeable to your instructions but from the difficulty in obtaining Paper &c. having the forms struck off in this Country, I fear they will not exhibit the neatness I could wish.

For the imperfections in the returns accompanying this, I must beg you Sir to receive as an apology, my almost uninterrupted illness. Since my arrival in this Country, I am now in better health, & trust that the forms at the end of the year will be as correct as it is possible to

make them from this place.

The Foreign trade here has undergone a very considerable change within a few years, particularly since the expiration of the British East India Company's Charter, & it is impossible to give any correct returns of Imports. Many American Ships arrive from England with full Cargoes of English Goods, often times a considerable part on English accounts, consigned to different American & English houses, they will not any of them give a list of their consignments or the amount, & it is also impossible to get the value of Export Cargoes correctly.

The Statement of the trade for the year 1835 was made up by a Gentleman here who found so many obstacles in the way, & such an unwillingness on the part of many

Merchants, to give him the desired information, he will not attempt it again, & probably no statement will be made for the present season.

By the Seamen's account you will perceive that some of the charges are high, it is unavoidable here, as there is no Sailor Boarding house, it is with much difficulty that I can find quarters for them on any terms. I beg leave to suggest to you the necessity of the Government making a more liberal allowance for the support of Seamen here, they cannot be maintained short of one dollar per day. I shall be pleased to receive your instructions on this subject as early as convenient to yourself as the sum I name I am obliged to pay for their support, or they must live in the street.

It has become the practice

with some American Masters after leaving this place to stop at Macao & land sick men, or disorderly men, without any money for their support, & it has caused much expense & vexation to American students there, for their conduct is frequently so abandoned & insulting to the inhabitants of the place, as to make it necessary to confine them, & at last they are sent up to me to be an expense to the U.S. Government, a stop ought to be put to this practice, but all that I can do is, to give every master warning, not to land a man at Macao, if he does I shall certainly report him.

The report of the late Governor of this Province to the Emperor on the subject of the admission of Opium at a low rate of duty is generally supposed will be adopted.

and an Edict to that effect is  
looked for with considerable interest

The original Edict & translation  
relating to the arrival of the *Peacock*  
& *Antiprize* I forward as a curious  
document you may think worth  
preserving

The *Peacock* & *Antiprize* sailed  
from here on the 23<sup>rd</sup> of June for  
the Sandwich Islands. The death  
of Mr. Roberts & Capt. Campbell you  
will undoubtedly learn before the  
receipt of this.

I have the Honor to be  
with great Respect  
Yours O<sup>b</sup> St

To the

J<sup>rs</sup> W<sup>m</sup> Shaw

Honorable

John Forsyth

Secretary of State

G<sup>d</sup> As soon as it is possible  
to get the proper returns struck off  
I will send them in due form  
Y<sup>rs</sup> W<sup>m</sup> S.



into Cons. Trans. Vol. 9, p. 42, 1792.

Consular Statement of Fees

Received at the Consulate General from the 19th January to the 30th June 1906

| CONSULAR STATEMENT OF FEES—Continued. |                                               |               |         |                              |                         |                       |                                |               |         |                                    |         |            |         |                              |         |         |         |                                   |  |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|---------------|---------|------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------|---------------|---------|------------------------------------|---------|------------|---------|------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|-----------------------------------|--|
| Name of Vessel.                       | Name of Parties for whom service is rendered. | Consulations. |         | Mailing Postage as rendered. | Amount of day's papers. | Errors, Blunders, &c. | Copy of Documents from record. | Declarations. |         | Forms, Certificates, Consignments. |         | Passports. |         | Certificates of Citizenship. |         | Births. |         | Sum total received on this sheet. |  |
|                                       |                                               | Number.       | Amount. |                              |                         |                       |                                | No.           | Amount. | No.                                | Amount. | No.        | Amount. | No.                          | Amount. | No.     | Amount. |                                   |  |
| China                                 | John H. H.                                    |               |         |                              | 4.00                    |                       |                                |               |         |                                    |         |            |         |                              |         |         |         | 4.00                              |  |
|                                       | Edward King                                   | 2             | 4.00    |                              |                         |                       |                                |               |         |                                    |         |            |         |                              |         |         |         | 4.00                              |  |
|                                       | William King                                  | 11            | 20.00   |                              |                         |                       |                                |               |         |                                    |         |            |         |                              |         |         |         | 24.00                             |  |
|                                       | W. C. H.                                      | 3             | 6.00    |                              |                         |                       |                                |               |         |                                    |         |            |         |                              |         |         |         | 6.00                              |  |
|                                       | John J. H.                                    |               |         | 1.00                         | 4.00                    |                       |                                |               |         |                                    |         |            |         |                              |         |         |         | 5.00                              |  |
|                                       | W. H. H.                                      |               |         | 1.00                         | 4.00                    |                       |                                | 12.00         |         |                                    |         |            |         |                              |         |         |         | 17.00                             |  |
|                                       | W. H. H.                                      |               |         | 1.00                         | 4.00                    |                       |                                |               |         |                                    |         |            |         |                              |         |         |         | 5.00                              |  |
|                                       | W. H. H.                                      | 4             | 5.00    |                              | 4.00                    |                       |                                |               |         |                                    |         |            |         |                              |         |         |         | 9.00                              |  |
|                                       | W. H. H.                                      | 1             | 2.00    |                              |                         |                       |                                |               |         |                                    |         |            |         |                              |         |         |         | 2.00                              |  |
|                                       | W. H. H.                                      | 2             | 2.00    |                              |                         |                       |                                |               |         |                                    |         |            |         |                              |         |         |         | 4.00                              |  |
|                                       | W. H. H.                                      |               |         | 1.00                         | 4.00                    |                       |                                | 6.00          |         | 1.00                               |         |            |         |                              |         |         |         | 10.00                             |  |
|                                       | W. H. H.                                      |               |         |                              | 4.00                    |                       |                                |               |         |                                    |         |            |         |                              |         |         |         | 4.00                              |  |
|                                       | W. H. H.                                      |               |         | 1.00                         | 4.00                    |                       |                                |               |         |                                    |         |            |         |                              |         |         |         | 5.00                              |  |
|                                       | W. H. H.                                      |               |         |                              | 4.00                    |                       |                                |               |         |                                    |         |            |         |                              |         |         |         | 4.00                              |  |
|                                       | W. H. H.                                      |               |         |                              | 4.00                    |                       |                                |               |         |                                    |         |            |         |                              |         |         |         | 4.00                              |  |
|                                       | W. H. H.                                      |               |         |                              | 4.00                    |                       |                                |               |         |                                    |         |            |         |                              |         |         |         | 4.00                              |  |
|                                       | W. H. H.                                      |               |         |                              | 4.00                    |                       |                                |               |         |                                    |         |            |         |                              |         |         |         | 4.00                              |  |
|                                       | W. H. H.                                      |               |         |                              | 4.00                    |                       |                                |               |         |                                    |         |            |         |                              |         |         |         | 4.00                              |  |
|                                       | W. H. H.                                      |               |         |                              | 4.00                    |                       |                                |               |         |                                    |         |            |         |                              |         |         |         | 4.00                              |  |
|                                       | W. H. H.                                      |               |         |                              | 4.00                    |                       |                                |               |         |                                    |         |            |         |                              |         |         |         | 4.00                              |  |
|                                       | W. H. H.                                      |               |         |                              | 4.00                    |                       |                                |               |         |                                    |         |            |         |                              |         |         |         | 4.00                              |  |
|                                       | W. H. H.                                      |               |         |                              | 4.00                    |                       |                                |               |         |                                    |         |            |         |                              |         |         |         | 4.00                              |  |
|                                       | W. H. H.                                      |               |         |                              | 4.00                    |                       |                                |               |         |                                    |         |            |         |                              |         |         |         | 4.00                              |  |
|                                       | W. H. H.                                      |               |         |                              | 4.00                    |                       |                                |               |         |                                    |         |            |         |                              |         |         |         | 4.00                              |  |
|                                       | W. H. H.                                      |               |         |                              | 4.00                    |                       |                                |               |         |                                    |         |            |         |                              |         |         |         | 4.00                              |  |
|                                       | W. H. H.                                      |               |         |                              | 4.00                    |                       |                                |               |         |                                    |         |            |         |                              |         |         |         | 4.00                              |  |
|                                       | W. H. H.                                      |               |         |                              | 4.00                    |                       |                                |               |         |                                    |         |            |         |                              |         |         |         | 4.00                              |  |
|                                       | W. H. H.                                      |               |         |                              | 4.00                    |                       |                                |               |         |                                    |         |            |         |                              |         |         |         | 4.00                              |  |
|                                       | W. H. H.                                      |               |         |                              | 4.00                    |                       |                                |               |         |                                    |         |            |         |                              |         |         |         | 4.00                              |  |
|                                       | W. H. H.                                      |               |         |                              | 4.00                    |                       |                                |               |         |                                    |         |            |         |                              |         |         |         | 4.00                              |  |
|                                       | W. H. H.                                      |               |         |                              | 4.00                    |                       |                                |               |         |                                    |         |            |         |                              |         |         |         | 4.00                              |  |
|                                       | W. H. H.                                      |               |         |                              | 4.00                    |                       |                                |               |         |                                    |         |            |         |                              |         |         |         | 4.00                              |  |
|                                       | W. H. H.                                      |               |         |                              | 4.00                    |                       |                                |               |         |                                    |         |            |         |                              |         |         |         | 4.00                              |  |
|                                       | W. H. H.                                      |               |         |                              | 4.00                    |                       |                                |               |         |                                    |         |            |         |                              |         |         |         | 4.00                              |  |
|                                       | W. H. H.                                      |               |         |                              | 4.00                    |                       |                                |               |         |                                    |         |            |         |                              |         |         |         | 4.00                              |  |
|                                       | W. H. H.                                      |               |         |                              | 4.00                    |                       |                                |               |         |                                    |         |            |         |                              |         |         |         | 4.00                              |  |
|                                       | W. H. H.                                      |               |         |                              | 4.00                    |                       |                                |               |         |                                    |         |            |         |                              |         |         |         | 4.00                              |  |
|                                       | W. H. H.                                      |               |         |                              | 4.00                    |                       |                                |               |         |                                    |         |            |         |                              |         |         |         | 4.00                              |  |
|                                       | W. H. H.                                      |               |         |                              | 4.00                    |                       |                                |               |         |                                    |         |            |         |                              |         |         |         | 4.00                              |  |
|                                       | W. H. H.                                      |               |         |                              | 4.00                    |                       |                                |               |         |                                    |         |            |         |                              |         |         |         | 4.00                              |  |
|                                       | W. H. H.                                      |               |         |                              | 4.00                    |                       |                                |               |         |                                    |         |            |         |                              |         |         |         | 4.00                              |  |
|                                       | W. H. H.                                      |               |         |                              | 4.00                    |                       |                                |               |         |                                    |         |            |         |                              |         |         |         | 4.00                              |  |
|                                       | W. H. H.                                      |               |         |                              | 4.00                    |                       |                                |               |         |                                    |         |            |         |                              |         |         |         | 4.00                              |  |
|                                       | W. H. H.                                      |               |         |                              | 4.00                    |                       |                                |               |         |                                    |         |            |         |                              |         |         |         | 4.00                              |  |
|                                       | W. H. H.                                      |               |         |                              | 4.00                    |                       |                                |               |         |                                    |         |            |         |                              |         |         |         | 4.00                              |  |
|                                       | W. H. H.                                      |               |         |                              | 4.00                    |                       |                                |               |         |                                    |         |            |         |                              |         |         |         | 4.00                              |  |
|                                       | W. H. H.                                      |               |         |                              | 4.00                    |                       |                                |               |         |                                    |         |            |         |                              |         |         |         | 4.00                              |  |
|                                       | W. H. H.                                      |               |         |                              | 4.00                    |                       |                                |               |         |                                    |         |            |         |                              |         |         |         | 4.00                              |  |
|                                       | W. H. H.                                      |               |         |                              | 4.00                    |                       |                                |               |         |                                    |         |            |         |                              |         |         |         | 4.00                              |  |
|                                       | W. H. H.                                      |               |         |                              | 4.00                    |                       |                                |               |         |                                    |         |            |         |                              |         |         |         | 4.00                              |  |
|                                       | W. H. H.                                      |               |         |                              | 4.00                    |                       |                                |               |         |                                    |         |            |         |                              |         |         |         | 4.00                              |  |
|                                       | W. H. H.                                      |               |         |                              | 4.00                    |                       |                                |               |         |                                    |         |            |         |                              |         |         |         | 4.00                              |  |
|                                       | W. H. H.                                      |               |         |                              | 4.00                    |                       |                                |               |         |                                    |         |            |         |                              |         |         |         | 4.00                              |  |
|                                       | W. H. H.                                      |               |         |                              | 4.00                    |                       |                                |               |         |                                    |         |            |         |                              |         |         |         | 4.00                              |  |
|                                       | W. H. H.                                      |               |         |                              | 4.00                    |                       |                                |               |         |                                    |         |            |         |                              |         |         |         | 4.00                              |  |
|                                       | W. H. H.                                      |               |         |                              | 4.00                    |                       |                                |               |         |                                    |         |            |         |                              |         |         |         | 4.00                              |  |
|                                       | W. H. H.                                      |               |         |                              | 4.00                    |                       |                                |               |         |                                    |         |            |         |                              |         |         |         | 4.00                              |  |
|                                       | W. H. H.                                      |               |         |                              | 4.00                    |                       |                                |               |         |                                    |         |            |         |                              |         |         |         | 4.00                              |  |
|                                       | W. H. H.                                      |               |         |                              | 4.00                    |                       |                                |               |         |                                    |         |            |         |                              |         |         |         | 4.00                              |  |
|                                       | W. H. H.                                      |               |         |                              |                         |                       |                                |               |         |                                    |         |            |         |                              |         |         |         |                                   |  |

into Consul Thoms letter of May 15<sup>th</sup> 1836.

**CONSULAR STATEMENT OF FEES**

Received at the American Consulate Canton  
from the 19<sup>th</sup> February to the 30<sup>th</sup> June 1836 inclusive

| Names of Vessels. | Names of Parties for whom service is rendered. | Certificates. |         | Oaths.  |         | Noting Protest. |
|-------------------|------------------------------------------------|---------------|---------|---------|---------|-----------------|
|                   |                                                | Number.       | Amount. | Number. | Amount. |                 |
| Alene             | John Hild                                      |               |         |         |         |                 |
|                   | Edward King                                    | 2             | 4.00    |         |         |                 |
|                   | Wetmore & Co                                   | 11            | 20.00   |         |         |                 |
|                   | W C Hunter                                     | 3             | 6.00    |         |         |                 |
| Albion            | Sam J Doty                                     |               |         |         |         | 1.00            |
| Colinva           | S H Deal                                       |               |         |         |         | 1.00            |
| York              | F Myers                                        |               |         |         |         | 1.00            |
|                   | H B Sampson                                    | 4             | 5.00    |         |         |                 |
| Walter Scott      | J Wether                                       |               |         |         |         |                 |
|                   | Sey                                            | 1             | 2.00    |         |         |                 |
|                   | C. Pelham                                      | 2             | 2.00    |         |         |                 |
|                   | Wassell & Co                                   |               |         |         |         | 1.00            |
| Gaspar            | M Whitney                                      |               |         |         |         |                 |
| Thames            | Blackby                                        |               |         |         |         |                 |
| Tailors           | Nichols                                        |               |         |         |         |                 |
| Thallaksett       | Draco                                          |               |         |         |         | 1.00            |
| Horatio           | Howland                                        |               |         |         |         |                 |
|                   | J Jones                                        |               |         |         |         |                 |
| Samaria           | Silver                                         |               |         |         |         |                 |
|                   | A A Low                                        | 2             | 5.00    |         |         |                 |
|                   | G. Ayer                                        | 5             | 13.00   |         |         |                 |
|                   | J. Wetmore & Co                                | 4             | 8.00    |         |         |                 |
|                   | H. Stinger & Co                                | 2             | 4.00    |         |         |                 |
|                   | London & Walter                                | 8             | 17.00   |         |         |                 |
|                   | W. B. Tabbet                                   | 2             | 4.00    |         |         |                 |
| Swant             | Riattett                                       |               |         |         |         | 1.00            |

表格局部(1)

CONSULAR STATEMENT OF

| Deposit of Ship's papers. | Surveys, Registry, &c. | Copy of Documents from record. | Extending Protest. | Declarations. |         | Powers of Attorney. |         | Contracts |
|---------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------|---------------|---------|---------------------|---------|-----------|
|                           |                        |                                |                    | No.           | Amount. | No.                 | Amount. | No.       |
| 4.00                      |                        |                                |                    |               |         |                     |         |           |
| 4.00                      |                        |                                |                    |               |         |                     |         |           |
| 4.00                      |                        |                                | 12.00              |               |         |                     |         |           |
| 4.00                      |                        |                                |                    |               |         |                     |         |           |
| 4.00                      |                        |                                |                    |               |         |                     |         |           |
|                           |                        |                                | 6.00               | 1             | 3.00    |                     |         |           |
| 4.00                      |                        |                                |                    |               |         |                     |         |           |
| 4.00                      |                        |                                |                    |               |         |                     |         |           |
| 4.00                      |                        |                                | 5.00               |               |         |                     |         |           |
| 4.00                      |                        |                                |                    |               |         |                     |         |           |
|                           |                        |                                |                    | 3             | 9.00    |                     |         |           |
| 4.00                      |                        |                                |                    |               |         |                     |         |           |
|                           |                        |                                |                    |               |         | 2                   | 4.00    |           |
| 4.00                      |                        |                                |                    |               |         |                     |         |           |

表格局部(2)

STATEMENT OF FEES—CONTINUED.

| Consular Fees |     | Contracts and Charter Parties |     | Passports |     | Registering Documents not ordered from Consulate |     | Certificate of Citizenship |     | Burial |     | Sum total received on this vessel. |
|---------------|-----|-------------------------------|-----|-----------|-----|--------------------------------------------------|-----|----------------------------|-----|--------|-----|------------------------------------|
| Amount        | No. | Amount                        | No. | Amount    | No. | Amount                                           | No. | Amount                     | No. | Amount | No. |                                    |
|               |     |                               |     |           |     |                                                  |     |                            |     |        |     | 4.00                               |
|               |     |                               |     |           |     |                                                  |     |                            |     |        |     | 4.00                               |
|               |     |                               |     |           |     |                                                  |     |                            |     |        |     | 26.00                              |
|               |     |                               |     |           |     |                                                  |     |                            |     |        |     | 6.00                               |
|               |     |                               |     |           |     |                                                  |     |                            |     |        |     | 5.00                               |
|               |     |                               |     |           |     |                                                  |     |                            |     |        |     | 17.00                              |
|               |     |                               |     |           |     |                                                  |     |                            |     |        |     | 5.00                               |
|               |     |                               |     |           |     |                                                  |     |                            |     |        |     | 8.00                               |
|               |     |                               |     |           |     |                                                  |     |                            |     |        |     | 4.00                               |
|               |     |                               |     |           |     |                                                  |     |                            |     |        |     | 2.00                               |
|               |     |                               |     |           |     |                                                  |     |                            |     |        |     | 2.00                               |
|               |     |                               |     |           |     |                                                  |     |                            |     |        |     | 10.00                              |
|               |     |                               |     |           |     |                                                  |     |                            |     |        |     | 10.00                              |
|               |     |                               |     |           |     |                                                  |     |                            |     |        |     | 4.00                               |
|               |     |                               |     |           |     |                                                  |     |                            |     |        |     | 4.00                               |
|               |     |                               |     |           |     |                                                  |     |                            |     |        |     | 4.00                               |
|               |     |                               |     |           |     |                                                  |     |                            |     |        |     | 10.00                              |
|               |     |                               |     |           |     |                                                  |     |                            |     |        |     | 17.00                              |
|               |     |                               |     |           |     |                                                  |     |                            |     |        |     | 9.00                               |
|               |     |                               |     |           |     |                                                  |     |                            |     |        |     | 4.00                               |
|               |     |                               |     |           |     |                                                  |     |                            |     |        |     | 5.00                               |
| 4.00          |     |                               |     |           |     |                                                  |     |                            |     |        |     | 13.00                              |
|               |     |                               |     |           |     |                                                  |     |                            |     |        |     | 12.00                              |
|               |     |                               |     |           |     |                                                  |     |                            |     |        |     | 4.00                               |
|               |     |                               |     |           |     |                                                  |     |                            |     |        |     | 17.00                              |
|               |     |                               |     |           |     |                                                  |     |                            |     |        |     | 5.00                               |

表格局部(3)

CONSULAR STATEMENT OF FEES

| Received at<br>from the | Name of Person for whom service<br>is rendered | to the  |         | Inclusive |         | Dyptic of Ship's<br>papers. | Barrage, Registry,<br>etc. | Copy of Documents<br>from record. | Existing Privileg. | Theatricals. |         | Fees of Agents. |         | Chartered Goods<br>Freight. |         | Passports. |         | Registering Documents and<br>affidavits from Consulate. |         | Certificate of Citizenship. |         | Total. | Fees total received<br>on this cons. |
|-------------------------|------------------------------------------------|---------|---------|-----------|---------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|--------------|---------|-----------------|---------|-----------------------------|---------|------------|---------|---------------------------------------------------------|---------|-----------------------------|---------|--------|--------------------------------------|
|                         |                                                | Number. | Amount. | Number.   | Amount. |                             |                            |                                   |                    | No.          | Amount. | No.             | Amount. | No.                         | Amount. | No.        | Amount. | No.                                                     | Amount. | No.                         | Amount. |        |                                      |
|                         | J. P. Chen                                     | 1       | 2.00    |           |         |                             |                            |                                   |                    |              |         |                 |         |                             |         |            |         |                                                         |         |                             |         |        | 192.00                               |
|                         | J. H. King                                     | 14      | 28.00   |           |         |                             |                            |                                   |                    |              |         |                 |         |                             |         |            |         |                                                         |         |                             |         |        | 28.00                                |
|                         | R. Thom                                        | 1       | 2.00    |           |         |                             |                            |                                   |                    |              |         |                 |         |                             |         |            |         |                                                         |         |                             |         |        | 2.00                                 |
|                         | Mr. Kowak                                      |         |         |           |         |                             |                            |                                   | 9.00               |              |         |                 |         |                             |         |            |         |                                                         |         |                             |         |        | 10.00                                |
|                         | Tom Rami                                       |         |         |           |         |                             |                            |                                   | 25.00              |              |         |                 |         |                             |         |            |         |                                                         |         |                             |         |        | 6.00                                 |
|                         | R. King                                        | 4       | 12.00   |           |         |                             |                            |                                   |                    |              |         |                 |         |                             |         |            |         |                                                         |         |                             |         |        | 12.00                                |
|                         | W. P. Jones                                    | 1       | 2.00    |           |         |                             |                            |                                   |                    |              |         |                 |         |                             |         |            |         |                                                         |         |                             |         |        | 2.00                                 |
|                         | Ed. Kowak                                      |         |         |           |         |                             |                            |                                   |                    |              |         |                 |         |                             |         |            |         |                                                         |         |                             |         |        | 4.00                                 |
|                         | J. M. Hall                                     | 3       | 6.00    |           |         |                             |                            |                                   |                    |              |         |                 |         |                             |         |            |         |                                                         |         |                             |         |        | 6.00                                 |
|                         |                                                |         |         |           |         |                             |                            |                                   |                    |              |         |                 |         |                             |         |            |         |                                                         |         |                             |         |        | 826.00                               |







STATEMENT OF FEES-CONTINUED.

| Fees of Attorneys |        | Consular and Charter Parties |        | Passports |        | Registering Documents not ordered from Consulate |        | Certificate of Citizenship |        | Burial |        | Sum total received on this vessel. |
|-------------------|--------|------------------------------|--------|-----------|--------|--------------------------------------------------|--------|----------------------------|--------|--------|--------|------------------------------------|
| No.               | Amount | No.                          | Amount | No.       | Amount | No.                                              | Amount | No.                        | Amount | No.    | Amount |                                    |
|                   |        |                              |        |           |        |                                                  |        |                            |        |        |        | 192.00                             |
|                   |        |                              |        |           |        |                                                  |        |                            |        |        |        | 2.00                               |
|                   |        |                              |        |           |        |                                                  |        |                            |        |        |        | 28.00                              |
|                   |        |                              |        |           |        |                                                  |        |                            |        |        |        | 2.00                               |
|                   |        |                              |        |           |        |                                                  |        |                            |        |        |        | 10.00                              |
|                   |        |                              |        |           |        |                                                  |        |                            |        |        |        | 6.00                               |
|                   |        |                              |        |           |        |                                                  |        |                            |        |        |        | 12.00                              |
|                   |        |                              |        |           |        |                                                  |        |                            |        |        |        | 2.00                               |
|                   |        |                              |        |           |        |                                                  |        |                            |        |        |        | 4.00                               |
|                   |        |                              |        |           |        |                                                  |        |                            |        |        |        | 6.00                               |
|                   |        |                              |        |           |        |                                                  |        |                            |        |        |        | \$264.00                           |

表格局部(3)

mt Consul's letter of July 15<sup>th</sup> 1836.

Statement of Trade for the year ending  
June 30<sup>th</sup> 1835.

Stamens account.

Report of the late Governor of Canton to the  
Emperor respecting the Opium Trade  
Imperial Edict

Consular Statement of Trade

Consular Returns

Statement of Exports to U.S for the year  
ending June 30 1836.

Vouchers

Letter

Mr. Consul Snow's letter of Aug 15<sup>th</sup> 1835

To Mr Snow

We beg to inform you, that we have received a communication from the Hoppo with orders to make known<sup>to</sup> you its contents - which are, that the Chinese, Oze-Kim-Sum & Kim-Mar be ordered to depart from their anchorage & return to their own Country, the moment their Sick Sailors have recovered their health - as they will not be permitted to loiter where they are, which might give rise to business.

For their reasons we make this known & with compliments

Remain

Hooqua  
Mowqua  
Pwan Kingwa  
Gangqua  
Kingqua  
Sunshing  
Mingqua  
Fookai  
Amingqua  
Pwan hoyqua

Toankwang

4 Moon & 20 day

June 3. 1836



Wan - Hoppos &c

To the Hong Merchants

A despatch has been received from the Wei Sun of Macao stating that he had been informed by the pilots Chang-Tso-Tang & Chang-Yuk-Tai that on the 13 day of the 4 moon 16 year of Lam Kwang - The American Cruisers Kum-Mau & Sze-Kin-Sun anchored in the offing near the New Islands - and on enquiring of the Captains of the two vessels their reasons for so doing, they were informed that they were from their own Country on a voyage to other ports but that contrary winds had forced them to anchor where they were & that they had no special object in view - in addition to this they took a correct account of the force of their winds - which is submitted & is thus

Kum - Mau Ship 60 Sailors,  
10 Great Guns, 50 Muskets, 50 Two Edge Swords.

500 Cannon Powder, 500 Cannon Balls,  
 Sze-Hui-Sum Ship, 190 Sailors,  
 22 Great Guns, 100 muskets, 100 Two-  
 edged Swords, 800 Cannon Powder,  
 800 Cannon Balls. Strict orders were  
 given to the pilots to keep up a guard  
 over their ships & control them well,  
 & haste made to communicate this  
 information

Another despatch was soon received  
 stating that in addition to what had  
 been communicated relative to the  
 two American Cruisers Kearsage &  
 Sze-Hui-Sum having anchored  
 near the New Islands - the pilot had  
 further made known in a communi-  
 cation of the 14 day that 3 Boats from  
 the Cruisers - containing 52 men - had  
 on that day pulled into the landing  
 at the Praya Grande & on examination  
 they discovered that of their men 37  
 belonged to the Cruisers Sze-Hui-Sum

& 15 to the Cruiser Kum-mai, moreover  
 that these men had all become sick  
 on board these Ships & they were now  
 being removed on Shore at Macao  
 to dwell in houses & receive medical  
 treatment & advice, & it was intended  
 to take them again on board when  
 they had recovered - The Sailors had  
 the appearance of being sick & now  
 were strong or robust - we again  
 enjoined watchfulness on the part of  
 the pilots & make known every cir-  
 cumstance

While in the act of deliberating  
 upon this news - I received a commu-  
 nication from the Governor stating  
 that on the 15 day of the 4 moon  
 of the 16 year of Tan-Kwang - he had  
 received a dispatch from the Admiral  
 which made known, that See Kien-  
 Ching, the Hu of Hang-Shan, had  
 received an express from See Chin-Tung

acting J. H. Lang - which stated, on the 13 day of the present moon, two foreign vessels were seen to come in from sea & anchor near the Kien Islands & that the pilots above named immediately reported that they were Chinese - that the largest was named Sze-Kin-Sun & carried a crew of 190 men - that her force was 22 Great Guns, 100 muskets, 100 Sharp Edged Swords, 800 Pallas Powder & 800 Cannon Balls

That the smallest was named Kien-Mai, her crew consisted of 60 men - her force was 10 Great Guns, 50 muskets, 50 two Edged Swords, 500 Pallas Powder & 500 Cannon Balls & enquiring the reasons of their anchoring when they were -

The Captains replied that they were from their own Country bound to other ports, but that contrary winds had forced them to their present anchorage

+ they had no special object in view

By further investigation it was discovered that Sze - Hin - Sun the largest vessel had three masts - that she was about 14 changs long & 3 changs broad, on either side she had bulwarks pierced for 12 guns, but 11 only were mounted

The small ship was about 7 changs long & 2 changs broad on either side she had bulwarks pierced for 5 guns & there were all mounted Both ships were quietly at anchor.

These statements are very similar but the disposition of Fouquier is unfathomable & it became necessary to order out many war boats to keep a strict watch as well as to send an officer to order them at once to leave the port & not loiter about & report the different movements. Now when two American Cruisers arriving at so early a period & anchoring where they are is duly made known.



This coming before me (the Admiral)  
I find on examination, that three Foreign  
Cruisers have hitherto arrived about the  
6 moon. either as a convoy to or to  
protect vessels trading with the ports but  
then two American Cruisers thus strangely  
coming in, connected with the reports of  
the pilots, of their being bound to other  
ports & anchoring merely from contrary  
winds, leads me to doubt their intentions  
orders were consequently issued to the  
war Bunko of the right & left & center  
divisions to keep up a strict guard

I have also ordered instant preparation  
of Forts & Cannons for defense & also  
returned an answer to Sen-Kien-Ting  
requiring him to keep a constant look  
out on no account to allow boats to  
communicate with the vessels for the  
purpose of buying or selling. & likewise  
to insist upon their setting sail, as con-  
sequences might arise from their loitering about

Muling with this intelligence the report  
 made by the He of Hang Shan, I have  
 replied to all, ordering an active guard  
 to be enforced; all the naval forces of  
 the three divisions to be in readiness &  
 the Forts on the Great Tiger Island -  
 Wang Tong Sha - Ku & La Kuo &  
 other defenses of the river to be put into  
 a state of depence - to enquire into the  
 reasons which led them across here, if  
 their statement is correct, whether they re-  
 ally came from America or have been  
 driven from other provinces, at the same  
 time on no account to allow them to  
 remain, to discover also to what other  
 place they are going & if they have a  
 design to enter the port, let the truth  
 be discovered & every thing in readiness  
 to act as circumstances may require

They must not be allowed to enter the  
 port as consequences may be serious  
 & should they design to go towards

the East intelligences must persuade them that preparations may be made to keep them off

These various statements coming before me (the Hopper), I find that as their vessels are not trading vessels - it is inconvenient for them to remain where they are as distant as might arise, yet again, as many of their Sailors are sick & have been removed to houses on shore at Macao - for Medical Advice - in addition to giving orders to the Wei Guin & pilots at Macao to watch them Strict & when they have recovered to insist upon their being carried back to their Ships that they may return to their own Country - I also advise this to the Hong Merchants that they may immediately make known to the Superintendent of the affairs of that Country that as soon as the Sick men have recovered

it is necessary that they be taken back  
to their Ships, unless their Lewis & return  
home, they will not be permitted to de-  
lay longer & the day of their departure  
must be made known

Hartin Hartin

a Special Agent

Toankwang

16 year 4 moon 20 day

June 3. 1836

With Cassin Snow's letter of Aug 15 1836 -

Proposed Tariff on Opium

How near 1836. The president of  
the Sacrificial Court in Peking presents  
this memorial to the Emperors

With respect to the Opium the more  
severe the interdicts have been made  
the more extensively have its evils spread

It is right therefore immediately and  
earnestly to request that the Subject  
may undergo a thorough review  
especially looking upwards (to the throne)  
I entrust his Majesty's grace, Secretly to  
direct a faithful investigation.

Originally, I suppose, the Drug was  
regarded merely as a medicine. It  
is a Strong Stimulant, cures disorders  
of the bowels - drives to noxious humors  
In the herbal written by Si-Shupin of  
the Ming Dynasty, it is called O-foo-  
yung (Opium - Anpas)

When the inhaling of it has been  
practised a long time, the necessity of



resorting to it at regular intervals, he comes so great, that the habit is inveterate destroying time, wasting property, & is dear as our own life. Of those who use it to excess, the breath becomes fetid, the bodies gaunt the countenances sallow the teeth black, & though they charily perceive its injurious effects, they are unable to stop the habit.

It is indispensably necessary that some more efficient regulations should be adopted in order to eradicate the wicked practice.

On examinations there appear to be three kinds of opium, 1<sup>st</sup> the Company's which has a black skin, it is called Woo too & comes from Bengal the 2<sup>nd</sup> has a white skin, & is brought from Bombay, & the third with a red skin is from Madras (Turkey). All these places belong to England.

Precious to the reign of Kien-ling.

according to the Tariff, it was imported as a medicine. On each piece the direct duties were three taels, with an additional charge for weighing of two taels, four mao & five candareens. After the time of Kien-lung it began to be prohibited.

In the first year of Kien-ning (1796) those who were found guilty of Smoking opium were pilloried & banished. Since then they have been made liable to the severe penalties of banishment & death. Still the number has increased, & the practice spread throughout the empire.

Previously to the reign of Kien-lung, after the Custom House duties were paid the Opium was delivered to the Hong-merchants, who received it in exchange for their tea & other commodities. Now while the imperial interdiction is so severe, that no one dares openly to traffic in it, all purchase it secretly. In the time of Kien-ning some hundred of chests were annually

purchase, but recently the number has increased 20,000. Each Chest contains a hundred Cattle. The Bengal which is the best sells for about, \$800 per Chest, the white skinned the second in quality, for about \$600, the third the red skinned, for about \$400. Thus the sum paid annually, exceeds considerably eleven million of Dollars.

reckoning each dollar at Swin man Standard money, the total expenditure exceeds ten million of Taels per annum.

Formerly the Barbarian merchants brought hither their money, which being paid for Cargo, found its way through all the provinces & the people were gradually enriched, but recently they have clandestinely sold their opium, & have not cared to invest the proceeds in merchandise. Thus the foreign money has been going out of the Country, while none has come into it.

During two centuries the Imperial

government has enjoyed universal tranquillity & by protecting & fostering Commerce wealth has been abundant. It is joyful to witness the economy of our August Sovereign, a pattern for the whole empire

Then Gold was as plenty as common dust. Always in times past, a tail of pure Silver was worth a thousand Cash, nearly, but within these few years the value of the tail has risen to twelve or thirteen hundred Cash, thus the price of Silver is constantly advancing. The duties on Salt for instance are paid in Silver, while the article is retailed for Cash, & the losses of merchants constantly augmenting have become very great, & the destructive consequences are every where seen. Is not the Silver secretly leaking out of the empire? And will not all that has been accumulated be cast into the inexhaustible gulf of foreign seas? Day by day, month by month, the evil

means. But I forbear to speak of the calamities which it will entail.

If it were proposed to close the foreign trade, that would surely be taking the main profits to damn up their source (i.e. it would be an own loss). Without the hundreds & tens of thousands accruing from the duties, have not been regarded by the Celestial Dynasty as of any value.

For a long time (let more than a thousand years) the Ships of all the western nations have enjoyed a free port, but the trade in Opium has been confined to the English alone. It would be in vain to cut off the English alone, all the nations must be cut off together before the trade can be stopped. What will become of the tens of thousands on the Coast who are depending on the traffic for a livelihood. Besides the Barbarian Ships on the high Seas can make to any island or port they please



when the native craft can meet them, how can this be prevented. Within the last few years, they have visited all the ports along the coast of Fuh Kien, Cheakiang, Keangnan, Shantung, even to Yantai & Mantchow Tartary for the purpose of disposing of their Opium. And though the local authorities immediately expelled them, yet it is rumored that the quantity clandestinely sold was by no means small. Such being the case, suppose the port of Canton be forever closed it will be impossible to stop the introduction of the Drug. Or suppose the local officers on the coast be directed to investigate & interdect it, still they will not ~~exist~~ <sup>defend</sup> themselves, only to cause a constant increase of the importation.

Even the laws which are enacted, are by the underlings in office, the police ~~Excesses~~ <sup>Excesses</sup> & Swindlers, made the occasion of advancing their own gains. In such

the number of edicts, & it will only  
enrich the underlings & police runners  
& multiply the schemes of the swindlers

In the first year of Taou Kwang, 1821  
governor Chun, broke up the Factory  
at Shanghai in Macao so that the  
Barbarian merchants had no place  
to store their Opium. This caused the  
removal of the trade to the Island  
of Lintin situated between the inner  
& outer waters, accessible on all sides

There seven or eight large vessels called  
receiving ships are anchored all the  
year round. On them the Opium is  
stored. At Canton there are shopmen  
who are called brokers, they carry  
the Silver to the Barbarian Factories  
when they receive the orders for the  
delivery of the drug from the receiving  
ships. There are also convoys, plying  
up and down the river which are  
called fast boats and scrambling dragons

These are all armed with guns & pikes & manned with some kind of desperate fellows go as if they had wings

All the Custom House & military Stations which they pass are literally fed with bribes, and if they chance to meet any of the armed bands they are ready for the encounter & slaughter & carnage ensue. Governor So, formerly sent one of the naval officers, Admiral Tsien Guohong to cooperate with the Chekin of Shanghai, Suang Hsueh was captured with his boat loaded with Opium, to the amount of 14,000 Catty, & the lives lost & prisoners taken were several tens in number. He also prosecuted the out-lawed brokers Gaow-Koo & Gow-Kwan (Gow-Kow & Owfoon) seized & confiscated all their property. The case was managed most faithfully, but the traffick was not at all checked. Multitudes of the people have, but little dread

of the Saws, while they use every device & are mad after gain, indeed the Saws are sometimes utterly without effect. There are also banditti, who figure themselves deputies of the government, sent to prevent boats carrying Opium & in this way rob & plunder.

While formerly at Canton, acting Commissioner of justice, cases of this kind were constantly reported. These gave occasion for a still greater number of cases, in which money was extorted in ransoming the plundered property.

Thus innumerable were the instances when the innocent people were involved. Such are the evils which have sprung up since the seven interdicts were established. Moreover it will be found on examination that all those who Smoke Opium, are unscrupulous idle vagrants unfit for either our thing or the other, nor do many of

them enjoy long life, though a few may arrive at the age of fifty or sixty years.

The inhabitants of the empire are daily increasing & surely there is nothing to prevent this. Meanwhile however its resources are dwindling away to nothing. Hence it becomes most indispensably necessary early to deliberate and provide against this. To make opium Contraband as it is at present will not do. Nor will it answer to set aside all law on this subject. The only feasible method, therefore seems to be, restore the old regulations, allow the barbarian merchants to introduce opium dutiable as medicine. & after it has passed the Custom House only allow it to be bartered for other Cargo that be sold for money. And when the barbarians find that the duties on it are less



than what is expended in bribes they must be delighted that

Let foreign money be placed on the same footing with Opium, & its exportation forbidden. If any are found to have Opium which has not come through the Custom House, let it be taken & burnt, if any are detected carrying out Silver, let it be confiscated. With respect to the Civil & military Officers, persons eligible to places of trust, Soldiers &c. let those who are already on duty discharge it faithfully, & if they are fitting for Service let them do it well, but let them not defile themselves with the wicked practice nor lead in the path of error to the destruction of both time & property.

If they have regarded the laws as too severe, let them think what they ought to do when they are changed.

If any of the Official people  
Smoke Opium, let them be examined  
& degraded, & not be regarded as crim-  
inals. In this way lenity towards  
them will become Severity. If officers  
Know any of their Subordinates, or  
those whom they have placed in of-  
fice, to be guilty, & do not report the  
same let them be put on trial for  
their misdemeanor. Among the people  
let all who please buy & smoke.

If any one Suspects that removing  
the prohibitions will lessen the  
dignity of the government, does he  
not Know that eating & drinking  
will destroy life, & that the  
poisonous drugs ~~too late~~ & ~~too late~~  
have never been indicted. The re-  
moval of the restrictions refers  
only to those who are mean and  
Simple minded. If then none of  
the official people are found among

trade. how can the proposed measure affect the dignity of the government.

To allow one commodity to be exchanged for another, or to permit thousands of tens of thousands of treasure annually to leak out of the Country, - which is right, which wrong? it is seen at a glance. To delay, the subject will do no good. It is to be feared that it will not take a long time to remove the evils of prohibiting Opium. When the people are ruined, it will then be too late to repent & to seek for the means of a reform.

I your majesty, unworthy minister have been assisted by sacred favor, in being selected from the imperial academy & employed in the government, & though formerly employed nearly ten years in high offices of trust in the provincial

government at Canton, I have deeply  
 to abuse myself for not having made  
 the slightest return of gratitude. But  
 I have never failed to inquire, in  
 whatever place I have been, what were  
 its great advantages & what its great  
 evils. Accordingly at the present  
 time seeing how the evils of inter-  
 dicting, opium daily accumulate &  
 spread & then being no one who  
 has yet faithfully disclosed the  
 truth, how could I your Majesty's  
 Minister thoroughly acquainted with  
 the subject forbear to send up a  
 report. Prostrate I beg your au-  
 gust Majesty shortly to direct the  
 Governor, Sub-Governor, the Stoppers,  
 and other chief officers of Canton,  
 faithfully to investigate the matter  
 in the particulars above specified,  
 that it may be known how far  
 they are true, and also to deliberate

immediately make out a new  
tariff and send it up for a final  
review and approval. Perhaps  
this leaking out of the Country may  
be stopped, then great will be the  
advantage to the Empire

Your Minister presents this  
memorial, and with humbling awe  
awaits his Majesty's commands



内函送交

*Handwritten note in cursive script, possibly indicating a date or reference number.*

洋行公具





[illegible]

欽命奉宸苑卿督理粵海關稅務加二級隨帶加二級紀錄六次又諭外洋行商人等知悉

據舉門口委員等稟現據引水張郁芳楊永泰報稱道光十六年四月十三日有  
味喇哩國陰嘛巡船一隻吐噎噲巡船一隻同來至九洲沙滬洋面拋泊立查  
其來泊緣由據該二船主稱說伊二船俱由本國開行遊奕別埠因風不順  
前來暫泊並無別故等語合將查過緣由並者梢砲械報赴計開陰嘛巡船  
者梢六十名大砲十門鳥鎗五十枝劍刀五十口火藥五百斤彈子五百個  
吐噎噲巡船者梢一百九十名大砲二十二門鳥鎗一百枝劍刀一百口火  
藥八百斤彈子八百個等情據此職等除飭引水人等嚴加防範外理合據  
情轉稟察核又據稟稱竊味喇哩國陰嘛巡船吐噎噲巡船同來泊九洲沙  
滬洋面緣由業經具稟憲鑒本年四月十四日申刻據引水張郁芳楊永泰  
報稱本日有味喇哩國巡船三板三隻來至南灣海面暫泊載有者梢五  
十二名立即向查據稱係吐噎噲巡船水手三十七名陰嘛巡船水手十五  
名在船染病今特裝運來澳粗沙地地方夷館醫治俟調理全愈然後開船  
等語小的等看驗各水手委係患病並無裝飾別情合就報赴等情據此職

等除飭引水人等嚴加防範外理合稟聞察奪等情到閣正在核辦間准

督部堂咨開道光十六年四月十五日准

滬洋面緣由業經具稟憲鑒本年四月十四日申刻據引水張都芳楊永泰報稱本日有米刺哩國巡船小三板三隻來至南灣海面暫泊載有番梢五十二名立即向查擬稱係吐哩輪巡船水手三十七名趁隙巡船水手十五名在船染病今特裝運來澳粗沙地地方夷館醫治俟調理全愈然後開船等語小的等看驗各水手委係患病並無裝飾別情合就報赴等情據此職

等除飭引水人等嚴加防範外理合稟聞察奪等情到閣正在核辦聞准

督部堂咨開道光十六年四月十五日准

廣東水師提督關 咨開據護香山協中軍都司趙建成稟稱現據本營防夷署把總余振亨稟稱本月十三日于刻際見有夷船二隻由外洋駛來九洲沙滬洋面拋泊登即查擬引水人楊永泰張都芳稟稱逆查現來之夷船二隻詢係米刺哩國巡船內一大隻的船名吐哩輪巡船上番梢一百九十名大砲二十二門為鎗一百枝劍刀一百口大藥八百斤彈子八百個又一細隻的船名趁隙巡船上番梢六十名大砲十門為鎗五十枝劍刀五十口大藥五百斤彈子五百個小的均經查其來泊係由提該二巡船主稱說伊船由本國開行趕要別埠因風息不順前來暫泊並無別故合將查逆緣由稟聞等情着把總查有沒吐哩輪巡船有桅三杆船隻約長十四丈船面約闊三丈餘西邊船艙每邊有砲口十二個安放砲十一門又該趁隙巡船有桅二杆船身約長七丈船面約闊二丈西邊船艙每邊有大砲五門二船現在拋泊安將甲合稟報等情到後都司提此覆查無異但夷情莫測除即派弁卽嚴

五百斤彈子五百個小的均經查其來泊緣由據該二巡船主稱說伊船由  
 本國開行遊奕刺擊因風息不順前來暫泊並無別故合將查過緣由稟明  
 等情看把總查有該吐噠輪巡船有桅三杆船隻約長十四丈船面約闊三丈  
 餘兩邊船艙每邊有砲口十二個安放砲十一門又該陰嘛巡船有桅二杆  
 船身約長七丈船面約闊二丈兩邊船艙每邊有大砲五門二船現在拋泊安  
 靜以合稟報等情到護都司提此覆查無異但夷情莫測除即督率舟師嚴  
 加防範及移商文員催令作速開行勿任逗遛如有移動隨時飛稟所有味  
 喇噠國吐噠輪巡船一隻陰嘛巡船一隻來至九洲沙滬洋面拋泊日期理  
 合稟報察核等情到本提督提此查外夷巡船每年均在六月以後方護貨  
 來廈今味喇噠國大小巡船二隻此時突然而來雖據引水詢明係赴別埠  
 因風不順暫收寄碇究難深信除飛札中左右及香山各巡員實力防  
 範並札各炮臺弁妥留心探備及批迴護都司趙建成督率巡弁時刻探報  
 嚴禁小船不許攏近接濟催令該巡船迅速開行毋許逗遛滋事並飭令該  
 巡員等子鎮靜之中嚴加防範外合就咨會查照等因同日又據護理香山  
 協中軍都司趙建成稟同前由各到本部堂據報除稟批飭防範外查香山  
 協泰副將現在提報丁憂所遺副將事務已檄委候補外海水師副將忠昌  
 耀前往接署在案茲據稟味喇噠國吐噠輪大巡船及陰嘛小巡船來泊九  
 洲沙滬洋面亟須督弁查探防範除札著香山協惠副將水提中左右三營

局部图(3)

嚴禁小船不許攏近接濟。惟令該巡船迅速開行毋許逗遛滋事。並飭令該巡員等于鎮靜之中嚴加防範外合就咨會查照等因。同日又據護理香山協中軍都司趙建成稟同前由各到本部堂稟懇除稟批飭防範外查香山協泰副將現在擬報丁憂所遺副將事務已撤委候補外海水師副將惠昌耀前往接署在案。茲據稟味嚙堅國吐哩喻大巡船及陰嘛小巡船來泊九洲沙泥洋面至頭督弁者探防範除札署香山協惠副將水提中左右三營大鵬營大虎橫檔鎮遠威遠沙角大角各炮臺備弁帶同拿探該夷巡船來歷是否實由味嚙堅國駛至卸係被牠省洋面驅逐至此一面嚴加防範。惟令迅速開行毋許逗遛仍察其駛往何處洋面如欲駛進口內即認真併力堵截不得放其駛進口內一步。有干重咎倘係東行即飛速稟報以凭飛咨閩省防堵均毋玩忽及扎東臬司會同布政司一體移行遵照外相應咨會查照施行等因到本閣部准此查該二巡船既非貿易船隻未便任其逗遛灣泊滋生事端。茲既因水手患病運至澳門英館居住醫調除批飭舉門口委員仍督率引水人等加意防範並飭令趕緊醫痊開行回國外合行諭飭諭到該商等遵照立即傳諭該國領事英人飭令速日醫治一俟病痊立即回帆歸國毋任飾詞逗遛致干查究仍將開行日期報查速速特諭。

道光十六年四月

二十

日

弟

謝有仁

易元昌

潘紹光

潘文海

伍紹榮

潘文濤

盧繼光

馬佐良

全具

梁承禧

吳天垣

嚴啟昌

羅福泰

四月二十日



敬達者現奉

關憲諭帖一道茲抄錄送來祈

仁凡查照迅即傳諭士堅倫巡船及金麻巡船速將水手即日醫治痊愈立即揚帆回國毋任逗遛滋事是禱專此並候

日好不一

上

美士士那 玉照

Recd March 15/1836  
Per Mail

Wanton Per 5/1836

Sir

I have the honour to  
inform you that I have appoin-  
ted Mr James L. Sturges of  
Boston now a Resident at Macao  
Consular Agent for that Port,  
His Commission bears date the  
19<sup>th</sup> day of August 1836.

I have been induced to  
make this appointment in  
consequence of American Ships  
frequently stopping there and  
sometimes landing their Cargoes,

And the frequent attempt of  
English Sailors having been  
discharged at that Port  
to impose themselves on me  
for Support & on the Su-  
perintendent of the English  
Hospital at Macao for  
admission to the same as

American, Hoping they  
will meet your approbation  
I have the honor  
to be with great  
Respect,  
Your Ob.<sup>d</sup> Serv.  
J. M. Snow,  
To the  
Honorable.  
John Forsyth  
Secretary of State

Recd. Apr 5 '1837-  
N. - 16. 6. 4.

Sup.

Canton October 5. 1836

Sir

I have the honor to inform  
you that I have appointed Mr -  
James P. Stungis of Boston, now  
a resident at Macao Consular  
Agent for that Port.

I have been induced to make  
this appointment in consequence of  
American Ships frequently stopping  
there and sometimes landing  
their Cargos, and the frequent at-  
tempts of English Sailors having  
been discharged at that Port to im-  
pose themselves on me for support  
and on the Superintendents of the  
English Hospital at Macao for the  
admission to the same as Americans,  
Hoping this will meet your approbation

To the Hon<sup>ble</sup>

I am very respectfully

John Forsyth.

Your O<sup>b</sup>. St<sup>t</sup>

Sec<sup>y</sup> of State &c. &c.

J P Stungis  
W. S. G.

Recd. Jan. 20. 1837  
Per Mail

Canton January 1, 1837.

Sir.

I have this day drawn on you,  
at thirty days sight in favour of John  
C. Green Esquire, for Three Hundred forty  
five Dollars and Sixty cents, which Bill  
please honour,

And Oblige

Very Respectfully

Your Obedient Servt

J. P. Snow

To the Hon<sup>ble</sup>

John Forsyth

Secy. of State

*duplicate*      *Recd. July 15<sup>th</sup> 1837-*  
                         *W. Vail*

*Canton January 1. 1837.*

*Sir*

*I have this day drawn on you at  
thirty days sight, in favour of John C.  
Grim Esquire, for Three Hundred, Forty  
five Dollars and Sixty Cents, which Bill  
pleases honour.*

*And Oblige*

*Very Respectfully*

*Your Obedient Servt.*

*J. M. Snow*

*To the Hon<sup>ble</sup>*

*John Forsyth*

*Secy of State*



| Dr. State Department in account |                                                                                                         | credits with the United States Consulate at Canton |                                                                                                                                  |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1856                            |                                                                                                         |                                                    |                                                                                                                                  |
| Aug <sup>t</sup> 17             | To Amount Demand Bill Bunting                                                                           | 50 00                                              | By my Draft on the State Department<br>at 30 days, in favor of J. C. Bunting Esq.<br>drawn this day January 1 <sup>st</sup> 1857 |
| Nov 10                          | To Amount Payment of Bill Bunting                                                                       | 18 00                                              |                                                                                                                                  |
| Dec. 30                         | To Archer, Carpenter Bill for making Hay<br>Stack and setting at home                                   | 50 00                                              |                                                                                                                                  |
| 31                              | To Arming's Bill for 1 Little Hay<br>80 yds Sup Cloth<br>making on Hay<br>To Difference of Exchange 20% | 70 00                                              |                                                                                                                                  |
|                                 |                                                                                                         | 57 60                                              |                                                                                                                                  |
|                                 |                                                                                                         | \$ 345 60                                          |                                                                                                                                  |
|                                 |                                                                                                         |                                                    | \$ 345 60                                                                                                                        |
|                                 |                                                                                                         |                                                    | 6 & C. Co's Canton January 1 <sup>st</sup> 1857<br>Dr 1790 1100 00                                                               |

Recd. Apr 2<sup>o</sup>. 1837

~~Mr. [illegible]~~

Canton February 10<sup>th</sup> 1837

Sir

I have the honour herewith  
to enclose you returns of Ships, Officers  
and with the Fees, Exports. Account Current &c. &c.  
~~and for [illegible]~~

I find it impossible to give you  
the returns of Cargoes exported from this  
place in the Form sent me, as almost  
every Cargo would require the space of  
half a sheet of paper, unless expressed in  
general terms, as Tea, Silks, Opium, &c.

In the Imports, it is likewise im-  
possible to obtain as the Consignees are  
not willing to give the cost of an Import  
or Export Cargo and I have no other  
means of ascertaining it.

I have sent on a separate sheet  
of paper the return of Exports from this  
Port in American Ships from July 1<sup>st</sup>  
1836 to January 1<sup>st</sup> 1837, thinking  
this form may be more acceptable to  
you as it embraces very correctly all

the exports for that period. If it should not meet your approbation, I have to ask the favour of you to give me instructions accordingly.

Having drawn on your department for the amount of Flag Staff & Flags. I inclose a letter of advice, as these things are very expensive here it is big to remark, that the staff without accident will probably last six or <sup>Silk Flag</sup> seven years, and the flags in future <sup>+ Staff only</sup> will <sup>not</sup> <sup>be</sup> <sup>so</sup> <sup>expensive</sup> may cost something less. They are very large to correspond with those of other Nations and as it is often the case that Bunting cannot be obtained here, we are obliged to substitute silk, of course that must be expensive and wear out fast as they are set every day in the year except on stormy days.

I have the Honour  
To be with great

Respect  
your Obedient  
To the  
J. M. Snow  
Hon<sup>ble</sup> John Forsyth  
Secy of State

with Consul General's Office at No. 10 (1912) Sheet 1  
 Received at the American Consulate, Canton,  
 from the 1st July 1912 to the 31st January 1913

CONSULAR STATEMENT OF FEES

Index

CONSULAR STATEMENT OF FEES—Continued.

| Names of Vessels | Names of Parties for whom service is rendered |        | Certification |        | Fees |        | Dated | Holding Order | No. of Documents transmitted | E. Fee for Filing | Defendants |        | Form of Affidavit |        | Guarantee and Charter |        | Registering Documents |        | Certificate of Citizenship |        | Bonds |        | Sum total received in this month |
|------------------|-----------------------------------------------|--------|---------------|--------|------|--------|-------|---------------|------------------------------|-------------------|------------|--------|-------------------|--------|-----------------------|--------|-----------------------|--------|----------------------------|--------|-------|--------|----------------------------------|
|                  | Number                                        | Amount | Number        | Amount | No.  | Amount |       |               |                              |                   | No.        | Amount | No.               | Amount | No.                   | Amount | No.                   | Amount | No.                        | Amount | No.   | Amount |                                  |
| McLure Stea.     | 10                                            | 77     |               |        |      |        |       |               |                              | 32                |            |        |                   |        |                       |        |                       |        |                            |        |       |        | 54                               |
| Nissell Stea.    | 4                                             | 7      |               |        |      |        |       |               |                              | 40                |            |        |                   |        |                       |        |                       |        |                            |        |       |        | 47                               |
| Myphard Stea.    | 6                                             | 10     |               |        |      |        |       |               |                              | 10                |            |        |                   |        |                       |        |                       |        |                            |        |       |        | 28                               |
| London Steamer   | 17                                            | 28     |               |        |      |        |       |               |                              |                   |            |        |                   |        |                       |        |                       |        |                            |        |       |        | 4                                |
| Edward King      | 2                                             | 4      |               |        |      |        |       |               |                              |                   |            |        |                   |        |                       |        |                       |        |                            |        |       |        | 11                               |
| A. J. Stea.      | 6                                             | 11     |               |        |      |        |       |               |                              |                   |            |        |                   |        |                       |        |                       |        |                            |        |       |        | 7                                |
| A. S. Hawthorn   | 1                                             | 2      |               |        |      |        |       |               |                              |                   |            |        |                   |        |                       |        |                       |        |                            |        |       |        | 6                                |
| A. S. M. King    | 3                                             | 6      |               |        |      |        |       |               |                              |                   |            |        |                   |        |                       |        |                       |        |                            |        |       |        | 12                               |
| Mr. C. Martin    | 7                                             | 12     |               |        |      |        |       |               |                              |                   |            |        |                   |        |                       |        |                       |        |                            |        |       |        | 2                                |
| Mr. H. M. M. M.  | 1                                             | 2      |               |        |      |        |       |               |                              |                   |            |        |                   |        |                       |        |                       |        |                            |        |       |        | 4                                |
| Mr. H. M. M. M.  | 2                                             | 4      |               |        |      |        |       |               |                              |                   |            |        |                   |        |                       |        |                       |        |                            |        |       |        | 11                               |
| Mr. H. M. M. M.  | 5                                             | 11     |               |        |      |        |       |               |                              |                   |            |        |                   |        |                       |        |                       |        |                            |        |       |        | 12                               |
| Mr. H. M. M. M.  | 3                                             | 12     |               |        |      |        |       |               |                              |                   |            |        |                   |        |                       |        |                       |        |                            |        |       |        | 2                                |
| Mr. H. M. M. M.  | 2                                             | 2      |               |        |      |        |       |               |                              |                   |            |        |                   |        |                       |        |                       |        |                            |        |       |        | 6                                |
| Mr. H. M. M. M.  | 2                                             | 2      |               |        |      |        |       |               |                              |                   |            |        |                   |        |                       |        |                       |        |                            |        |       |        | 21                               |
| Mr. H. M. M. M.  | 2                                             | 2      |               |        |      |        |       |               |                              |                   |            |        |                   |        |                       |        |                       |        |                            |        |       |        | 2                                |
| Mr. H. M. M. M.  | 2                                             | 2      |               |        |      |        |       |               |                              |                   |            |        |                   |        |                       |        |                       |        |                            |        |       |        | 12                               |
| Mr. H. M. M. M.  | 2                                             | 2      |               |        |      |        |       |               |                              |                   |            |        |                   |        |                       |        |                       |        |                            |        |       |        | 5                                |
| Mr. H. M. M. M.  | 2                                             | 2      |               |        |      |        |       |               |                              |                   |            |        |                   |        |                       |        |                       |        |                            |        |       |        | 2                                |
| Mr. H. M. M. M.  | 2                                             | 2      |               |        |      |        |       |               |                              |                   |            |        |                   |        |                       |        |                       |        |                            |        |       |        | 6                                |
| Mr. H. M. M. M.  | 2                                             | 2      |               |        |      |        |       |               |                              |                   |            |        |                   |        |                       |        |                       |        |                            |        |       |        | 2                                |
| Mr. H. M. M. M.  | 2                                             | 2      |               |        |      |        |       |               |                              |                   |            |        |                   |        |                       |        |                       |        |                            |        |       |        | 5                                |
| Mr. H. M. M. M.  | 2                                             | 2      |               |        |      |        |       |               |                              |                   |            |        |                   |        |                       |        |                       |        |                            |        |       |        | 16                               |
| Mr. H. M. M. M.  | 2                                             | 2      |               |        |      |        |       |               |                              |                   |            |        |                   |        |                       |        |                       |        |                            |        |       |        | 2                                |
| Mr. H. M. M. M.  | 2                                             | 2      |               |        |      |        |       |               |                              |                   |            |        |                   |        |                       |        |                       |        |                            |        |       |        | 37                               |

Charles F. Smith

*Mr. Consul Fross' Letter of Feb. 10<sup>th</sup> 1837 - Sheet 1*

**CONSULAR STATEMENT OF FEES**

*Received at the American Consulate, Canton,*  
*from the 1<sup>st</sup> July 1836 to the 1<sup>st</sup> January 1837* inclusive

| Names of Vessels. | Names of Parties for whom service is rendered. | Certification. |            | Oaths.  |         | Noting Protes <sup>t</sup> |
|-------------------|------------------------------------------------|----------------|------------|---------|---------|----------------------------|
|                   |                                                | Number.        | Amount.    | Number. | Amount. |                            |
|                   | <i>Wilmington Vco.</i>                         | <i>10</i>      | <i>22.</i> |         |         |                            |
|                   | <i>Russell Vco.</i>                            | <i>4</i>       | <i>7.</i>  |         |         |                            |
|                   | <i>Elephant Vco</i>                            | <i>6</i>       | <i>10.</i> |         |         |                            |
|                   | <i>London Vessel</i>                           | <i>17</i>      | <i>28.</i> |         |         |                            |
|                   | <i>Edward King</i>                             | <i>2</i>       | <i>4.</i>  |         |         |                            |
|                   | <i>A. A. Low</i>                               | <i>6</i>       | <i>11.</i> |         |         |                            |
|                   | <i>J. S. Hathaway</i>                          | <i>1</i>       | <i>2.</i>  |         |         | <i>1.</i>                  |
|                   | <i>Russell, Sturges</i>                        | <i>3</i>       | <i>6.</i>  |         |         |                            |
|                   | <i>Wm C. Hunt</i>                              | <i>7</i>       | <i>12.</i> |         |         |                            |
|                   | <i>Wm H. Morse</i>                             | <i>1</i>       | <i>2.</i>  |         |         |                            |
|                   | <i>Sam<sup>l</sup> J. Dana</i>                 | <i>2</i>       | <i>4.</i>  |         |         |                            |
|                   | <i>L. Green</i>                                | <i>5</i>       | <i>11.</i> |         |         |                            |
|                   | <i>James Lu</i>                                | <i>3</i>       | <i>12.</i> |         |         |                            |
|                   | <i>Remonds</i>                                 | <i>2</i>       | <i>2.</i>  |         |         |                            |
|                   | <i>B. P. Tilden</i>                            | <i>2</i>       | <i>6.</i>  |         |         |                            |
|                   | <i>Glidden</i>                                 | <i>4</i>       | <i>8.</i>  |         |         | <i>1.</i>                  |
|                   | <i>O. P. Pearce</i>                            | <i>2</i>       | <i>2.</i>  |         |         |                            |
|                   | <i>H Coffin</i>                                | <i>2</i>       | <i>4.</i>  |         |         | <i>2.</i>                  |
|                   | <i>Williams</i>                                | <i>2</i>       | <i>4.</i>  |         |         | <i>1.</i>                  |
|                   | <i>Cole</i>                                    | <i>2</i>       | <i>2</i>   |         |         |                            |
|                   | <i>A. H. Hill</i>                              | <i>3</i>       | <i>6</i>   |         |         |                            |
|                   | <i>Pearson</i>                                 | <i>2</i>       | <i>2.</i>  |         |         |                            |
|                   | <i>Dirom Vco</i>                               |                |            |         |         |                            |
|                   | <i>Swan Basil</i>                              |                |            |         |         |                            |
|                   | <i>Barnard</i>                                 |                |            |         |         |                            |

表格局部(1)



| CONSULAR STATEMENT OF        |                           |                                   |                   |               |         |                     |         |                  |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------|---------------|---------|---------------------|---------|------------------|
| Deposit of Ship's<br>papers. | Surveys, Registry,<br>&c. | Copy of Documents<br>from record. | Entry of Protest. | Declarations. |         | Powers of Attorney. |         | Contracts<br>No. |
|                              |                           |                                   |                   | No.           | Amount. | No.                 | Amount. | No.              |
|                              |                           |                                   | 32.               |               |         |                     |         |                  |
|                              |                           |                                   | 40.               |               |         |                     |         |                  |
|                              |                           |                                   | 10.               | 1             | 5.      |                     |         |                  |
|                              |                           |                                   | 11.               |               |         |                     |         |                  |
|                              |                           |                                   |                   |               |         |                     |         |                  |
|                              |                           |                                   |                   | 4             | 12.     |                     |         |                  |
|                              |                           |                                   |                   | 2             | 6.      |                     |         |                  |
|                              |                           |                                   | 8.                |               |         |                     |         |                  |
|                              |                           |                                   | 20.               | 1             | 6.      |                     |         |                  |
|                              |                           |                                   |                   | 1             | 2.      |                     |         |                  |

表格局部(2)

LIST OF FEES—CONTINUED.

| Contracts and Charter Parties. |         | Passports. |         | Registering Documents not ordered from Consulate. |         | Certificate of Citizenship |         | Burial. |         | Sum total received on this vessel. |
|--------------------------------|---------|------------|---------|---------------------------------------------------|---------|----------------------------|---------|---------|---------|------------------------------------|
| No.                            | Amount. | No.        | Amount. | No.                                               | Amount. | No.                        | Amount. | No.     | Amount. |                                    |
|                                |         |            |         |                                                   |         |                            |         |         |         | 54.                                |
|                                |         |            |         |                                                   |         |                            |         |         |         | 47.                                |
|                                |         |            |         |                                                   |         |                            |         |         |         | 25.                                |
|                                |         |            |         |                                                   |         |                            |         |         |         | 28.                                |
|                                |         |            |         |                                                   |         |                            |         |         |         | 4.                                 |
|                                |         |            |         |                                                   |         |                            |         |         |         | 11.                                |
|                                |         |            |         |                                                   |         |                            |         |         |         | 7.                                 |
|                                |         |            |         |                                                   |         |                            |         |         |         | 6.                                 |
|                                |         |            |         |                                                   |         |                            |         |         |         | 12.                                |
|                                |         |            |         |                                                   |         |                            |         |         |         | 2.                                 |
|                                |         |            |         |                                                   |         |                            |         |         |         | 4.                                 |
|                                |         |            |         |                                                   |         |                            |         |         |         | 11.                                |
|                                |         |            |         |                                                   |         |                            |         |         |         | 12.                                |
|                                |         |            |         |                                                   |         |                            |         |         |         | 2.                                 |
|                                |         |            |         |                                                   |         |                            |         |         |         | 6.                                 |
|                                |         |            |         |                                                   |         |                            |         |         |         | 21.                                |
|                                |         |            |         |                                                   |         |                            |         |         |         | 2.                                 |
|                                |         |            |         |                                                   |         |                            |         |         |         | 12.                                |
|                                |         |            |         |                                                   |         |                            |         |         |         | 5.                                 |
|                                |         |            |         |                                                   |         |                            |         |         |         | 2.                                 |
|                                |         |            |         |                                                   |         |                            |         |         |         | 6.                                 |
|                                |         |            |         |                                                   |         |                            |         |         |         | 2.                                 |
|                                |         |            |         |                                                   |         |                            |         |         |         | 8.                                 |
|                                |         |            |         |                                                   |         |                            |         |         |         | 26.                                |
|                                |         |            |         |                                                   |         |                            |         |         |         | 2.                                 |
|                                |         |            |         |                                                   |         |                            |         |         |         | 317.                               |
|                                |         |            |         |                                                   |         |                            |         |         |         | Carried to Sheet 3.                |

表格局部(3)

Sheet 2

CONSULAR STATEMENT OF FEES

| Received at | Name of Vessel | to the |        | Invoice | Name of Person for whom services rendered | Certificate |        | Quota  |        | Filing Permit | Deposit of Ship's papers | Survey, Registry, etc. | Copy of Documents from master | Emission of Papers |        | Fees of Attorney |        | Customs and Quarters |        | Passports | Inspection of Goods and Documents | Compliance of Customs | Bills | Item paid received on this vessel |
|-------------|----------------|--------|--------|---------|-------------------------------------------|-------------|--------|--------|--------|---------------|--------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|--------|------------------|--------|----------------------|--------|-----------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|-------|-----------------------------------|
|             |                | Quota  | Amount | Number  | Amount                                    | Number      | Amount | Number | Amount |               |                          |                        |                               | No.                | Amount | No.              | Amount | No.                  | Amount | No.       | Amount                            |                       |       |                                   |
|             | W. H. P. 1st   |        |        |         | Mr. Michael                               |             |        |        |        |               |                          |                        |                               |                    |        |                  |        |                      |        |           |                                   |                       |       | 1                                 |
|             | W. H. P. 2nd   |        |        |         | Mr. Michael                               |             |        |        |        |               |                          |                        |                               |                    |        |                  |        |                      |        |           |                                   |                       |       | 4                                 |
|             | W. H. P. 3rd   |        |        |         | Mr. Michael                               |             |        |        |        |               |                          |                        |                               |                    |        |                  |        |                      |        |           |                                   |                       |       | 4                                 |
|             | W. H. P. 4th   |        |        |         | Mr. Michael                               |             |        |        |        |               |                          |                        |                               |                    |        |                  |        |                      |        |           |                                   |                       |       | 4                                 |
|             | W. H. P. 5th   |        |        |         | Mr. Michael                               |             |        |        |        |               |                          |                        |                               |                    |        |                  |        |                      |        |           |                                   |                       |       | 4                                 |
|             | W. H. P. 6th   |        |        |         | Mr. Michael                               |             |        |        |        |               |                          |                        |                               |                    |        |                  |        |                      |        |           |                                   |                       |       | 4                                 |
|             | W. H. P. 7th   |        |        |         | Mr. Michael                               |             |        |        |        |               |                          |                        |                               |                    |        |                  |        |                      |        |           |                                   |                       |       | 4                                 |
|             | W. H. P. 8th   |        |        |         | Mr. Michael                               |             |        |        |        |               |                          |                        |                               |                    |        |                  |        |                      |        |           |                                   |                       |       | 4                                 |
|             | W. H. P. 9th   |        |        |         | Mr. Michael                               |             |        |        |        |               |                          |                        |                               |                    |        |                  |        |                      |        |           |                                   |                       |       | 4                                 |
|             | W. H. P. 10th  |        |        |         | Mr. Michael                               |             |        |        |        |               |                          |                        |                               |                    |        |                  |        |                      |        |           |                                   |                       |       | 4                                 |
|             | W. H. P. 11th  |        |        |         | Mr. Michael                               |             |        |        |        |               |                          |                        |                               |                    |        |                  |        |                      |        |           |                                   |                       |       | 4                                 |
|             | W. H. P. 12th  |        |        |         | Mr. Michael                               |             |        |        |        |               |                          |                        |                               |                    |        |                  |        |                      |        |           |                                   |                       |       | 4                                 |
|             | W. H. P. 13th  |        |        |         | Mr. Michael                               |             |        |        |        |               |                          |                        |                               |                    |        |                  |        |                      |        |           |                                   |                       |       | 4                                 |
|             | W. H. P. 14th  |        |        |         | Mr. Michael                               |             |        |        |        |               |                          |                        |                               |                    |        |                  |        |                      |        |           |                                   |                       |       | 4                                 |
|             | W. H. P. 15th  |        |        |         | Mr. Michael                               |             |        |        |        |               |                          |                        |                               |                    |        |                  |        |                      |        |           |                                   |                       |       | 4                                 |
|             | W. H. P. 16th  |        |        |         | Mr. Michael                               |             |        |        |        |               |                          |                        |                               |                    |        |                  |        |                      |        |           |                                   |                       |       | 4                                 |
|             | W. H. P. 17th  |        |        |         | Mr. Michael                               |             |        |        |        |               |                          |                        |                               |                    |        |                  |        |                      |        |           |                                   |                       |       | 4                                 |
|             | W. H. P. 18th  |        |        |         | Mr. Michael                               |             |        |        |        |               |                          |                        |                               |                    |        |                  |        |                      |        |           |                                   |                       |       | 4                                 |
|             | W. H. P. 19th  |        |        |         | Mr. Michael                               |             |        |        |        |               |                          |                        |                               |                    |        |                  |        |                      |        |           |                                   |                       |       | 4                                 |
|             | W. H. P. 20th  |        |        |         | Mr. Michael                               |             |        |        |        |               |                          |                        |                               |                    |        |                  |        |                      |        |           |                                   |                       |       | 4                                 |
|             | W. H. P. 21st  |        |        |         | Mr. Michael                               |             |        |        |        |               |                          |                        |                               |                    |        |                  |        |                      |        |           |                                   |                       |       | 4                                 |
|             | W. H. P. 22nd  |        |        |         | Mr. Michael                               |             |        |        |        |               |                          |                        |                               |                    |        |                  |        |                      |        |           |                                   |                       |       | 4                                 |
|             | W. H. P. 23rd  |        |        |         | Mr. Michael                               |             |        |        |        |               |                          |                        |                               |                    |        |                  |        |                      |        |           |                                   |                       |       | 4                                 |
|             | W. H. P. 24th  |        |        |         | Mr. Michael                               |             |        |        |        |               |                          |                        |                               |                    |        |                  |        |                      |        |           |                                   |                       |       | 4                                 |
|             | W. H. P. 25th  |        |        |         | Mr. Michael                               |             |        |        |        |               |                          |                        |                               |                    |        |                  |        |                      |        |           |                                   |                       |       | 4                                 |
|             | W. H. P. 26th  |        |        |         | Mr. Michael                               |             |        |        |        |               |                          |                        |                               |                    |        |                  |        |                      |        |           |                                   |                       |       | 4                                 |
|             | W. H. P. 27th  |        |        |         | Mr. Michael                               |             |        |        |        |               |                          |                        |                               |                    |        |                  |        |                      |        |           |                                   |                       |       | 4                                 |
|             | W. H. P. 28th  |        |        |         | Mr. Michael                               |             |        |        |        |               |                          |                        |                               |                    |        |                  |        |                      |        |           |                                   |                       |       | 4                                 |
|             | W. H. P. 29th  |        |        |         | Mr. Michael                               |             |        |        |        |               |                          |                        |                               |                    |        |                  |        |                      |        |           |                                   |                       |       | 4                                 |
|             | W. H. P. 30th  |        |        |         | Mr. Michael                               |             |        |        |        |               |                          |                        |                               |                    |        |                  |        |                      |        |           |                                   |                       |       | 4                                 |
|             | W. H. P. 31st  |        |        |         | Mr. Michael                               |             |        |        |        |               |                          |                        |                               |                    |        |                  |        |                      |        |           |                                   |                       |       | 4                                 |
|             | W. H. P. 32nd  |        |        |         | Mr. Michael                               |             |        |        |        |               |                          |                        |                               |                    |        |                  |        |                      |        |           |                                   |                       |       | 4                                 |
|             | W. H. P. 33rd  |        |        |         | Mr. Michael                               |             |        |        |        |               |                          |                        |                               |                    |        |                  |        |                      |        |           |                                   |                       |       | 4                                 |
|             | W. H. P. 34th  |        |        |         | Mr. Michael                               |             |        |        |        |               |                          |                        |                               |                    |        |                  |        |                      |        |           |                                   |                       |       | 4                                 |
|             | W. H. P. 35th  |        |        |         | Mr. Michael                               |             |        |        |        |               |                          |                        |                               |                    |        |                  |        |                      |        |           |                                   |                       |       | 4                                 |
|             | W. H. P. 36th  |        |        |         | Mr. Michael                               |             |        |        |        |               |                          |                        |                               |                    |        |                  |        |                      |        |           |                                   |                       |       | 4                                 |
|             | W. H. P. 37th  |        |        |         | Mr. Michael                               |             |        |        |        |               |                          |                        |                               |                    |        |                  |        |                      |        |           |                                   |                       |       | 4                                 |
|             | W. H. P. 38th  |        |        |         | Mr. Michael                               |             |        |        |        |               |                          |                        |                               |                    |        |                  |        |                      |        |           |                                   |                       |       | 4                                 |
|             | W. H. P. 39th  |        |        |         | Mr. Michael                               |             |        |        |        |               |                          |                        |                               |                    |        |                  |        |                      |        |           |                                   |                       |       | 4                                 |
|             | W. H. P. 40th  |        |        |         | Mr. Michael                               |             |        |        |        |               |                          |                        |                               |                    |        |                  |        |                      |        |           |                                   |                       |       | 4                                 |
|             | W. H. P. 41st  |        |        |         | Mr. Michael                               |             |        |        |        |               |                          |                        |                               |                    |        |                  |        |                      |        |           |                                   |                       |       | 4                                 |
|             | W. H. P. 42nd  |        |        |         | Mr. Michael                               |             |        |        |        |               |                          |                        |                               |                    |        |                  |        |                      |        |           |                                   |                       |       | 4                                 |
|             | W. H. P. 43rd  |        |        |         | Mr. Michael                               |             |        |        |        |               |                          |                        |                               |                    |        |                  |        |                      |        |           |                                   |                       |       | 4                                 |
|             | W. H. P. 44th  |        |        |         | Mr. Michael                               |             |        |        |        |               |                          |                        |                               |                    |        |                  |        |                      |        |           |                                   |                       |       | 4                                 |
|             | W. H. P. 45th  |        |        |         | Mr. Michael                               |             |        |        |        |               |                          |                        |                               |                    |        |                  |        |                      |        |           |                                   |                       |       | 4                                 |
|             | W. H. P. 46th  |        |        |         | Mr. Michael                               |             |        |        |        |               |                          |                        |                               |                    |        |                  |        |                      |        |           |                                   |                       |       | 4                                 |
|             | W. H. P. 47th  |        |        |         | Mr. Michael                               |             |        |        |        |               |                          |                        |                               |                    |        |                  |        |                      |        |           |                                   |                       |       | 4                                 |
|             | W. H. P. 48th  |        |        |         | Mr. Michael                               |             |        |        |        |               |                          |                        |                               |                    |        |                  |        |                      |        |           |                                   |                       |       | 4                                 |
|             | W. H. P. 49th  |        |        |         | Mr. Michael                               |             |        |        |        |               |                          |                        |                               |                    |        |                  |        |                      |        |           |                                   |                       |       | 4                                 |
|             | W. H. P. 50th  |        |        |         | Mr. Michael                               |             |        |        |        |               |                          |                        |                               |                    |        |                  |        |                      |        |           |                                   |                       |       | 4                                 |
|             | W. H. P. 51st  |        |        |         | Mr. Michael                               |             |        |        |        |               |                          |                        |                               |                    |        |                  |        |                      |        |           |                                   |                       |       | 4                                 |
|             | W. H. P. 52nd  |        |        |         | Mr. Michael                               |             |        |        |        |               |                          |                        |                               |                    |        |                  |        |                      |        |           |                                   |                       |       | 4                                 |
|             | W. H. P. 53rd  |        |        |         | Mr. Michael                               |             |        |        |        |               |                          |                        |                               |                    |        |                  |        |                      |        |           |                                   |                       |       | 4                                 |
|             | W. H. P. 54th  |        |        |         | Mr. Michael                               |             |        |        |        |               |                          |                        |                               |                    |        |                  |        |                      |        |           |                                   |                       |       | 4                                 |
|             | W. H. P. 55th  |        |        |         | Mr. Michael                               |             |        |        |        |               |                          |                        |                               |                    |        |                  |        |                      |        |           |                                   |                       |       | 4                                 |
|             | W. H. P. 56th  |        |        |         | Mr. Michael                               |             |        |        |        |               |                          |                        |                               |                    |        |                  |        |                      |        |           |                                   |                       |       | 4                                 |
|             | W. H. P. 57th  |        |        |         | Mr. Michael                               |             |        |        |        |               |                          |                        |                               |                    |        |                  |        |                      |        |           |                                   |                       |       | 4                                 |
|             | W. H. P. 58th  |        |        |         | Mr. Michael                               |             |        |        |        |               |                          |                        |                               |                    |        |                  |        |                      |        |           |                                   |                       |       | 4                                 |
|             | W. H. P. 59th  |        |        |         | Mr. Michael                               |             |        |        |        |               |                          |                        |                               |                    |        |                  |        |                      |        |           |                                   |                       |       | 4                                 |
|             | W. H. P. 60th  |        |        |         | Mr. Michael                               |             |        |        |        |               |                          |                        |                               |                    |        |                  |        |                      |        |           |                                   |                       |       | 4                                 |
|             | W. H. P. 61st  |        |        |         | Mr. Michael                               |             |        |        |        |               |                          |                        |                               |                    |        |                  |        |                      |        |           |                                   |                       |       | 4                                 |
|             | W. H. P. 62nd  |        |        |         | Mr. Michael                               |             |        |        |        |               |                          |                        |                               |                    |        |                  |        |                      |        |           |                                   |                       |       | 4                                 |
|             | W. H. P. 63rd  |        |        |         | Mr. Michael                               |             |        |        |        |               |                          |                        |                               |                    |        |                  |        |                      |        |           |                                   |                       |       | 4                                 |
|             | W. H. P. 64th  |        |        |         | Mr. Michael                               |             |        |        |        |               |                          |                        |                               |                    |        |                  |        |                      |        |           |                                   |                       |       | 4                                 |
|             | W. H. P. 65th  |        |        |         | Mr. Michael                               |             |        |        |        |               |                          |                        |                               |                    |        |                  |        |                      |        |           |                                   |                       |       | 4                                 |
|             | W. H. P. 66th  |        |        |         | Mr. Michael                               |             |        |        |        |               |                          |                        |                               |                    |        |                  |        |                      |        |           |                                   |                       |       | 4                                 |
|             | W. H. P. 67th  |        |        |         | Mr. Michael                               |             |        |        |        |               |                          |                        |                               |                    |        |                  |        |                      |        |           |                                   |                       |       | 4                                 |
|             | W. H. P. 68th  |        |        |         | Mr. Michael                               |             |        |        |        |               |                          |                        |                               |                    |        |                  |        |                      |        |           |                                   |                       |       | 4                                 |
|             | W. H. P. 69th  |        |        |         | Mr. Michael                               |             |        |        |        |               |                          |                        |                               |                    |        |                  |        |                      |        |           |                                   |                       |       | 4                                 |
|             | W. H. P. 70th  |        |        |         | Mr. Michael                               |             |        |        |        |               |                          |                        |                               |                    |        |                  |        |                      |        |           |                                   |                       |       | 4                                 |
|             | W. H. P. 71st  |        |        |         | Mr. Michael                               |             |        |        |        |               |                          |                        |                               |                    |        |                  |        |                      |        |           |                                   |                       |       | 4                                 |
|             | W. H. P. 72nd  |        |        |         | Mr. Michael                               |             |        |        |        |               |                          |                        |                               |                    |        |                  |        |                      |        |           |                                   |                       |       | 4                                 |
|             | W. H. P. 73rd  |        |        |         | Mr. Michael                               |             |        |        |        |               |                          |                        |                               |                    |        |                  |        |                      |        |           |                                   |                       |       | 4                                 |
|             | W. H. P. 74th  |        |        |         | Mr. Michael                               |             |        |        |        |               |                          |                        |                               |                    |        |                  |        |                      |        |           |                                   |                       |       | 4                                 |
|             | W. H. P. 75th  |        |        |         | Mr. Michael                               |             |        |        |        |               |                          |                        |                               |                    |        |                  |        |                      |        |           |                                   |                       |       | 4                                 |
|             | W. H. P. 76th  |        |        |         | Mr. Michael                               |             |        |        |        |               |                          |                        |                               |                    |        |                  |        |                      |        |           |                                   |                       |       | 4                                 |
|             | W. H. P. 77th  |        |        |         | Mr. Michael                               |             |        |        |        |               |                          |                        |                               |                    |        |                  |        |                      |        |           |                                   |                       |       | 4                                 |
|             | W. H. P. 78th  |        |        |         | Mr. Michael                               |             |        |        |        |               |                          |                        |                               |                    |        |                  |        |                      |        |           |                                   |                       |       | 4                                 |
|             | W. H. P. 79th  |        |        |         | Mr. Michael                               |             |        |        |        |               |                          |                        |                               |                    |        |                  |        |                      |        |           |                                   |                       |       | 4                                 |
|             | W. H. P. 80th  |        |        |         | Mr. Michael                               |             |        |        |        |               |                          |                        |                               |                    |        |                  |        |                      |        |           |                                   |                       |       | 4                                 |
|             | W. H. P. 81st  |        |        |         | Mr. Michael                               |             |        |        |        |               |                          |                        |                               |                    |        |                  |        |                      |        |           |                                   |                       |       | 4                                 |
|             | W. H. P. 82nd  |        |        |         | Mr. Michael                               |             |        |        |        |               |                          |                        |                               |                    |        |                  |        |                      |        |           |                                   |                       |       | 4                                 |
|             | W. H. P. 83rd  |        |        |         | Mr. Michael                               |             |        |        |        |               |                          |                        |                               |                    |        |                  |        |                      |        |           |                                   |                       |       | 4                                 |
|             | W. H. P. 84th  |        |        |         | Mr. Michael                               |             |        |        |        |               |                          |                        |                               |                    |        |                  |        |                      |        |           |                                   |                       |       | 4                                 |
|             | W. H. P. 85th  |        |        |         | Mr. Michael                               |             |        |        |        |               |                          |                        |                               |                    |        |                  |        |                      |        |           |                                   |                       |       | 4                                 |
|             | W. H. P. 86th  |        |        |         | Mr. Michael                               |             |        |        |        |               |                          |                        |                               |                    |        |                  |        |                      |        |           |                                   |                       |       | 4                                 |
|             | W. H. P. 87th  |        |        |         | Mr. Michael                               |             |        |        |        |               |                          |                        |                               |                    |        |                  |        |                      |        |           |                                   |                       |       | 4                                 |
|             | W. H. P. 88th  |        |        |         | Mr. Michael                               |             |        |        |        |               |                          |                        |                               |                    |        |                  |        |                      |        |           |                                   |                       |       | 4                                 |
|             | W. H. P. 89th  |        |        |         | Mr. Michael                               |             |        |        |        |               |                          |                        |                               |                    |        |                  |        |                      |        |           |                                   |                       |       | 4                                 |
|             | W. H. P. 90th  |        |        |         | Mr. Michael                               |             |        |        |        |               |                          |                        |                               |                    |        |                  |        |                      |        |           |                                   |                       |       | 4                                 |
|             | W. H. P. 91st  |        |        |         | Mr. Michael                               |             |        |        |        |               |                          |                        |                               |                    |        |                  |        |                      |        |           |                                   |                       |       | 4                                 |
|             | W. H. P. 92nd  |        |        |         | Mr. Michael                               |             |        |        |        |               |                          |                        |                               |                    |        |                  |        |                      |        |           |                                   |                       |       | 4                                 |
|             | W. H. P. 93rd  |        |        |         | Mr. Michael                               |             |        |        |        |               |                          |                        |                               |                    |        |                  |        |                      |        |           |                                   |                       |       | 4                                 |
|             | W. H. P. 94th  |        |        |         | Mr. Michael                               |             |        |        |        |               |                          |                        |                               |                    |        |                  |        |                      |        |           |                                   |                       |       | 4                                 |
|             | W. H. P. 95th  |        |        |         | Mr. Michael                               |             |        |        |        |               |                          |                        |                               |                    |        |                  |        |                      |        |           |                                   |                       |       | 4                                 |
|             | W. H. P. 96th  |        |        |         | Mr. Michael                               |             |        |        |        |               |                          |                        |                               |                    |        |                  |        |                      |        |           |                                   |                       |       | 4                                 |
|             | W. H. P. 97th  |        |        |         | Mr. Michael                               |             |        |        |        |               |                          |                        |                               |                    |        |                  |        |                      |        |           |                                   |                       |       |                                   |

*Sheet 2*

CONSULAR STATEMENT OF FEES

Received at

from the

to the

inclusive.

| Names of Vessels.    | Names of Parties for whom service is rendered. | Certificates. |         | Oaths.  |         | Noting Protest. |
|----------------------|------------------------------------------------|---------------|---------|---------|---------|-----------------|
|                      |                                                | Number.       | Amount. | Number. | Amount. |                 |
|                      | <i>McMichael</i>                               |               |         |         |         |                 |
| <i>Philip 1st</i>    | <i>Killington</i>                              |               |         |         |         |                 |
| <i>Harold</i>        | <i>Cunningham</i>                              |               |         |         |         |                 |
| <i>Exchange</i>      | <i>Cole</i>                                    |               |         |         |         |                 |
| <i>Pocah</i>         | <i>Swift</i>                                   |               |         |         |         |                 |
| <i>Suconia</i>       | <i>Parson</i>                                  |               |         |         |         |                 |
| <i>Covington</i>     | <i>Holbrook</i>                                |               |         |         |         |                 |
| <i>Tarlar</i>        | <i>Pickels</i>                                 |               |         |         |         |                 |
| <i>Beta</i>          | <i>Barnard</i>                                 |               |         |         |         |                 |
| <i>Henry Luke</i>    | <i>Williams</i>                                |               |         |         |         |                 |
| <i>Mary Ballard</i>  | <i>Wainwright</i>                              |               |         |         |         |                 |
| <i>Catol</i>         | <i>Looney</i>                                  |               |         |         |         |                 |
| <i>Monsoon</i>       | <i>Rummonds</i>                                |               |         |         |         |                 |
| <i>Eben Peble</i>    | <i>Rocke</i>                                   |               |         |         |         |                 |
| <i>James Pukis</i>   | <i>Barney</i>                                  |               |         |         |         |                 |
| <i>Regulus</i>       | <i>Vasmer</i>                                  |               |         |         |         |                 |
| <i>Omega</i>         | <i>Russell</i>                                 |               |         |         |         |                 |
| <i>Suconia</i>       | <i>Parson</i>                                  |               |         |         |         |                 |
| <i>Targum</i>        | <i>Hunt</i>                                    |               |         |         |         |                 |
| <i>Chander Price</i> | <i>Coffin</i>                                  |               |         |         |         |                 |
| <i>Eplundid</i>      | <i>Rogies</i>                                  |               |         |         |         |                 |
| <i>Plymouth</i>      | <i>Kinrick</i>                                 |               |         |         |         |                 |
| <i>Constitution</i>  | <i>Shidden</i>                                 |               |         |         |         |                 |
| <i>Swant</i>         | <i>Dumarsq</i>                                 |               |         |         |         |                 |
| <i>Rickd Alsop</i>   | <i>McMichael</i>                               |               |         |         |         |                 |

表格局部(1)



### MENT OF FEES—CONTINUED.

[illegible]

表格局部(3)





*Sheet 3*

CONSULAR STATEMENT OF FEES

Received at \_\_\_\_\_  
from the \_\_\_\_\_ to the \_\_\_\_\_ inclusive.

| Names of Vessels.     | Names of Parties for whom service is rendered. | Certificates. |          | Oaths.  |         | Noting Protest. |
|-----------------------|------------------------------------------------|---------------|----------|---------|---------|-----------------|
|                       |                                                | Number.       | Amount.  | Number. | Amount. |                 |
| <i>Henry Luke</i>     | <i>Williamus</i>                               |               |          |         |         |                 |
| <i>Tartar</i>         | <i>Stickels</i>                                |               |          |         |         |                 |
| <i>Eben Poble</i>     | <i>Crocker</i>                                 |               |          |         |         |                 |
| <i>Marblehead</i>     | <i>Christie</i>                                |               |          |         |         |                 |
| <i>Panama</i>         | <i>Benjamin</i>                                |               |          |         |         |                 |
| <i>Silas Richards</i> | <i>Pearce</i>                                  |               |          |         |         |                 |
| <i>Uthman</i>         | <i>Putnam</i>                                  |               |          |         |         |                 |
| <i>Seyonset</i>       | <i>Scobie</i>                                  |               |          |         |         |                 |
| <i>Emily Taylor</i>   | <i>Hallett</i>                                 |               |          |         |         |                 |
| <i>Italy</i>          | <i>Comeras</i>                                 |               |          |         |         |                 |
| <i>Asia</i>           | <i>Cole</i>                                    |               |          |         |         |                 |
| <i>Ceylon</i>         | <i>Gore</i>                                    |               |          |         |         |                 |
| <i>Katob</i>          | <i>Putnam</i>                                  |               |          |         |         |                 |
| <i>H. E. Bank</i>     | <i>Seach</i>                                   |               |          |         |         |                 |
| <i>Splendid</i>       | <i>Rogers</i>                                  |               |          |         |         |                 |
| <i>Annawan</i>        | <i>Rathbone</i>                                |               |          |         |         |                 |
|                       | <i>Russell &amp; Sturgis</i>                   |               |          |         |         |                 |
|                       | <i>J. M. Bull</i>                              | <i>11</i>     | <i>8</i> |         |         |                 |
|                       | <i>MacKerick &amp; Edwards</i>                 |               |          |         |         |                 |

表格局部(1)



表格局部(3)

1 Recd. May 5 '1837-  
In Packet

Canton

Navy Department  
4th. May 1837.

Sir

I have the honor to inform you that, P. M. Snow Esq. U. States Consul at Canton in a communication to this Department, dated the 17th October, 1836, enclosing a receipt, of which, the enclosed is a copy, writing as follows—

"I likewise inclose a list of articles left by Commodore Kennedy on board the Barque Linton, Captain Maconaway, a receiving ship at Linton—they were sent on board subject to my order—no orders were ever given me respecting them, and of course they still remain on board the ship."—

Presuming that these articles were entrusted by the Department of State to the disposition of the late Mr. Roberts, this information is communicated, that measures may be taken for their security.—

I have the honor to be  
very respectfully,  
Yours obedt. Servt.  
M. Dickerson

Wm. A. Forsythe  
Secretary of State

With Letter of Secs 25-26, of Reg 4<sup>th</sup> 1837

Copy

Cum gratia June 15. 1836

Received on board of the *Barque Linton* from the  
Pearce fifteen (15) Cases goods marked as  
follows, to be held subject to order of P.W. How Esq.

X - 3 Cases Glass

X - 1 do Amer. goods

X - 1 do do do

ER - 1 do Siles

S - 1 # 19

$\frac{ER}{EL}$  - 1 do 1 Gun 1 Rifle 1 P. Pistol

- 1 do do do do

M - 1 # 4

ER - 1  $\left( \begin{smallmatrix} EO \\ SW \end{smallmatrix} \right)$

X - 2

FERM No 1

Mantleins 1

15 Cases

Signed H. W. Maundray



~~Received~~ 2<sup>nd</sup> July -

Mr. Pais.

Canton July 21<sup>st</sup> 1838

Sir

I have the honour to inform you that I have this day drawn on you in favour of John C Green Esq at thirty days sight for Two hundred & forty Dollars,

This bill I have drawn in consequence of my draft on you and date of Jan<sup>y</sup> 1<sup>st</sup> 1837 for Three hundred & forty five Dollars and 60 Cents in favour of John C Green Esq, having been protested, on application to your Secretary by Mr. Down The Notary Publick, for payment of the same, his reply was, that it would be accepted for Two hundred & forty Dollars, and that no more of my account would be allowed, I can assure you that every Dollar charged in that account was paid by me

for Government, And as I am  
subjected to heavy damages on  
a return Bill, I have to ask  
the favour of you to inform me,  
what charges in my account are  
objected to. I am.

very Respectfully,  
Your Obt. Serv<sup>t</sup>.

To the Hon<sup>ble</sup>

J. W. Snow.

John Forsyth

Secretary of State

Nov<sup>r</sup> 14 July  
Mr Fair

Nov<sup>r</sup> 7-

Canton Feb<sup>y</sup> 27<sup>th</sup> 1838

Sir

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your favour of the 1<sup>st</sup> of April 1837 and Circular of November 21<sup>st</sup> 1836, The instructions therein will be complied with as far as it is in my power to do so, and will be the subject of a separate Communication. The means of ascertaining information on some matters required are very limited and will necessarily be imperfect.

I herewith inclose you returns of Imports and Exports at this place in American Ships from the 1<sup>st</sup> of July 1836 up to the 30<sup>th</sup> of June 1837, likewise returns of Consular fees, and of American Ships arriving and departing from this Port from the 1<sup>st</sup> of January,

1837 up to the 30<sup>th</sup> of June 1837.  
 These returns have been delayed  
 in consequence of my absence  
 to Manila, where I was compelled  
 to go in search of health, I returned  
 a few days since, benefited by my  
 short voyage, and hope to be able to  
 remain at my post. Mr. Francis  
 Delano a resident American of this  
 place acted as Consular Agent du-  
 ring my absence.

The returns of American Ships and  
 Consular fees from the 1<sup>st</sup> of July 1837 up  
 to December 31<sup>st</sup> 1837. I shall forward  
 you in a few days. Likewise Seamen's  
 accounts. I am

Very Respectfully

Your Obedt. Servt.

To the Hon<sup>ble</sup>

J. W. Snow

John Forsyth

Secretary of State

*Rec. with Consul Mow's No. 7 - July 27 1858 -*

*No 1.2.3. Statement of Fees*  
*" 4.5 Return of Unmonied Vessels*  
*" 6 Return of Exports*  
*" 7 Return of Imports*  
*" 7. Letter.*

## CONSULAR STATEMENT OF FEES

Received at the Consular Consulate Canton  
from the 1<sup>st</sup> of January 1837 to the 31<sup>st</sup> June 1837  
inclusive.

[illegible]



Sheet No 1**CONSULAR STATEMENT OF FEES**

Received at the American Consulate Canton  
from the 1<sup>st</sup> of January 1837 to the 30<sup>th</sup> June 1837 inclusive.

| Names of Vessels. | Names of Parties for whom service is rendered. | Certificates. |         | Oaths. |         | Noting Protest. |
|-------------------|------------------------------------------------|---------------|---------|--------|---------|-----------------|
|                   |                                                | No.           | Amount. | No.    | Amount. |                 |
| Ship Ceylon       | Captain Gore                                   |               |         |        |         |                 |
| Ship Asia         | Captain Cole                                   | 2             | 2       |        |         |                 |
| Ship Nalot        | Captain Putnam                                 |               |         |        |         |                 |
|                   | Dr M Kuslompje                                 | 6             | 24      |        |         |                 |
|                   | Cowasjee Euljee                                | 4             | 12      |        |         |                 |
|                   | Dr M Kuslompje                                 | 12            | 48      |        |         |                 |
|                   | J R. Sillescu                                  | 1             | 2       |        |         |                 |
|                   | Elephant & Co                                  | 7             | 17      |        |         |                 |
| Ship H. Ewbank    | Captain Seach                                  |               |         |        |         |                 |
| Ship Annawan      | Captain Rathbone                               |               |         |        |         |                 |
| Ship Bombay       | Captain Miffen                                 |               |         |        |         |                 |
| Ship Plymouth     | Captain Kenrick                                |               |         |        |         |                 |
| Ship Liberty      | Captain McDowell                               |               |         |        |         | /               |
| Ship Italy        | Captain Comerais                               |               |         |        |         |                 |
| Ship Cynthia      | Captain Graves                                 |               |         |        |         | /               |
|                   | H. S. Wetmore                                  | 1             | 2       |        |         |                 |
|                   | W. G. Hunter                                   | 2             | 4       |        |         |                 |
|                   | Edward King                                    | 2             | 4       |        |         |                 |
| Ship Panama       | Capt. Benjamin                                 |               |         |        |         |                 |
|                   | Benj. Etting                                   | 4             | 8       |        |         |                 |
| Ship Hope         | Capt. Norman                                   | 1             | 1       |        |         | /               |
| Ship Ebon Ruble   | Capt. Archer                                   |               |         |        |         |                 |
|                   | Wetmore & Co                                   | 17            | 47      |        |         |                 |
| Ship Rome         | Captain Jenks                                  |               |         |        |         | /               |
| Ship Virginia     | Capt McMichael                                 |               |         |        |         |                 |
|                   | Edward Barry                                   | 19            | 38      |        |         |                 |
| Ship Regulus      | Capt Fasmus                                    |               |         |        |         |                 |
| Ship Claudius     | Capt Winsor                                    | 1             | 1       |        |         | /               |

表格局部(1)

| CONSULAR STATEMENT        |                        |                                |                    |               |         |                     |         |        |
|---------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------|---------------|---------|---------------------|---------|--------|
| Deposit of Ship's papers. | Surveys, Registry, &c. | Copy of Documents from record. | Extending Protest. | Declarations. |         | Powers of Attorney. |         | Centre |
|                           |                        |                                |                    | No.           | Amount. | No.                 | Amount. | No.    |
| //                        |                        |                                |                    |               |         |                     |         |        |
| //                        |                        |                                |                    |               |         |                     |         |        |
| //                        |                        |                                |                    |               |         |                     |         |        |
|                           |                        |                                |                    |               |         |                     |         |        |
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| //                        |                        |                                |                    |               |         |                     |         |        |
| //                        |                        |                                |                    |               |         |                     |         |        |
| //                        |                        |                                |                    |               |         |                     |         |        |
| //                        |                        |                                |                    |               |         |                     |         |        |
| //                        |                        |                                |                    |               |         |                     |         |        |
| //                        |                        |                                |                    |               |         |                     |         |        |
|                           |                        |                                |                    |               |         |                     |         |        |
| //                        |                        |                                |                    |               |         |                     |         |        |
| //                        |                        |                                |                    |               |         |                     |         |        |
|                           |                        |                                |                    |               |         |                     |         |        |
| //                        |                        |                                |                    |               |         |                     |         |        |
| //                        |                        |                                |                    |               |         |                     |         |        |

表格局部(2)

R STATEMENT OF FEES—CONTINUED.

| Powers of Attorney.    |         | Contracts and Charter Parties. |         | Passports. |         | Registering Documents not ordered from Consulate. |         | Certificate of Citizenship. |         | Burial. |         | Sum total received on this vessel. |
|------------------------|---------|--------------------------------|---------|------------|---------|---------------------------------------------------|---------|-----------------------------|---------|---------|---------|------------------------------------|
| No.                    | Amount. | No.                            | Amount. | No.        | Amount. | No.                                               | Amount. | No.                         | Amount. | No.     | Amount. |                                    |
|                        |         |                                |         |            |         |                                                   |         |                             |         |         |         | 4                                  |
|                        |         |                                |         |            |         |                                                   |         |                             |         |         |         | 6                                  |
|                        |         |                                |         |            |         |                                                   |         |                             |         |         |         | 4                                  |
|                        |         |                                |         |            |         |                                                   |         |                             |         |         |         | 24                                 |
|                        |         |                                |         |            |         |                                                   |         |                             |         |         |         | 12                                 |
|                        |         |                                |         |            |         |                                                   |         |                             |         |         |         | 48                                 |
|                        |         |                                |         |            |         |                                                   |         |                             |         |         |         | 2                                  |
|                        |         |                                |         |            |         |                                                   |         |                             |         |         |         | 17                                 |
|                        |         |                                |         |            |         |                                                   |         |                             |         |         |         | 4                                  |
|                        |         |                                |         |            |         |                                                   |         |                             |         |         |         | 4                                  |
|                        |         |                                |         |            |         |                                                   |         |                             |         |         |         | 4                                  |
|                        |         |                                |         |            |         |                                                   |         |                             |         |         |         | 4                                  |
|                        |         |                                |         |            |         |                                                   |         |                             |         |         |         | 5                                  |
|                        |         |                                |         |            |         |                                                   |         |                             |         |         |         | 4                                  |
|                        |         |                                |         |            |         |                                                   |         |                             |         |         |         | 5                                  |
|                        |         |                                |         |            |         |                                                   |         |                             |         |         |         | 2                                  |
|                        |         |                                |         |            |         |                                                   |         |                             |         |         |         | 4                                  |
|                        |         |                                |         |            |         |                                                   |         |                             |         |         |         | 4                                  |
|                        |         |                                |         |            |         |                                                   |         |                             |         |         |         | 4                                  |
|                        |         |                                |         |            |         |                                                   |         |                             |         |         |         | 5                                  |
|                        |         |                                |         |            |         |                                                   |         |                             |         |         |         | 6                                  |
|                        |         |                                |         |            |         |                                                   |         |                             |         |         |         | 4                                  |
|                        |         |                                |         |            |         |                                                   |         |                             |         |         |         | 47                                 |
|                        |         |                                |         |            |         |                                                   |         |                             |         |         |         | 5                                  |
|                        |         |                                |         |            |         |                                                   |         |                             |         |         |         | 4                                  |
|                        |         |                                |         |            |         |                                                   |         |                             |         |         |         | 118                                |
|                        |         |                                |         |            |         |                                                   |         |                             |         |         |         | 4                                  |
|                        |         |                                |         |            |         |                                                   |         |                             |         |         |         | 6                                  |
| Carried to Sheet n° 2. |         |                                |         |            |         |                                                   |         |                             |         |         |         | 283                                |

表格局部(3)

Sheet 7-2  
CONSULAR STATEMENT OF FEES  
Received at the American Consulate Canton  
from the 1st of January 1878 to the 31st June 1878  
includes:

CONSULAR STATEMENT OF FEES - CONTINUED.

| Names of Vessels.    | Masters of Vessels for whom services are rendered. | Certification |         | Quota |         | Noting Fees. | Deposit of Ship's papers. | Survey, Registry, &c. | Copy of Documents from records. | Bundling Fees. |  | Declarations. |         | Fees of Attorney. |         | Licence and Charter Fees. |         | Passports. |         | Registering Vessels and Cargo. |         | Certificates of Clearance. |         | Bail. |         | Sum total received on this sheet. |
|----------------------|----------------------------------------------------|---------------|---------|-------|---------|--------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|----------------|--|---------------|---------|-------------------|---------|---------------------------|---------|------------|---------|--------------------------------|---------|----------------------------|---------|-------|---------|-----------------------------------|
|                      |                                                    | No.           | Amount. | No.   | Amount. |              |                           |                       |                                 |                |  | No.           | Amount. | No.               | Amount. | No.                       | Amount. | No.        | Amount. | No.                            | Amount. | No.                        | Amount. | No.   | Amount. |                                   |
| Ship "Lionel"        | Capt. Hudson                                       |               |         |       |         |              |                           |                       |                                 |                |  |               |         |                   |         |                           |         |            |         |                                |         |                            |         |       |         | 750                               |
| Ship "Huron"         | Capt. Leach                                        |               |         |       |         |              |                           |                       |                                 |                |  |               |         |                   |         |                           |         |            |         |                                |         |                            |         |       |         | 5                                 |
| Ship "Huron"         | Capt. Leach                                        |               |         |       |         |              |                           |                       |                                 |                |  |               |         |                   |         |                           |         |            |         |                                |         |                            |         |       |         | 4                                 |
| Ship "Huron"         | Capt. Leach                                        |               |         |       |         |              |                           |                       |                                 |                |  |               |         |                   |         |                           |         |            |         |                                |         |                            |         |       |         | 4                                 |
| Ship "Huron"         | Capt. Leach                                        |               |         |       |         |              |                           |                       |                                 |                |  |               |         |                   |         |                           |         |            |         |                                |         |                            |         |       |         | 4                                 |
| Ship "Huron"         | Capt. Leach                                        |               |         |       |         |              |                           |                       |                                 |                |  |               |         |                   |         |                           |         |            |         |                                |         |                            |         |       |         | 4                                 |
| Ship "Huron"         | Capt. Leach                                        |               |         |       |         |              |                           |                       |                                 |                |  |               |         |                   |         |                           |         |            |         |                                |         |                            |         |       |         | 5                                 |
| Ship "Huron"         | Capt. Leach                                        |               |         |       |         |              |                           |                       |                                 |                |  |               |         |                   |         |                           |         |            |         |                                |         |                            |         |       |         | 4                                 |
| Ship "Huron"         | Capt. Leach                                        |               |         |       |         |              |                           |                       |                                 |                |  |               |         |                   |         |                           |         |            |         |                                |         |                            |         |       |         | 20                                |
| Ship "Huron"         | Capt. Leach                                        |               |         |       |         |              |                           |                       |                                 |                |  |               |         |                   |         |                           |         |            |         |                                |         |                            |         |       |         | 4                                 |
| Ship "Huron"         | Capt. Leach                                        |               |         |       |         |              |                           |                       |                                 |                |  |               |         |                   |         |                           |         |            |         |                                |         |                            |         |       |         | 36                                |
| Ship "Huron"         | Capt. Leach                                        |               |         |       |         |              |                           |                       |                                 |                |  |               |         |                   |         |                           |         |            |         |                                |         |                            |         |       |         | 36                                |
| Ship "Huron"         | Capt. Leach                                        |               |         |       |         |              |                           |                       |                                 |                |  |               |         |                   |         |                           |         |            |         |                                |         |                            |         |       |         | 4                                 |
| Ship "Huron"         | Capt. Leach                                        |               |         |       |         |              |                           |                       |                                 |                |  |               |         |                   |         |                           |         |            |         |                                |         |                            |         |       |         | 24                                |
| Ship "Huron"         | Capt. Leach                                        |               |         |       |         |              |                           |                       |                                 |                |  |               |         |                   |         |                           |         |            |         |                                |         |                            |         |       |         | 2                                 |
| Ship "Huron"         | Capt. Leach                                        |               |         |       |         |              |                           |                       |                                 |                |  |               |         |                   |         |                           |         |            |         |                                |         |                            |         |       |         | 4                                 |
| Ship "Huron"         | Capt. Leach                                        |               |         |       |         |              |                           |                       |                                 |                |  |               |         |                   |         |                           |         |            |         |                                |         |                            |         |       |         | 12                                |
| Ship "Huron"         | Capt. Leach                                        |               |         |       |         |              |                           |                       |                                 |                |  |               |         |                   |         |                           |         |            |         |                                |         |                            |         |       |         | 4                                 |
| Ship "Huron"         | Capt. Leach                                        |               |         |       |         |              |                           |                       |                                 |                |  |               |         |                   |         |                           |         |            |         |                                |         |                            |         |       |         | 17                                |
| Ship "Huron"         | Capt. Leach                                        |               |         |       |         |              |                           |                       |                                 |                |  |               |         |                   |         |                           |         |            |         |                                |         |                            |         |       |         | 22                                |
| Ship "Huron"         | Capt. Leach                                        |               |         |       |         |              |                           |                       |                                 |                |  |               |         |                   |         |                           |         |            |         |                                |         |                            |         |       |         | 4                                 |
| Ship "Huron"         | Capt. Leach                                        |               |         |       |         |              |                           |                       |                                 |                |  |               |         |                   |         |                           |         |            |         |                                |         |                            |         |       |         | 1                                 |
| Ship "Huron"         | Capt. Leach                                        |               |         |       |         |              |                           |                       |                                 |                |  |               |         |                   |         |                           |         |            |         |                                |         |                            |         |       |         | 5                                 |
| Ship "Huron"         | Capt. Leach                                        |               |         |       |         |              |                           |                       |                                 |                |  |               |         |                   |         |                           |         |            |         |                                |         |                            |         |       |         | 4                                 |
| Ship "Huron"         | Capt. Leach                                        |               |         |       |         |              |                           |                       |                                 |                |  |               |         |                   |         |                           |         |            |         |                                |         |                            |         |       |         | 26                                |
| Ship "Huron"         | Capt. Leach                                        |               |         |       |         |              |                           |                       |                                 |                |  |               |         |                   |         |                           |         |            |         |                                |         |                            |         |       |         | 13                                |
| Ship "Huron"         | Capt. Leach                                        |               |         |       |         |              |                           |                       |                                 |                |  |               |         |                   |         |                           |         |            |         |                                |         |                            |         |       |         | 6                                 |
| Carried to Sheet 7-3 |                                                    |               |         |       |         |              |                           |                       |                                 |                |  |               |         |                   |         |                           |         |            |         |                                |         |                            |         |       |         | 583                               |

Sheet No. 2

## CONSULAR STATEMENT OF FEES

Received at the American Consulate, Canton  
from the 1<sup>st</sup> of January 1837 to the 30<sup>th</sup> June 1837 inclusive.

| Names of Vessels. | Names of Parties for whom service is rendered. | Certificates. |         | Oaths. |         | Noting Protest. |
|-------------------|------------------------------------------------|---------------|---------|--------|---------|-----------------|
|                   |                                                | No.           | Amount. | No.    | Amount. |                 |
| Ship Sar. Ursula  | Capt. Gardner                                  |               |         |        |         | /               |
| Ship Harlow       | Capt. Leach                                    |               |         |        |         |                 |
| Ship Neptune      | Capt. Scott                                    |               |         |        |         |                 |
| Ship Roman        | Capt. Benson                                   |               |         |        |         |                 |
| Brig Delight      | Capt. Storey                                   |               |         |        |         |                 |
| Ship Duncan       | Capt. Randall                                  |               |         |        |         | /               |
| Ship E. Taylor    | Capt. Hallot                                   |               |         |        |         |                 |
| Ship Splendid     | Capt. Rogers                                   |               |         |        |         | /               |
| Ship Commerce     | Capt. Hemming                                  |               |         |        |         |                 |
|                   | H. Rustonje                                    | 12            | 36      |        |         |                 |
|                   | N. Curbetje                                    | 9             | 36      |        |         |                 |
| Brig A. Liljun    | Capt. Halsk                                    |               |         |        |         |                 |
|                   | Gordon & Talbot                                | 12            | 24      |        |         |                 |
|                   | O. H. Gordon                                   | 1             | 2       |        |         |                 |
|                   | T. R. Talbot                                   | 2             | 4       |        |         |                 |
|                   | A. Hubbell                                     | 6             | 12      |        |         |                 |
| Ship Hope         | Capt. Norman                                   |               |         |        |         |                 |
|                   | Russell & Co                                   | 3             | 1       |        |         |                 |
|                   | Benj. R. Leach                                 | 5             | 11      |        |         | /               |
| Ship London       | Capt. Brace                                    |               |         |        |         |                 |
| Ship Aurelius     | Capt. Stoddard                                 | 1             | 1       |        |         | /               |
| Ship Falcon       | Capt. Middlton                                 |               |         |        |         | /               |
| Ship Champlain    | Capt. Ritchie                                  |               |         |        |         | /               |
| Ship Oneida       | Capt. Tripp                                    |               |         |        |         |                 |
|                   | Jardine M. & Co                                | 3             | 6       |        |         |                 |
|                   | S. Rustonje                                    |               |         |        |         |                 |
|                   | F. S. Hathaway                                 | 3             | 6       |        |         |                 |

表格局部(1)

| CONSULAR STATEMENT OF     |                        |                                |                    |               |         |                     |         |                                |         |
|---------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------|---------------|---------|---------------------|---------|--------------------------------|---------|
| Deposit of Ship's papers. | Surveys, Registry, &c. | Copy of Documents from record. | Extending Protest. | Declarations. |         | Powers of Attorney. |         | Contracts and Charter Parties. |         |
|                           |                        |                                |                    | No.           | Amount. | No.                 | Amount. | No.                            | Amount. |
| 4                         |                        |                                |                    |               |         |                     |         |                                |         |
| 4                         |                        |                                |                    |               |         |                     |         |                                |         |
| 4                         |                        |                                |                    |               |         |                     |         |                                |         |
| 4                         |                        |                                |                    |               |         |                     |         |                                |         |
| 4                         |                        |                                |                    |               |         |                     |         |                                |         |
| 4                         |                        |                                |                    |               |         |                     |         |                                |         |
| 4                         |                        |                                |                    |               |         |                     |         |                                |         |
| 4                         |                        |                                | 10                 |               | 5       |                     |         |                                |         |
|                           |                        |                                |                    |               |         |                     |         |                                |         |
| 4                         |                        |                                |                    |               |         |                     |         |                                |         |
|                           |                        |                                | 10                 |               |         |                     |         |                                |         |
|                           |                        |                                | 10                 |               |         |                     |         |                                |         |
| 4                         |                        |                                |                    |               |         |                     |         |                                |         |
| 4                         |                        |                                |                    |               |         |                     |         |                                |         |
| 4                         |                        |                                |                    |               |         |                     |         |                                |         |
|                           |                        |                                | 10                 |               |         | 1                   | 10      |                                |         |
|                           |                        | 3                              | 10                 |               |         |                     |         |                                |         |

表格局部(2)



## STATEMENT OF FEES—CONTINUED.

[illegible]

表格局部(3)

## CONSULAR STATEMENT OF FEES

Received at the American Consulate Canton  
from the 1<sup>st</sup> of January 1839 to the 31<sup>st</sup> June 1839  
inclusive.

[illegible]

*Sheet N.º 3*

**CONSULAR STATEMENT OF FEES**

Received at the American Consulate Canton  
from the 1<sup>st</sup> of January 1837 to the 30<sup>th</sup> June 1837 inclusive.

| Names of Vessels.  | Names of Parties for whom service is rendered. | Certificates. |         | Oaths. |         | Noting Protest. |
|--------------------|------------------------------------------------|---------------|---------|--------|---------|-----------------|
|                    |                                                | No.           | Amount. | No.    | Amount. |                 |
| Ship Brooklyn      | Capt. Richardson<br>Dent & Co.<br>A. A. Low    | 5             | 10      |        |         |                 |
|                    | King & Low                                     | 1             | 2       |        |         |                 |
|                    | John Sturgis                                   | 1             | 2       |        |         |                 |
| Ship Albion        | Capt. Putnam                                   | 1             | 1       |        |         | /               |
| Bark Atlas         | Capt. Kiating                                  |               |         |        |         |                 |
| Ship Osage         | Capt. Furber                                   | 1             | 1       |        |         | /               |
| Ship Nantick       | Capt. Doty<br>H. S. Smith                      | 2             | 4       |        |         | /               |
| Ship Mandarin      | Capt. Symonds                                  |               |         |        |         |                 |
| Ship York          | Capt. Myers                                    |               |         |        |         |                 |
| Bark Tartar        | Capt. Nickels                                  |               |         |        |         |                 |
| Bark Truscott      | Capt. Lindsey                                  |               |         |        |         | /               |
| Ship Samarang      | Capt. Meacom                                   |               |         |        |         |                 |
| Ship Hanover       | Capt. Leach<br>Lanill & Co                     |               |         |        |         |                 |
| Ship Eliza & Susan | Capt. Welles<br>J. C. Schube                   | 3             | 9       |        |         |                 |
|                    | R. Sturgis & Co                                | 6             | 12      |        |         |                 |
|                    | R. Edwards                                     |               |         |        |         |                 |
|                    | Gordon & Talbot                                | 4             | 8       |        |         |                 |
|                    | Wm. G. Bull                                    | 1             | 2       |        |         |                 |
|                    | D. Gilman                                      | 3             | 7       |        |         |                 |

表格局部(1)



## STATEMENT OF FEES—CONTINUED.

| s of Attorney. |     | Contracts and Charter Parties. |     | Passports.                     |     | Registering Documents not ordered from Consulate. |     | Certificate of Citizenship. |     | Burial. |  | Sum total received on this vessel. |
|----------------|-----|--------------------------------|-----|--------------------------------|-----|---------------------------------------------------|-----|-----------------------------|-----|---------|--|------------------------------------|
| Amount.        | No. | Amount.                        | No. | Amount.                        | No. | Amount.                                           | No. | Amount.                     | No. | Amount. |  |                                    |
|                |     |                                |     | Amount brought from Sheet No 2 |     |                                                   |     |                             |     |         |  | 563                                |
|                |     |                                |     |                                |     |                                                   |     |                             |     |         |  | 4                                  |
|                |     |                                |     |                                |     |                                                   |     |                             |     |         |  | 10                                 |
|                |     |                                |     |                                |     |                                                   |     |                             |     |         |  | 10                                 |
|                |     |                                |     |                                |     |                                                   |     |                             |     |         |  | 2                                  |
|                |     |                                |     |                                |     |                                                   |     |                             |     |         |  | 2                                  |
|                |     |                                |     |                                |     |                                                   |     |                             |     |         |  | 6                                  |
|                |     |                                |     |                                |     |                                                   |     |                             |     |         |  | 11                                 |
|                |     |                                |     |                                |     |                                                   |     |                             |     |         |  | 1                                  |
|                |     |                                |     |                                |     |                                                   |     |                             |     |         |  | 5                                  |
|                |     |                                |     |                                |     |                                                   |     |                             |     |         |  | 4                                  |
|                |     |                                |     |                                |     |                                                   |     |                             |     |         |  | 4                                  |
|                |     |                                |     |                                |     |                                                   |     |                             |     |         |  | 5                                  |
|                |     |                                |     |                                |     |                                                   |     |                             |     |         |  | 4                                  |
|                |     |                                |     |                                |     |                                                   |     |                             |     |         |  | 4                                  |
|                |     |                                |     |                                |     |                                                   |     |                             |     |         |  | 5                                  |
|                |     |                                |     |                                |     |                                                   |     |                             |     |         |  | 4                                  |
|                |     |                                |     |                                |     |                                                   |     |                             |     |         |  | 20                                 |
|                |     |                                |     |                                |     |                                                   |     |                             |     |         |  | 14                                 |
|                |     |                                |     |                                |     |                                                   |     |                             |     |         |  | 19                                 |
|                |     |                                |     |                                |     |                                                   |     |                             |     |         |  | 12                                 |
|                |     |                                |     |                                |     |                                                   |     |                             |     |         |  | 15                                 |
|                |     |                                |     |                                |     |                                                   |     |                             |     |         |  | 8                                  |
|                |     |                                |     |                                |     |                                                   |     |                             |     |         |  | 2                                  |
|                |     |                                |     |                                |     |                                                   |     |                             |     |         |  | 7                                  |
|                |     |                                |     |                                |     |                                                   |     |                             |     |         |  | 729                                |

J. W. Snow

表格局部(3)

*Rec'd 5 Sept*

*Mr Ford*

*1128*

*Canton March 21<sup>st</sup> 1838*

*Sir*

*I have the honour to  
inclose you herewith a Consular  
Return of Ships and Fees from  
July 1<sup>st</sup> 1837 to Decem<sup>ber</sup> 31<sup>st</sup>  
1837. inclusive. The Seamen  
Accounts I will forward as soon  
as they can be obtained from  
Macao.*

*I am*

*with great Respect*

*Your Ob.<sup>d</sup> Serv<sup>t</sup>*

*J W Snow*

*To the Hon<sup>ble</sup>*

*John Forsyth*

*Secretary of State*





With Consul Jones' No. 8 N.Y.

# CONSULAR STATEMENT OF FEES

Received at *American Consulate Canton*  
 'from the *1st July 1837* to the *31st December 1837* inclusive.

| Names of Vessels.        | Names of Parties for whom service is rendered. | Certificates. |               | Oaths. |         | Noting Protest. |
|--------------------------|------------------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|--------|---------|-----------------|
|                          |                                                | No.           | Amount.       | No.    | Amount. |                 |
| <i>Champlain</i>         | <i>Capt. Ritchie</i>                           |               |               |        |         |                 |
| <i>Duncan</i>            | <i>" Randall</i>                               |               |               |        |         | <i>1 dollar</i> |
| <i>London</i>            | <i>" Brace</i>                                 |               |               |        |         | <i>1</i>        |
| <i>Brooklyn</i>          | <i>" Richardson</i>                            |               |               |        |         | <i>1</i>        |
| <i>Horatio</i>           | <i>" Howland</i>                               |               |               |        |         |                 |
| <i>Eliza &amp; Susan</i> | <i>" Webber</i>                                |               |               |        |         | <i>1</i>        |
| <i>Hanover</i>           | <i>" Seach</i>                                 | <i>1</i>      | <i>50 cts</i> |        |         |                 |
| <i>Frescott</i>          | <i>" Lindsay</i>                               |               |               |        |         |                 |
| <i>London</i>            | <i>" Brace</i>                                 |               |               |        |         |                 |
| <i>Omega</i>             | <i>" Hillert</i>                               |               |               |        |         |                 |
| <i>Abia</i>              | <i>" Cole</i>                                  |               |               |        |         | <i>1</i>        |
| <i>Mandarin</i>          | <i>" Symonds</i>                               |               |               |        |         | <i>1</i>        |
| <i>Valparaiso</i>        | <i>" Lockwood</i>                              |               |               |        |         |                 |
| <i>Grand Turk</i>        | <i>" Easterbrook</i>                           | <i>1</i>      | <i>2.00</i>   |        |         |                 |
|                          | <i>B. R. Seach</i>                             | <i>2</i>      | <i>4.</i>     |        |         |                 |
|                          | <i>Edon &amp; Talbot</i>                       | <i>1</i>      | <i>2.</i>     |        |         |                 |
|                          | <i>Edon &amp; Talbot</i>                       | <i>1</i>      | <i>2.</i>     |        |         |                 |
|                          | <i>F. S. Hathaway</i>                          | <i>1</i>      | <i>2.</i>     |        |         |                 |
|                          | <i>Daniell &amp; Co</i>                        |               |               |        |         |                 |
|                          | <i>Capt. Frasier</i>                           | <i>1</i>      | <i>2</i>      |        |         |                 |
|                          | <i>G. C. Schube</i>                            | <i>3</i>      | <i>9.</i>     |        |         |                 |
|                          | <i>B. R. Seach</i>                             | <i>1</i>      | <i>2.</i>     |        |         |                 |
|                          | <i>Rapell &amp; Co</i>                         | <i>5</i>      | <i>15.</i>    |        |         |                 |
|                          | <i>C. King</i>                                 | <i>8</i>      | <i>16.</i>    |        |         |                 |
|                          | <i>A. A. Sow</i>                               | <i>2</i>      | <i>4.</i>     |        |         |                 |
|                          | <i>Rapell &amp; Co</i>                         | <i>1</i>      | <i>2.</i>     |        |         |                 |
|                          | <i>Rapell &amp; Co</i>                         | <i>1</i>      | <i>2.</i>     |        |         |                 |
|                          | <i>Gardner Matheson</i>                        | <i>2</i>      | <i>6.</i>     |        |         |                 |

表格局部(1)

CONSULAR STATEMENT

[illegible]

表格局部(2)

ENT OF FEES—CONTINUED.

| Contracts and Charter Parties. |         | Passports. |         | Registering Documents not ordered from Consulate. |         | Certificate of Citizenship. |         | Burial. |         | Sum total received on this vessel. |
|--------------------------------|---------|------------|---------|---------------------------------------------------|---------|-----------------------------|---------|---------|---------|------------------------------------|
| No.                            | Amount. | No.        | Amount. | No.                                               | Amount. | No.                         | Amount. | No.     | Amount. |                                    |
|                                |         |            |         |                                                   |         |                             |         |         |         | 14.00                              |
|                                |         |            |         |                                                   |         |                             |         |         |         | 5.00                               |
|                                |         |            |         |                                                   |         |                             |         |         |         | 5.00                               |
|                                |         |            |         |                                                   |         |                             |         |         |         | 5.00                               |
|                                |         |            |         |                                                   |         |                             |         |         |         | 4.00                               |
|                                |         |            |         |                                                   |         |                             |         |         |         | 5.00                               |
|                                |         |            |         |                                                   |         |                             |         |         |         | 4.50                               |
|                                |         |            |         |                                                   |         |                             |         |         |         | 4.00                               |
|                                |         |            |         |                                                   |         |                             |         |         |         | 4.00                               |
|                                |         |            |         |                                                   |         |                             |         |         |         | 4.00                               |
|                                |         |            |         |                                                   |         |                             |         |         |         | 5.00                               |
|                                |         |            |         |                                                   |         |                             |         |         |         | 5.00                               |
|                                |         |            |         |                                                   |         |                             |         |         |         | 4.00                               |
|                                |         |            |         |                                                   |         |                             |         |         |         | 6.00                               |
|                                |         |            |         |                                                   |         |                             |         |         |         | 4.00                               |
|                                |         |            |         |                                                   |         |                             |         |         |         | 2.00                               |
|                                |         |            |         |                                                   |         |                             |         |         |         | 2.00                               |
|                                |         |            |         |                                                   |         |                             |         |         |         | 2.00                               |
|                                |         |            |         |                                                   |         |                             |         |         |         | 20.00                              |
|                                |         |            |         |                                                   |         |                             |         |         |         | 2.00                               |
|                                |         |            |         |                                                   |         |                             |         |         |         | 19.00                              |
|                                |         |            |         |                                                   |         |                             |         |         |         | 2.00                               |
|                                |         |            |         |                                                   |         |                             |         |         |         | 15.00                              |
|                                |         |            |         |                                                   |         |                             |         |         |         | 16.00                              |
|                                |         |            |         |                                                   |         |                             |         |         |         | 4.00                               |
|                                |         |            |         |                                                   |         |                             |         |         |         | 2.00                               |
|                                |         |            |         |                                                   |         |                             |         |         |         | 2.00                               |
|                                |         |            |         |                                                   |         |                             |         |         |         | 6.00                               |
|                                |         |            |         |                                                   |         |                             |         |         |         | 172.50                             |
|                                |         |            |         |                                                   |         |                             |         |         |         |                                    |

Amount carried to Sheet N. 2

表格局部(3)

## CONSULAR STATEMENT OF FEES—CONTINUED.

NOTE.—The Consuls are requested to note under the column of General Remarks, as minutely as possible, the nature of the various documents on which they have received fees; also, all other remunerations not noticed in the respective columns of this "Consular Statement."

## GENERAL REMARKS ON THIS VESSEL.

*Certificate to Surgeon*  
*do                      Invoices*  
*do                      do*  
*do                      do*  
*Two Protests*  
*Certificate to list of Crew*  
*One Protest & Certificate to Settlers*  
*Certificate to Settlers of Credit*  
*do                      to Settlers*  
*do                      to Deeds*  
*do                      to Power of Attorney*  
*do                      to Settlers of Credit*  
*do                      to Invoice*  
*do                      to Copies of Letters*

71.2

CONSULAR STATEMENT OF FEES

Received at the Consulate General  
from the 1st July 1931 to the 31st December 1931 inclusive.

| Names of Vessels. | Names of Persons for whom service is rendered. | Certification. |         | Quota. |         | Rating Permits. |         |
|-------------------|------------------------------------------------|----------------|---------|--------|---------|-----------------|---------|
|                   |                                                | No.            | Amount. | No.    | Amount. | No.             | Amount. |
|                   | James H. Hays                                  | 2              | 46      |        |         |                 |         |
|                   | Sharon White                                   | 1              | 46      |        |         |                 |         |
|                   | W. H. Hays                                     | 1              | 2       |        |         |                 |         |

STATEMENT OF FEES - CONTINUED.

| Nature and Character of Service. | Passports. |         | Repatriating Documents. |         | Certificates of Citizenship. |         | Bills. |         | Sum total received on this vessel. |
|----------------------------------|------------|---------|-------------------------|---------|------------------------------|---------|--------|---------|------------------------------------|
|                                  | No.        | Amount. | No.                     | Amount. | No.                          | Amount. | No.    | Amount. |                                    |
|                                  |            |         |                         |         |                              |         |        |         | 172.50                             |
|                                  |            |         |                         |         |                              |         |        |         | 46                                 |
|                                  |            |         |                         |         |                              |         |        |         | 46                                 |
|                                  |            |         |                         |         |                              |         |        |         | 2                                  |
|                                  |            |         |                         |         |                              |         |        |         | 192.50                             |

Consul, Canton, 31. 12. 1931  
W. H. Hays

CONSULAR STATEMENT OF FEES - CONTINUED.

Note.—The Consuls are requested to note under the column of General Remarks, as minutely as possible, the nature of the service rendered, and the amount of the fee received, which, if other considerations are involved in the respective column of the "General Remarks".

| GENERAL REMARKS ON THIS VESSEL.                                                       |  |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|
| Sanding Contingent<br>do do v. Contingent to Bureau<br>Contingent to Letter of Credit |  |







CONSULAR STATEMENT OF FEES—CONTINUED.

**NOTE.**—The Consuls are requested to note under the column of General Remarks, as minutely as possible, the nature of the various documents on which they have received fees; also, all other remunerations not noticed in the respective columns of this "Consular Statement."

GENERAL REMARKS ON THIS VESSEL.

*Landing Certificates  
do do + Certificates to Invoices  
Certificate to Letter of Credit*

Th<sup>y</sup> 20 Nov<sup>r</sup>

Mr Ringgold.

Canton July 23. 1838

Sir

I have the honour to  
enclose you returns of Ships and  
return of Goods for Six Months, com-  
mencing Jan<sup>y</sup> 1<sup>st</sup> 1838 and ending on  
the 30<sup>th</sup> of June 1838 ~ Likewise  
a Mem<sup>o</sup> of Exports of Teas and Silks  
for one Year ending on the 30<sup>th</sup> June  
1838 ~

I hope to have in the Hospital  
Bills so as to enable me to forward the  
Seamen's Accounts by next Ship.

- I am,

With great Respect

Your O<sup>b</sup>t Serv<sup>t</sup>

To the Hon<sup>ble</sup>

J<sup>ff</sup> Snow

John Forsyth

Secretary of State



211 Recd with Consul Snows letter of 23<sup>rd</sup> July 1838

# CONSULAR STATEMENT OF FEES

Received at the Consulate Canton  
from the 1<sup>st</sup> of Jan. 1838 to the 30 June 1838 inclusive.

| Names of Vessels. | Names of Parties for whom service is rendered. | Certificates. |         | Oaths. |         | Noting Protest. |
|-------------------|------------------------------------------------|---------------|---------|--------|---------|-----------------|
|                   |                                                | No.           | Amount. | No.    | Amount. |                 |
| Ellen Treble      | Russell & Co                                   |               |         |        |         |                 |
| John Selgin       | G. J. Bradford                                 |               |         |        |         |                 |
| Grand Turk        | G. Schofield                                   | 1             | 2       |        |         |                 |
|                   | A. T. Sturgis                                  | 8             | 16      |        |         |                 |
|                   | G. Nye                                         | 1             | 2       |        |         |                 |
|                   | A. T. Sturgis                                  | 8             | 12      |        |         |                 |
|                   | Russell & Co                                   | 8             | 16      |        |         |                 |
| Strogyle          | Welmore & Co                                   |               |         |        |         |                 |
|                   | J. B. Hathaway                                 | 1             | 2       |        |         |                 |
|                   | Gordon & Talbot                                | 5             | 10      |        |         |                 |
|                   | J. M. Bull                                     | 2             | 4       |        |         |                 |
| Superior          | Gordon & Talbot                                |               |         |        |         |                 |
|                   | J. Robinson                                    | 2             | 4       |        |         |                 |
| Frederic Warren   | W. Cleveland                                   |               |         |        |         |                 |
|                   | Welmore & Co                                   | 1             | 2       |        |         |                 |
| Calparaibo        | W. Lockwood                                    |               |         |        |         |                 |
|                   | G. Nye                                         | 1             | 2       |        |         |                 |
|                   | W. H. Perry                                    | 2             | 4       |        |         |                 |
|                   | Elephant & Co                                  | 2             | 4       |        |         |                 |
| Morrison          | Corps                                          |               |         |        |         |                 |
|                   | Gordon & Talbot                                | 1             | 2       |        |         |                 |
| Bouvre            | J. Gray                                        |               |         |        |         |                 |
| Naples            | Archer                                         |               |         |        |         |                 |
| Edot              | C. A. Brandt                                   |               |         |        |         |                 |
|                   | H. P. Pierce                                   | 3             | 6       |        |         |                 |
|                   | Russell & Co                                   | 2             | 4       |        |         |                 |
| David Clark       | Lindsay & Co                                   |               |         |        |         |                 |
|                   | B. S. Gilman                                   | 3             | 6       |        |         |                 |

表格局部(1)



## CONSULAR STATEMENT

[illegible]

表格局部(2)

ENT OF FEES—CONTINUED.

| Tolls and Charter Parties.  |         | Passports. |         | Registering Documents not ordered from Consulate. |         | Certificate of Citizenship. |         | Burial. |         | Sum total received on this vessel. |
|-----------------------------|---------|------------|---------|---------------------------------------------------|---------|-----------------------------|---------|---------|---------|------------------------------------|
| No.                         | Amount. | No.        | Amount. | No.                                               | Amount. | No.                         | Amount. | No.     | Amount. |                                    |
|                             |         |            |         |                                                   |         |                             |         |         |         | 4                                  |
|                             |         |            |         |                                                   |         |                             |         |         |         | 4                                  |
|                             |         |            |         |                                                   |         |                             |         |         |         | 6                                  |
|                             |         |            |         |                                                   |         |                             |         |         |         | 16                                 |
|                             |         |            |         |                                                   |         |                             |         |         |         | 2                                  |
|                             |         |            |         |                                                   |         |                             |         |         |         | 12                                 |
|                             |         |            |         |                                                   |         |                             |         |         |         | 16                                 |
|                             |         |            |         |                                                   |         |                             |         |         |         | 4                                  |
|                             |         |            |         |                                                   |         |                             |         |         |         | 2                                  |
|                             |         |            |         |                                                   |         |                             |         |         |         | 10                                 |
|                             |         |            |         |                                                   |         |                             |         |         |         | 2                                  |
|                             |         |            |         |                                                   |         |                             |         |         |         | 20                                 |
|                             |         |            |         |                                                   |         |                             |         |         |         | 4                                  |
|                             |         |            |         |                                                   |         |                             |         |         |         | 4                                  |
|                             |         |            |         |                                                   |         |                             |         |         |         | 2                                  |
|                             |         |            |         |                                                   |         |                             |         |         |         | 4                                  |
|                             |         |            |         |                                                   |         |                             |         |         |         | 2                                  |
|                             |         |            |         |                                                   |         |                             |         |         |         | 4                                  |
|                             |         |            |         |                                                   |         |                             |         |         |         | 4                                  |
|                             |         |            |         |                                                   |         |                             |         |         |         | 4                                  |
|                             |         |            |         |                                                   |         |                             |         |         |         | 2                                  |
|                             |         |            |         |                                                   |         |                             |         |         |         | 4                                  |
|                             |         |            |         |                                                   |         |                             |         |         |         | 4                                  |
|                             |         |            |         |                                                   |         |                             |         |         |         | 10                                 |
|                             |         |            |         |                                                   |         |                             |         |         |         | 6                                  |
|                             |         |            |         |                                                   |         |                             |         |         |         | 4                                  |
|                             |         |            |         |                                                   |         |                             |         |         |         | 2                                  |
|                             |         |            |         |                                                   |         |                             |         |         |         | 6                                  |
| Amount carried to Sheet N D |         |            |         |                                                   |         |                             |         |         |         | Dolls. 164                         |

表格局部(3)

CONSULAR STATEMENT OF FEES—CONTINUED.

NOTE.—The Consuls are requested to note under the column of General Remarks, as minutely as possible, the nature of the various documents on which they have received fees; also, all other remunerations not noticed in the respective columns of this "Consular Statement."

GENERAL REMARKS ON THIS VESSEL.

Ships Papers  
Ships Papers  
Ships Papers  
11 Certificates to Bills of Exchange 11 do to Sellers  
1 Certificate to Seller of Credit  
11 Certificates to Deeds 2 do to Copies of a Seller  
11 Certificates to Sellers of Credit 11 do to Copies of Sellers  
Ships Papers  
1 Certificate to Invoice  
11 Certificates to Invoices 1 Landing Certificate  
2 Certificates to Invoices  
Ships Papers & Protest & Recording  
2 Landing Certificates  
Ships Papers  
1 Certificate to Invoice  
Ships Papers  
1 Certificate to Invoice  
2 Landing Certificates  
2 Certificates to Invoices  
Ships Papers  
1 Certificate to Invoice  
Ships Papers  
Ships Papers  
Certificate & Declaration  
2 Certificates to Invoices  
2 Landing Certificates  
Noting & Protest  
3 Certificates to Invoices

Hamburg Ship  
English Ship

### CONCULAR STATEMENT OF FEES

Received at the Philadelphia Fair

[illegible]

CONSULAR STATEMENT OF FEES--Continued.

[illegible]

## CONSILIAS STATEMENT OF FEES—CONTINUED.

**Note**—The Canada are requested to note under the column of Occurred Remains, as previously so possible, the nature of the present decreases on which they have occurred first; also, all other circumstances not noticed in the respective columns of this country. (Revised 1890)

GENERAL REMARKS ON THIS TUBER.

1. Rootlets of L. varians  
 2. The tubers of tubers of Rootlets  
 3. Rootlets of L. varians  
 4. Rootlets of L. varians  
 5. Rootlets of L. varians  
 6. Rootlets of L. varians  
 7. Rootlets of L. varians  
 8. Rootlets of L. varians  
 9. Rootlets of L. varians  
 10. Rootlets of L. varians  
 11. Rootlets of L. varians  
 12. Rootlets of L. varians  
 13. Rootlets of L. varians  
 14. Rootlets of L. varians  
 15. Rootlets of L. varians  
 16. Rootlets of L. varians  
 17. Rootlets of L. varians  
 18. Rootlets of L. varians  
 19. Rootlets of L. varians  
 20. Rootlets of L. varians  
 21. Rootlets of L. varians  
 22. Rootlets of L. varians  
 23. Rootlets of L. varians  
 24. Rootlets of L. varians  
 25. Rootlets of L. varians  
 26. Rootlets of L. varians  
 27. Rootlets of L. varians  
 28. Rootlets of L. varians  
 29. Rootlets of L. varians  
 30. Rootlets of L. varians  
 31. Rootlets of L. varians  
 32. Rootlets of L. varians  
 33. Rootlets of L. varians  
 34. Rootlets of L. varians  
 35. Rootlets of L. varians  
 36. Rootlets of L. varians  
 37. Rootlets of L. varians  
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 43. Rootlets of L. varians  
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 77. Rootlets of L. varians  
 78. Rootlets of L. varians  
 79. Rootlets of L. varians  
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 88. Rootlets of L. varians  
 89. Rootlets of L. varians  
 90. Rootlets of L. varians  
 91. Rootlets of L. varians  
 92. Rootlets of L. varians  
 93. Rootlets of L. varians  
 94. Rootlets of L. varians  
 95. Rootlets of L. varians  
 96. Rootlets of L. varians  
 97. Rootlets of L. varians  
 98. Rootlets of L. varians  
 99. Rootlets of L. varians  
 100. Rootlets of L. varians

N<sup>o</sup> 3

## CONSULAR STATEMENT OF FEES

Received at the Consulate General  
from the 1<sup>st</sup> Jan'y. 1875 to the 30<sup>th</sup> June 1875 inclusive.

| Names of Vessels. | Names of Parties for whom service is rendered. | Certificates. |         | Oaths. |         | Noting Protest. |
|-------------------|------------------------------------------------|---------------|---------|--------|---------|-----------------|
|                   |                                                | No.           | Amount. | No.    | Amount. |                 |
|                   | Metmore & Co                                   | 2             | 4       |        |         |                 |
|                   | Gordon & Talbot                                | 2             | 4       |        |         |                 |
| Liberty           | W. H. L. Perry                                 |               |         |        |         |                 |
|                   | W. H. L. Perry                                 | 2             | 4       |        |         |                 |
|                   | Gordon & Talbot                                | 2             | 4       |        |         |                 |
|                   | Robt. Emery                                    | 1             | 3       |        |         |                 |
| Liberty           | Capt. M. L. Dwyer                              |               |         |        |         |                 |
|                   | Leah & Co                                      | 1             | 2       |        |         |                 |
| Monsoon           | Capt. Remond                                   |               |         |        |         |                 |
|                   | Russell & Co                                   | 1             | 3       |        |         |                 |
|                   | James & King                                   | 1             | 2       |        |         |                 |
|                   | Oliphant & Co                                  |               |         |        |         |                 |
|                   | Gordon & Talbot                                | 1             | 2       |        |         |                 |
|                   | Oliphant & Co                                  | 1             | 2       |        |         |                 |
| Roman             | Oliphant & Co                                  | 2             | 4       |        |         |                 |
| Robt. Roy         | Capt. Rossiter                                 |               |         |        |         |                 |
|                   | Leah & Co                                      | 5             | 10      |        |         |                 |
|                   | Gordon & Talbot                                | 2             | 4       |        |         |                 |
|                   | H. J. Eldersden                                | 2             | 4       |        |         |                 |
|                   | Gordon & Talbot                                | 1             | 2       |        |         |                 |
|                   | J. M. Bull                                     | 2             | 4       |        |         |                 |
|                   | C. G. Prout                                    |               |         |        |         |                 |
|                   | Russell & King                                 | 1             | 2       |        |         |                 |
| Chida             | Capt. Darnell                                  |               |         |        |         | 1               |
| Roubli            | Capt. Remond                                   |               |         |        |         |                 |
| Southamer         | Capt. Tibbitts                                 |               |         |        |         |                 |
|                   | J. L. Schuman                                  | 1             | 2       |        |         |                 |

表格局部(1)

| CONSULAR STATEMENT        |                        |                                |                    |               |         |                     |         |                       |
|---------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------|---------------|---------|---------------------|---------|-----------------------|
| Deposit of Ship's papers. | Surveys, Registry, &c. | Copy of Documents from record. | Extending Protest. | Declarations. |         | Powers of Attorney. |         | Contracts and Parties |
|                           |                        |                                |                    | No.           | Amount. | No.                 | Amount. | No.                   |
|                           |                        |                                | 16                 |               |         |                     |         |                       |
| 11                        |                        |                                |                    |               |         |                     |         |                       |
| 11                        |                        |                                |                    |               |         |                     |         |                       |
|                           |                        |                                |                    | 1             | 2       |                     |         |                       |
| 11                        |                        |                                |                    |               |         |                     |         |                       |
| 11                        |                        |                                | 16                 |               |         |                     |         |                       |
|                           |                        | 8                              | 16                 |               |         |                     |         |                       |
|                           |                        |                                |                    | 2             | 10      |                     |         |                       |
| 11                        |                        |                                |                    |               |         |                     |         |                       |
| 11                        |                        |                                |                    |               |         |                     |         |                       |

表格局部(2)

STATEMENT OF FEES—CONTINUED.

| torney. | Contracts and Charter Parties. |         | Passports. |         | Registering Documents not ordered from Consulate. |         | Certificate of Citizenship. |         | Burial. |         | Sum total received on this vessel.        |
|---------|--------------------------------|---------|------------|---------|---------------------------------------------------|---------|-----------------------------|---------|---------|---------|-------------------------------------------|
|         | No.                            | Amount. | No.        | Amount. | No.                                               | Amount. | No.                         | Amount. | No.     | Amount. |                                           |
|         |                                |         |            |         |                                                   |         |                             |         |         |         | 164                                       |
|         |                                |         |            |         |                                                   |         |                             |         |         |         | 4                                         |
|         |                                |         |            |         |                                                   |         |                             |         |         |         | 4                                         |
|         |                                |         |            |         |                                                   |         |                             |         |         |         | 16                                        |
|         |                                |         |            |         |                                                   |         |                             |         |         |         | 4                                         |
|         |                                |         |            |         |                                                   |         |                             |         |         |         | 4                                         |
|         |                                |         |            |         |                                                   |         |                             |         |         |         | 3                                         |
|         |                                |         |            |         |                                                   |         |                             |         |         |         | 4                                         |
|         |                                |         |            |         |                                                   |         |                             |         |         |         | 4                                         |
|         |                                |         |            |         |                                                   |         |                             |         |         |         | 4                                         |
|         |                                |         |            |         |                                                   |         |                             |         |         |         | 3                                         |
|         |                                |         |            |         |                                                   |         |                             |         |         |         | 2                                         |
|         |                                |         |            |         |                                                   |         |                             |         |         |         | 2                                         |
|         |                                |         |            |         |                                                   |         |                             |         |         |         | 2                                         |
|         |                                |         |            |         |                                                   |         |                             |         |         |         | 2                                         |
|         |                                |         |            |         |                                                   |         |                             |         |         |         | 8                                         |
|         |                                |         |            |         |                                                   |         |                             |         |         |         | 26                                        |
|         |                                |         |            |         |                                                   |         |                             |         |         |         | 10                                        |
|         |                                |         |            |         |                                                   |         |                             |         |         |         | 30                                        |
|         |                                |         |            |         |                                                   |         |                             |         |         |         | 4                                         |
|         |                                |         |            |         |                                                   |         |                             |         |         |         | 2                                         |
|         |                                |         |            |         |                                                   |         |                             |         |         |         | 4                                         |
|         |                                |         |            |         |                                                   |         |                             |         |         |         | 10                                        |
|         |                                |         |            |         |                                                   |         |                             |         |         |         | 2                                         |
|         |                                |         |            |         |                                                   |         |                             |         |         |         | 1                                         |
|         |                                |         |            |         |                                                   |         |                             |         |         |         | 4                                         |
|         |                                |         |            |         |                                                   |         |                             |         |         |         | 4                                         |
|         |                                |         |            |         |                                                   |         |                             |         |         |         | 2                                         |
|         |                                |         |            |         |                                                   |         |                             |         |         |         | Amount carried to Sheet No. 3 4 cols. 575 |

表格局部(3)



CONSULAR STATEMENT OF FEES—CONTINUED.

NOTE.—The Consuls are requested to note under the column of General Remarks, as minutely as possible, the nature of the various documents on which they have received fees; also, all other remunerations not noticed in the respective columns of this "Consular Statement."

GENERAL REMARKS ON THIS VESSEL.

2 Certificates to Americans  
 2 Certificates to Sellers of Credit  
 Protest  
 2 Certificates to Copies of Surveys  
 2 Certificates to Invoices  
 Copy & Certificate of Contract  
 Receipt & Delivering Papers  
 1 Certificate to Invoice  
 Receiving & Delivering Papers  
 Copy of Letter & Certificate  
 Landing Certificate  
 1 Certificate to Declaration  
 1 Certificate to Invoice  
 1 Certificate to Invoice  
 2 Landing Certificates & Recg. & Delivering Ship's Papers  
 Protest & Recording & Recg. & Delivering Ship's Papers  
 5 Certificates to Invoices  
 Protest, Certified Copies of do. & 4 Letters & Recording  
 2 Landing Certificates  
 1 Certificate to Invoice  
 2 Certificates to Invoices  
 2 Declarations relating to Ship Can be Hamburg Ship  
 1 Certificate to Sellers of Credit  
 Noting Protest  
 Receiving & Delivering Ship's Papers  
 Receiving & Delivering Ship's Papers  
 1 Certificate to Invoice

**CONSULAR STATEMENT OF FEES**

Received as the Principal Cashier of  
! From the University of 1878 to the 2nd of 1878 inclusive.

[illegible]

CONSULAR STATEMENT OF FEES—Continued.

| Principal of Study's Name | County, State, City of Residence | Existing Patient | Discharge |        | Percent of Intensity |        | Number of Outpatient Visits |        | Progress |        | Improvement Since Last Visit |        | Condition of Outpatient |        | Status |  | Long Term Recipient of the Service |
|---------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------|-----------|--------|----------------------|--------|-----------------------------|--------|----------|--------|------------------------------|--------|-------------------------|--------|--------|--|------------------------------------|
|                           |                                  |                  | No.       | Amount | No.                  | Amount | No.                         | Amount | No.      | Amount | No.                          | Amount | No.                     | Amount |        |  |                                    |
| 11                        |                                  |                  |           |        |                      |        |                             |        |          |        |                              |        |                         |        |        |  |                                    |
| 12                        |                                  |                  |           |        |                      |        |                             |        |          |        |                              |        |                         |        |        |  |                                    |
| 13                        |                                  |                  |           |        |                      |        |                             |        |          |        |                              |        |                         |        |        |  |                                    |
| 14                        |                                  |                  |           |        |                      |        |                             |        |          |        |                              |        |                         |        |        |  |                                    |
| 15                        |                                  |                  |           |        |                      |        |                             |        |          |        |                              |        |                         |        |        |  |                                    |
| 16                        |                                  |                  |           |        |                      |        |                             |        |          |        |                              |        |                         |        |        |  |                                    |
| 17                        |                                  |                  |           |        |                      |        |                             |        |          |        |                              |        |                         |        |        |  |                                    |
| 18                        |                                  |                  |           |        |                      |        |                             |        |          |        |                              |        |                         |        |        |  |                                    |
| 19                        |                                  |                  |           |        |                      |        |                             |        |          |        |                              |        |                         |        |        |  |                                    |
| 20                        |                                  |                  |           |        |                      |        |                             |        |          |        |                              |        |                         |        |        |  |                                    |
| 21                        |                                  |                  |           |        |                      |        |                             |        |          |        |                              |        |                         |        |        |  |                                    |
| 22                        |                                  |                  |           |        |                      |        |                             |        |          |        |                              |        |                         |        |        |  |                                    |
| 23                        |                                  |                  |           |        |                      |        |                             |        |          |        |                              |        |                         |        |        |  |                                    |
| 24                        |                                  |                  |           |        |                      |        |                             |        |          |        |                              |        |                         |        |        |  |                                    |
| 25                        |                                  |                  |           |        |                      |        |                             |        |          |        |                              |        |                         |        |        |  |                                    |
| 26                        |                                  |                  |           |        |                      |        |                             |        |          |        |                              |        |                         |        |        |  |                                    |
| 27                        |                                  |                  |           |        |                      |        |                             |        |          |        |                              |        |                         |        |        |  |                                    |
| 28                        |                                  |                  |           |        |                      |        |                             |        |          |        |                              |        |                         |        |        |  |                                    |
| 29                        |                                  |                  |           |        |                      |        |                             |        |          |        |                              |        |                         |        |        |  |                                    |
| 30                        |                                  |                  |           |        |                      |        |                             |        |          |        |                              |        |                         |        |        |  |                                    |
| 31                        |                                  |                  |           |        |                      |        |                             |        |          |        |                              |        |                         |        |        |  |                                    |
| 32                        |                                  |                  |           |        |                      |        |                             |        |          |        |                              |        |                         |        |        |  |                                    |
| 33                        |                                  |                  |           |        |                      |        |                             |        |          |        |                              |        |                         |        |        |  |                                    |
| 34                        |                                  |                  |           |        |                      |        |                             |        |          |        |                              |        |                         |        |        |  |                                    |
| 35                        |                                  |                  |           |        |                      |        |                             |        |          |        |                              |        |                         |        |        |  |                                    |
| 36                        |                                  |                  |           |        |                      |        |                             |        |          |        |                              |        |                         |        |        |  |                                    |
| 37                        |                                  |                  |           |        |                      |        |                             |        |          |        |                              |        |                         |        |        |  |                                    |
| 38                        |                                  |                  |           |        |                      |        |                             |        |          |        |                              |        |                         |        |        |  |                                    |
| 39                        |                                  |                  |           |        |                      |        |                             |        |          |        |                              |        |                         |        |        |  |                                    |
| 40                        |                                  |                  |           |        |                      |        |                             |        |          |        |                              |        |                         |        |        |  |                                    |
| 41                        |                                  |                  |           |        |                      |        |                             |        |          |        |                              |        |                         |        |        |  |                                    |
| 42                        |                                  |                  |           |        |                      |        |                             |        |          |        |                              |        |                         |        |        |  |                                    |
| 43                        |                                  |                  |           |        |                      |        |                             |        |          |        |                              |        |                         |        |        |  |                                    |
| 44                        |                                  |                  |           |        |                      |        |                             |        |          |        |                              |        |                         |        |        |  |                                    |
| 45                        |                                  |                  |           |        |                      |        |                             |        |          |        |                              |        |                         |        |        |  |                                    |
| 46                        |                                  |                  |           |        |                      |        |                             |        |          |        |                              |        |                         |        |        |  |                                    |
| 47                        |                                  |                  |           |        |                      |        |                             |        |          |        |                              |        |                         |        |        |  |                                    |
| 48                        |                                  |                  |           |        |                      |        |                             |        |          |        |                              |        |                         |        |        |  |                                    |
| 49                        |                                  |                  |           |        |                      |        |                             |        |          |        |                              |        |                         |        |        |  |                                    |
| 50                        |                                  |                  |           |        |                      |        |                             |        |          |        |                              |        |                         |        |        |  |                                    |
| 51                        |                                  |                  |           |        |                      |        |                             |        |          |        |                              |        |                         |        |        |  |                                    |
| 52                        |                                  |                  |           |        |                      |        |                             |        |          |        |                              |        |                         |        |        |  |                                    |
| 53                        |                                  |                  |           |        |                      |        |                             |        |          |        |                              |        |                         |        |        |  |                                    |
| 54                        |                                  |                  |           |        |                      |        |                             |        |          |        |                              |        |                         |        |        |  |                                    |
| 55                        |                                  |                  |           |        |                      |        |                             |        |          |        |                              |        |                         |        |        |  |                                    |
| 56                        |                                  |                  |           |        |                      |        |                             |        |          |        |                              |        |                         |        |        |  |                                    |
| 57                        |                                  |                  |           |        |                      |        |                             |        |          |        |                              |        |                         |        |        |  |                                    |
| 58                        |                                  |                  |           |        |                      |        |                             |        |          |        |                              |        |                         |        |        |  |                                    |
| 59                        |                                  |                  |           |        |                      |        |                             |        |          |        |                              |        |                         |        |        |  |                                    |
| 60                        |                                  |                  |           |        |                      |        |                             |        |          |        |                              |        |                         |        |        |  |                                    |
| 61                        |                                  |                  |           |        |                      |        |                             |        |          |        |                              |        |                         |        |        |  |                                    |
| 62                        |                                  |                  |           |        |                      |        |                             |        |          |        |                              |        |                         |        |        |  |                                    |
| 63                        |                                  |                  |           |        |                      |        |                             |        |          |        |                              |        |                         |        |        |  |                                    |
| 64                        |                                  |                  |           |        |                      |        |                             |        |          |        |                              |        |                         |        |        |  |                                    |
| 65                        |                                  |                  |           |        |                      |        |                             |        |          |        |                              |        |                         |        |        |  |                                    |
| 66                        |                                  |                  |           |        |                      |        |                             |        |          |        |                              |        |                         |        |        |  |                                    |
| 67                        |                                  |                  |           |        |                      |        |                             |        |          |        |                              |        |                         |        |        |  |                                    |
| 68                        |                                  |                  |           |        |                      |        |                             |        |          |        |                              |        |                         |        |        |  |                                    |
| 69                        |                                  |                  |           |        |                      |        |                             |        |          |        |                              |        |                         |        |        |  |                                    |
| 70                        |                                  |                  |           |        |                      |        |                             |        |          |        |                              |        |                         |        |        |  |                                    |
| 71                        |                                  |                  |           |        |                      |        |                             |        |          |        |                              |        |                         |        |        |  |                                    |
| 72                        |                                  |                  |           |        |                      |        |                             |        |          |        |                              |        |                         |        |        |  |                                    |
| 73                        |                                  |                  |           |        |                      |        |                             |        |          |        |                              |        |                         |        |        |  |                                    |
| 74                        |                                  |                  |           |        |                      |        |                             |        |          |        |                              |        |                         |        |        |  |                                    |
| 75                        |                                  |                  |           |        |                      |        |                             |        |          |        |                              |        |                         |        |        |  |                                    |
| 76                        |                                  |                  |           |        |                      |        |                             |        |          |        |                              |        |                         |        |        |  |                                    |
| 77                        |                                  |                  |           |        |                      |        |                             |        |          |        |                              |        |                         |        |        |  |                                    |
| 78                        |                                  |                  |           |        |                      |        |                             |        |          |        |                              |        |                         |        |        |  |                                    |
| 79                        |                                  |                  |           |        |                      |        |                             |        |          |        |                              |        |                         |        |        |  |                                    |
| 80                        |                                  |                  |           |        |                      |        |                             |        |          |        |                              |        |                         |        |        |  |                                    |
| 81                        |                                  |                  |           |        |                      |        |                             |        |          |        |                              |        |                         |        |        |  |                                    |
| 82                        |                                  |                  |           |        |                      |        |                             |        |          |        |                              |        |                         |        |        |  |                                    |
| 83                        |                                  |                  |           |        |                      |        |                             |        |          |        |                              |        |                         |        |        |  |                                    |
| 84                        |                                  |                  |           |        |                      |        |                             |        |          |        |                              |        |                         |        |        |  |                                    |
| 85                        |                                  |                  |           |        |                      |        |                             |        |          |        |                              |        |                         |        |        |  |                                    |
| 86                        |                                  |                  |           |        |                      |        |                             |        |          |        |                              |        |                         |        |        |  |                                    |
| 87                        |                                  |                  |           |        |                      |        |                             |        |          |        |                              |        |                         |        |        |  |                                    |
| 88                        |                                  |                  |           |        |                      |        |                             |        |          |        |                              |        |                         |        |        |  |                                    |
| 89                        |                                  |                  |           |        |                      |        |                             |        |          |        |                              |        |                         |        |        |  |                                    |
| 90                        |                                  |                  |           |        |                      |        |                             |        |          |        |                              |        |                         |        |        |  |                                    |
| 91                        |                                  |                  |           |        |                      |        |                             |        |          |        |                              |        |                         |        |        |  |                                    |
| 92                        |                                  |                  |           |        |                      |        |                             |        |          |        |                              |        |                         |        |        |  |                                    |
| 93                        |                                  |                  |           |        |                      |        |                             |        |          |        |                              |        |                         |        |        |  |                                    |
| 94                        |                                  |                  |           |        |                      |        |                             |        |          |        |                              |        |                         |        |        |  |                                    |
| 95                        |                                  |                  |           |        |                      |        |                             |        |          |        |                              |        |                         |        |        |  |                                    |
| 96                        |                                  |                  |           |        |                      |        |                             |        |          |        |                              |        |                         |        |        |  |                                    |
| 97                        |                                  |                  |           |        |                      |        |                             |        |          |        |                              |        |                         |        |        |  |                                    |
| 98                        |                                  |                  |           |        |                      |        |                             |        |          |        |                              |        |                         |        |        |  |                                    |
| 99                        |                                  |                  |           |        |                      |        |                             |        |          |        |                              |        |                         |        |        |  |                                    |
| 100                       |                                  |                  |           |        |                      |        |                             |        |          |        |                              |        |                         |        |        |  |                                    |

## CONJULAR STATEMENT OF FEEL--CONTINUED.

**News.**—The Comptroller is expected to make under the efforts of General Brumbaugh, to maintain as possible, the volume of the various documents on which they have received them; also, all other communications not related to the respective volume of the Comptroller's Department.

GENERAL REMARKS OF THIS VESSEL.

Nº 3

## CONSULAR STATEMENT OF FEES

Received at the Consulate General  
from the 1<sup>st</sup> Jan'y 1538 to the 30<sup>th</sup> June 1538 inclusive.

| Names of Vessels. <sup>12</sup> | Names of Parties for whom service is rendered. | Certificates. |         | Oaths. |         | Noting Protest. |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|---------------|---------|--------|---------|-----------------|
|                                 |                                                | No.           | Amount. | No.    | Amount. |                 |
| Lanama                          | Capt Benjamin                                  |               |         |        |         | 1               |
| Charlotte                       | Capt. Gore                                     |               |         |        |         |                 |
| Facter                          | Capt. Price                                    |               |         |        |         |                 |
|                                 | J. Robinson                                    | 1             | 2       |        |         |                 |
|                                 | J. Robinson                                    | 2             | 4       |        |         |                 |
| Suconia                         | Capt. Henry                                    |               |         |        |         |                 |
|                                 | J. Robinson                                    | 1             | 2       |        |         |                 |
|                                 | J. Stungis                                     | 1             | 2       |        |         |                 |
| Rodi                            | Capt. Foster                                   |               |         |        |         |                 |
|                                 | Turner & Co                                    |               |         |        |         |                 |
|                                 | E. D. Rawls                                    | 2             | 4       |        |         |                 |
| Chandler Price                  | Capt. Dobb                                     |               |         |        |         |                 |
|                                 | Quinn & Thompson                               | 1             | 5       |        |         |                 |
|                                 | Turner & Co                                    |               |         |        |         |                 |

表格局部(1)

CONSULAR STATEMEN

| Deposit of Ship's papers. | Surveys, Registry, &c. | Copy of Documents from record. | Extending Protest. | Declarations. |         | Powers of Attorney. |         | Contract |
|---------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------|---------------|---------|---------------------|---------|----------|
|                           |                        |                                |                    | No.           | Amount. | No.                 | Amount. | No.      |
| 44                        |                        |                                |                    |               |         |                     |         |          |
| 44                        |                        |                                |                    |               |         |                     |         |          |
| 44                        |                        |                                |                    |               |         |                     |         |          |
| 44                        |                        |                                |                    |               |         |                     |         |          |
| 44                        |                        |                                | 20                 | 2             | 20      |                     |         |          |
| 44                        |                        | 2<br>5                         |                    |               |         |                     |         |          |

表格局部(2)

ENT OF FEES—CONTINUED.

| Contracts and Charter Parties.           |         | Passports. |         | Registering Documents not ordered from Consulate. |         | Certificate of Citizenship. |         | Burial. |         | Sum total received on this vessel. |
|------------------------------------------|---------|------------|---------|---------------------------------------------------|---------|-----------------------------|---------|---------|---------|------------------------------------|
| No.                                      | Amount. | No.        | Amount. | No.                                               | Amount. | No.                         | Amount. | No.     | Amount. |                                    |
|                                          |         |            |         | <i>Amount brought from Sheet N°2</i>              |         |                             |         |         |         | <i>20</i>                          |
|                                          |         |            |         |                                                   |         |                             |         |         |         | <i>4</i>                           |
|                                          |         |            |         |                                                   |         |                             |         |         |         | <i>4</i>                           |
|                                          |         |            |         |                                                   |         |                             |         |         |         | <i>2</i>                           |
|                                          |         |            |         |                                                   |         |                             |         |         |         | <i>4</i>                           |
|                                          |         |            |         |                                                   |         |                             |         |         |         | <i>4</i>                           |
|                                          |         |            |         |                                                   |         |                             |         |         |         | <i>2</i>                           |
|                                          |         |            |         |                                                   |         |                             |         |         |         | <i>2</i>                           |
|                                          |         |            |         |                                                   |         |                             |         |         |         | <i>20</i>                          |
|                                          |         |            |         |                                                   |         |                             |         |         |         | <i>20</i>                          |
|                                          |         |            |         |                                                   |         |                             |         |         |         | <i>4</i>                           |
|                                          |         |            |         |                                                   |         |                             |         |         |         | <i>5</i>                           |
|                                          |         |            |         |                                                   |         |                             |         |         |         | <i>7</i>                           |
|                                          |         |            |         |                                                   |         |                             |         |         |         | <i>5</i>                           |
| <i>Total Amt. of Fees for six months</i> |         |            |         |                                                   |         |                             |         |         |         | <i>Dolls 411</i>                   |
| <i>J. H. Snow</i>                        |         |            |         |                                                   |         |                             |         |         |         |                                    |

表格局部(3)

## CONSULAR STATEMENT OF FEES—CONTINUED.

NOTE.—The Consuls are requested to note under the column of General Remarks, as minutely as possible, the nature of the various documents on which they have received fees; also, all other remunerations not noticed in the respective columns of this "Consular Statement."

## GENERAL REMARKS ON THIS VESSEL.

Receiving & Delivering Ship's Papers & Noting Protest

Receiving & Delivering Ship's Papers

Receiving & Delivering Ship's Papers

1 Certificate to Seller of Credit

2 Landing Certificates

Receiving & Delivering Ship's Papers

1 Certificate to Seller of Credit

1 Certificate to Invoice

2 Depositions in Case of Embarkment of Cargo

1 Noting two Bills of Exchange Receding &c

2 Landing Certificates

Receiving & Delivering Papers Noting Protest

Certificate to Bill of Exchange Certified Copy &c

Certified Copy of Bill of Exchange

Jun<sup>r</sup> 9 Nov

Mr. John Taylor

No 9.

Canton May 31<sup>st</sup> 1838

Sir,

I have the honour  
to acknowledge the receipt of  
your two Letters under Date of  
the 14<sup>th</sup> June and 1<sup>st</sup> of July,  
1837. Received on the 29<sup>th</sup> inst  
nearly one year after their date.

Obedient to your instructions  
contained in that of the 14<sup>th</sup> of June  
I shall ship the Articles left at  
Lintow, by Commodore Kennedy in  
the first Ship for New York or  
Baltimore that will take them,

The vouchers for money,  
paid by me as far as my accounts  
have been made up, have all been  
forwarded. I have not been  
able to get the Hospital Bills in  
season to forward with my ac-  
counts, but shall endeavour to in



future. Most of the money for  
the relief of Seamen on this sta-  
tion is disbursed at Macao, con-  
sequently it is sometimes impossible  
to get them Bills in Season.

I have the honour to be  
with great Respect  
Yours Obedt Serv<sup>t</sup>

To the Hon<sup>ble</sup> *J. M. Snow*

*John Forsyth*

Secretary of State

No 10

Th<sup>2</sup> 7 Feby      acct vouchers del<sup>d</sup> to Mr. Halls.  
Mr ~~Cham~~ Hinggo to

Canton Sep<sup>r</sup> 15 1838

Sir

I have the honour to  
inclose you Dearmons Account for  
the Year 1837, and from 1<sup>st</sup> day  
of January to 30<sup>th</sup> day of June  
1838.

Absence on account of ill  
health and the difficulty in getting  
the Bills in Season, has prevented the  
account of 1837 from going forward at  
the proper time. This I hope will  
be considered by you as sufficient  
Apology for the delay.

I am

With Great Respect

Yours Obedt

To the Hon<sup>ble</sup>      J. M. Snow,

John Forsyth

Secretary of State

Jan<sup>y</sup> - 7 Feb<sup>y</sup>  
Mr ~~Cham~~ Ringgold

No 11.

San Francisco Sep<sup>r</sup> 15<sup>th</sup> 1838

Sir

I have the honour to  
inform you that I have this day  
drawn on you, under date of the  
30<sup>th</sup> of June 1838 in favour of  
Barren Delano & Co at 30 days  
sight for Two hundred & ninety  
nine 3/100 Dollars, being the  
balance due me on Seamen's Acc<sup>t</sup>,  
which Bill please honour and  
oblige.

Your very obt

& most hum<sup>l</sup> Serv<sup>t</sup>

To the Hon<sup>ble</sup>

J. J. Snow,

John Forsythe

Secretary of State

Recd 3<sup>rd</sup> May

11212..

Canton Jan 2<sup>nd</sup> 1859

Sir

I have the honour to inform you that agreeable to your orders I have shipped on board the Ship York Meyer Master bound for New York the fifteen Packages of Goods left on board the Linton by Commodore Kennedy

They go to the address of the Collector of New York subject to your directions

I have the honour to be

With Great Respect

Your Obedt Servt

L J Snow

To the Hon<sup>ble</sup>

John Forsyth

Secretary of State

May 27  
Mr. Chair

Duplicate

1212.

Wanton Jan 2<sup>d</sup> 1889

Sir

I have the honour to inform you that agreeable to your orders I have shipped on board the Ship York. Meyer Master bound for New York the fifteen - Packages of Goods left on board the Linton by Commodore Kennedy.

They go to the address of the Collector of New York subject to your directions.

I have the honour to be

With Great Respect

Yours Obt. Servt.

L. J. Snow

To the Hon<sup>ble</sup>

John Forsyth

Secretary of State

Recd 3 May.

1839

1839

Canton Jan 4<sup>th</sup> 1839

Sir -

I have the honour to inform  
you that I have this day drawn on you  
for three hundred and four 28/100 Dollars  
\$304.28 at thirty days sight in favour  
of Mr Delano & Co. This being the A  
mount of the damage on the fifteen  
packages of goods left by Commodore  
Kennedy at Lintin as per bill inclosed  
including the difference of Exchange  
which Bill please honour and  
Oblige

With Great Respect

Your Obedt Servt

L. H. Snow.

To The Hon<sup>ble</sup>

U. S. Consul

John Forsyth

Secretary of State.

Mr. Brown wants a flag - his old one, being  
nearly worn out - he was allowed for one  
procured in Dec 1836. -

Nov 27 May  
Mr. Chase

Duplicate

11<sup>th</sup> 18

Canton Jan 3<sup>rd</sup> 1889

Sir

I have the honor to in-  
form you that I have this day drawn  
on you for three hundred and four <sup>28</sup>/<sub>100</sub>  
Dollars \$304.28. at thirty days sight  
in favor of H. Delano J<sup>r</sup> Esq. This being  
the amount of the Demurrage for the fif-  
teen packages of goods left by Commo-  
dore Kennedy at Linton as per Bill  
inclosed, including the difference of  
Exchange, which will please honor  
and oblige

With Great Respect

Your Obt. Servt.

L. H. Snow

To the Hon<sup>ble</sup>

U S Consul

John Forsythe

Secretary of State



2nd New Eng. Duplicate  
Consul of U.S. } To Barque Linton Storage N<sup>o</sup>  
1888

Oct 30 " No storage on 15 Packages received from U.S. Ship  
 Decker as p<sup>r</sup> acct rendered Dec 5 1886 up to  
 this date being 22 1/2 months, transhipped the day  
 to the ship York, with following marks

|                |                                           |    |        |
|----------------|-------------------------------------------|----|--------|
| X              | 3 Cases Goods at 75¢ p <sup>r</sup> Month | \$ | 50.62  |
| ER             | 1 " Silks " "                             |    | 16.87  |
| 5              | 1 " \$14 " "                              |    | 16.87  |
| ER<br>FL3      | 3 " Guns Rifles Pistols                   |    | 50.62  |
| (M)            | 1 " \$4 " "                               |    | 16.87  |
| ER<br>RG<br>SW | 1 " " " "                                 |    | 16.87  |
| X              | 2 " " " "                                 |    | 33.74  |
| ER<br>Mack     | 1 " " " "                                 |    | 16.87  |
| K              | 1 " " " "                                 |    | 16.87  |
| Hankin         | 1 " " " "                                 |    | 16.87  |
|                |                                           |    | 253.07 |
|                | Transhipping                              |    | 50     |
|                |                                           | \$ | 253.57 |
|                | Barque Linton Oct 30 " 1888               |    |        |
|                | Rec <sup>d</sup> for Export Fee           |    |        |
|                | Wm A Hunter                               |    |        |

Duplicate

Circular

With your leave the Goodnefs. to say what you  
consider the fair rate of Exchange at this time.  
for U States Government Bills at thirty days  
sight.

L W Snow

Canton January 3<sup>rd</sup> 1889

We consider the Bills above mentioned at 20 per  
cent discount, or \$100 in Canton worth \$120 in  
the United States.

S<sup>rs</sup> Russell Hob

The above mentioned rate of 20 per cent discount  
is the fair market value of the Bills referred to

S<sup>rs</sup> Russell Sturges Hob.

Recd. 3<sup>d</sup> May.

Flag sent,

N<sup>o</sup> 14

Canton January 10<sup>th</sup> 1889

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Circular under date of the 1<sup>st</sup> December 1887, and in conformity to your instructions therein, no change in future will be made at this Consulate for Flags - For Seals or Arms none has ever been made and of course will not hereafter - The Flags I have now in use ~~will~~ last (the Sunday flag) perhaps three months (the crew day flag) not over a month -

I am

With Great Respect

Your Obedient Servant

To the Hon<sup>ble</sup>

L. M. Snow

John Forsyth

U. S. Consul

Secretary of State

N<sup>o</sup> 15

Recd & vouchers sent to Mr. Stables

Canton January 28. 1889

Sir

I have the honour herewith  
to inclose you Return of Ships and Consular  
fees from the 1<sup>st</sup> day of July 1888 to the 31<sup>st</sup>  
of December 1888 inclusive, likewise account  
current with vouchers.

We have no intelligence as yet of the  
arrival, in the quarter of the Ships of  
War Columbia and John Adams.

I am

With great Respect

Your Obedt Servant

To the Hon<sup>ble</sup>

L. W. Stow

John Forsyth

Secretary of State

### CONSULAR STATEMENT OF FEES

1  
Recd post. from London, 10-25-1905  
CONSULAR STATEMENT OF FEES  
Received at the Consulate General  
from the 1st. Lieut., 1905 to the 31 December 1905, inclusive.

[illegible]

No 1

1105  
*Recd with Consular Invoice No 15*  
**CONSULAR STATEMENT OF FEES**

Received at *The Consulate Canton*  
 from the *1<sup>st</sup> July, 1888* to the *31 December 1888* inclusive.

| Names of Vessels.            | Names of Parties for whom service is rendered. | Certificates. |                   | Oaths. |         | Noting Protest.   |
|------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|---------------|-------------------|--------|---------|-------------------|
|                              |                                                | No.           | Amount.           | No.    | Amount. |                   |
| <i>Mandarin</i>              | <i>Symonds</i>                                 |               |                   |        |         |                   |
| <i>Hindoo</i>                | <i>C. Pearson</i>                              |               |                   |        |         |                   |
| <i>Levant</i>                | <i>L. Dumasier</i>                             |               |                   |        |         |                   |
| <i>Saptur Mexiek</i>         | <i>Martin</i>                                  |               |                   |        |         |                   |
| <i>Splendia</i>              | <i>Land</i>                                    |               |                   |        |         |                   |
|                              | <i>J. S. Hathaway</i>                          | 1             | 0 <sup>00</sup> 2 |        |         |                   |
| <i>Philip 1<sup>st</sup></i> | <i>Shrumington</i>                             |               |                   |        |         |                   |
| <i>Levant</i>                | <i>L. Dumasier</i>                             |               |                   |        |         |                   |
| <i>Logan</i>                 | <i>Wollansbee</i>                              |               |                   |        |         |                   |
|                              | <i>Wollansbee</i>                              |               |                   |        |         |                   |
|                              | <i>Rapelle &amp; Co</i>                        |               |                   |        |         |                   |
|                              | <i>St. Lewis &amp; Thompson</i>                | 2             | 4                 |        |         |                   |
|                              | <i>J. S. Foster</i>                            | 2             | 4                 |        |         |                   |
|                              | <i>Rogers</i>                                  |               |                   |        |         | 1 0 <sup>00</sup> |
|                              | <i>W. Rustonjee</i>                            | 1             | 3                 |        |         |                   |
|                              | <i>Rapelle &amp; Co</i>                        | 1             | 2                 |        |         |                   |
|                              | <i>Gordon &amp; Talbot</i>                     | 1             | 3                 |        |         |                   |
|                              | <i>James L. Sturgis</i>                        | 1             | 2                 |        |         |                   |
|                              | <i>D. Mankeerjee</i>                           |               |                   |        |         |                   |
|                              | "                                              |               |                   |        |         |                   |
|                              | "                                              | 3             | 12                |        |         |                   |
|                              | <i>Bell &amp; Co</i>                           | 1             | 8                 |        |         |                   |
|                              | <i>Gordon &amp; Talbot</i>                     | 2             | 4                 |        |         |                   |
|                              | <i>R. S. Forbes</i>                            | 2             | 4                 |        |         |                   |
|                              | <i>J. S. Foster</i>                            | 1             | 2                 |        |         |                   |
|                              | <i>Gordon &amp; Talbot</i>                     | 1             | 2                 |        |         |                   |
|                              | <i>Mrs J. Gilman</i>                           | 2             | 4                 |        |         |                   |
| <i>Albion</i>                | <i>Tulham</i>                                  |               |                   |        |         |                   |

表格局部(1)

CONSULAR STATE

| Deposit of Ship's papers. | Surveys, Registry, &c. | Copy of Documents from record. | Extending Protest. | Declarations. |         | Powers of Attorney. |         |
|---------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------|---------------|---------|---------------------|---------|
|                           |                        |                                |                    | No.           | Amount. | No.                 | Amount. |
| Dollars . //              |                        |                                |                    |               |         |                     |         |
| " //                      |                        |                                |                    |               |         |                     |         |
| " 4                       | 8.                     |                                | 16.                |               |         |                     |         |
| //                        |                        |                                |                    |               |         |                     |         |
| //                        |                        |                                |                    |               |         |                     |         |
| _____ //                  |                        |                                |                    |               |         |                     |         |
| 4                         |                        |                                |                    |               |         |                     |         |
| 4                         |                        |                                |                    |               |         |                     |         |
| 4                         |                        |                                | 16                 |               |         |                     |         |
| _____                     |                        | 8                              |                    |               |         |                     |         |
| _____                     |                        |                                | 10                 |               |         |                     |         |
| _____                     |                        |                                |                    |               |         |                     |         |
| 4                         |                        |                                |                    |               |         |                     |         |
| _____                     |                        |                                |                    |               |         |                     |         |
| _____                     |                        |                                |                    |               |         |                     |         |
| _____                     |                        |                                |                    |               |         |                     |         |
| _____                     |                        |                                |                    |               |         |                     |         |
| _____                     |                        |                                | 16                 |               |         |                     |         |
| _____                     |                        |                                | 8                  |               |         |                     |         |
| _____                     |                        |                                |                    |               |         |                     |         |
| _____                     |                        |                                |                    |               |         |                     |         |
| _____                     |                        |                                |                    |               |         |                     |         |
| _____                     |                        |                                |                    |               |         |                     |         |
| _____                     |                        |                                |                    |               |         |                     |         |
| _____                     |                        |                                |                    |               |         |                     |         |
| _____                     |                        |                                |                    |               |         |                     |         |
| 4                         |                        |                                |                    |               |         |                     |         |

表格局部(2)



# MENT OF FEES—CONTINUED.

| Contracts and Charter Parties. |         | Passports. |         | Registering Documents not ordered from Consulate. |         | Certificate of Citizenship. |         | Burial. |         | Sum total received on this vessel. |
|--------------------------------|---------|------------|---------|---------------------------------------------------|---------|-----------------------------|---------|---------|---------|------------------------------------|
| No.                            | Amount. | No.        | Amount. | No.                                               | Amount. | No.                         | Amount. | No.     | Amount. |                                    |
|                                |         |            |         |                                                   |         |                             |         |         |         | 4 Dollars                          |
|                                |         |            |         |                                                   |         |                             |         |         |         | 4 "                                |
|                                |         |            |         |                                                   |         |                             |         |         |         | 28 "                               |
|                                |         |            |         |                                                   |         |                             |         |         |         | 4 "                                |
|                                |         |            |         |                                                   |         |                             |         |         |         | 4 "                                |
|                                |         |            |         |                                                   |         |                             |         |         |         | 2 "                                |
|                                |         |            |         |                                                   |         |                             |         |         |         | 4 "                                |
|                                |         |            |         |                                                   |         |                             |         |         |         | 4 "                                |
|                                |         |            |         |                                                   |         |                             |         |         |         | 20 "                               |
|                                |         |            |         |                                                   |         |                             |         |         |         | 8 "                                |
|                                |         |            |         |                                                   |         |                             |         |         |         | 10 "                               |
|                                |         |            |         |                                                   |         |                             |         |         |         | 4 "                                |
|                                |         |            |         |                                                   |         |                             |         |         |         | 4 "                                |
|                                |         |            |         |                                                   |         |                             |         |         |         | 5 "                                |
|                                |         |            |         |                                                   |         |                             |         |         |         | 3 "                                |
|                                |         |            |         |                                                   |         |                             |         |         |         | 2 "                                |
|                                |         |            |         |                                                   |         |                             |         |         |         | 5 "                                |
|                                |         |            |         |                                                   |         |                             |         |         |         | 2 "                                |
|                                |         |            |         |                                                   |         |                             |         |         |         | 16 "                               |
|                                |         |            |         |                                                   |         |                             |         |         |         | 8 "                                |
|                                |         |            |         |                                                   |         |                             |         |         |         | 12 "                               |
|                                |         |            |         |                                                   |         |                             |         |         |         | 8 "                                |
|                                |         |            |         |                                                   |         |                             |         |         |         | 4 "                                |
|                                |         |            |         |                                                   |         |                             |         |         |         | 4 "                                |
|                                |         |            |         |                                                   |         |                             |         |         |         | 2 "                                |
|                                |         |            |         |                                                   |         |                             |         |         |         | 2 "                                |
|                                |         |            |         |                                                   |         |                             |         |         |         | 4 "                                |
|                                |         |            |         |                                                   |         |                             |         |         |         | 4 "                                |
| (Amount Carried to Sheet No 2) |         |            |         |                                                   |         |                             |         |         |         | 181 Dollars                        |

表格局部(3)

# CONSULAR STATEMENT OF FEES—CONTINUED.

NOTE.—The Consuls are requested to note under the column of General Remarks, as minutely as possible, the nature of the various documents on which they have received fees; also, all other remunerations not noticed in the respective columns of this "Consular Statement."

## GENERAL REMARKS ON THIS VESSEL.

### *Ships Papers Deposited*

|   |   |   |                                             |
|---|---|---|---------------------------------------------|
| " | " | " |                                             |
| " | " | " | <i>Protest and two Surveys</i>              |
| " | " | " |                                             |
| " | " | " | <i>Certificate to Invoice</i>               |
| " | " | " |                                             |
| " | " | " | <i>Protest</i>                              |
| " | " | " | <i>Certified copy of Protest</i>            |
| " | " | " | <i>Protecting Bill of Exchange</i>          |
| " | " | " | <i>two Landing Certificates</i>             |
| " | " | " | <i>two do do</i>                            |
| " | " | " | <i>Protecting Protest</i>                   |
| " | " | " | <i>Certificate to Protest</i>               |
| " | " | " | <i>Certificate to Power of Attorney</i>     |
| " | " | " | <i>Certificate to Bill of Exchange</i>      |
| " | " | " | <i>Certificate to a Receipt</i>             |
| " | " | " | <i>Protest Ship Helen</i>                   |
| " | " | " | <i>Duplicate Protest Ship Helen</i>         |
| " | " | " | <i>Certificate to 3 copies of Protest</i>   |
| " | " | " | <i>Certified copy of Ship Logan Protest</i> |
| " | " | " | <i>two Landing Certificates</i>             |
| " | " | " | <i>two do do</i>                            |
| " | " | " | <i>Certificate to Invoice</i>               |
| " | " | " | <i>Ditto do</i>                             |
| " | " | " | <i>two Ditto do</i>                         |
| " | " | " |                                             |





# CONSULAR STATEMENT

| Deposit of Ship's papers. | Surveys, Registry, &c. | Copy of Documents from record. | Extending Protest. | Declarations. |         | Powers of Attorney. |         |
|---------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------|---------------|---------|---------------------|---------|
|                           |                        |                                |                    | No.           | Amount. | No.                 | Amount. |
| 4                         |                        |                                |                    |               |         |                     |         |

表格局部(2)

### LIST OF FEES—CONTINUED.

[illegible]

表格局部(3)

# CONSULAR STATEMENT OF FEES—CONTINUED.

NOTE.—The Consuls are requested to note under the column of General Remarks, as minutely as possible, the nature of the various documents on which they have received fees; also, all other remunerations not noticed in the respective columns of this "Consular Statement."

## GENERAL REMARKS ON THIS VESSEL.

*Ships Papers Deposited*

*Certificate to Ship Portia, Ligata*  
*Certificate to Power of Attorney*



12<sup>th</sup> 27 May  
Mr. Shaw

No 16

Canton January 29<sup>th</sup> 1859

Sir

I have the honour to inform  
you that I have this day drawn on you  
for one hundred and forty One Dollars &  
Eighty four Cents - \$141.84 - at thirty days  
sight in favour of Mr. Delano & Co., being  
for balance of Seamen's Accounts, which  
I do please honour and oblige

Yours Obt and very  
humble servant

To The Hon<sup>ble</sup>

Mr. Shaw

John Forsyth

Secretary of State

Dec. 15 July.

No 17.

Canton March 6. 1859

Sir

I have the honour to in-  
form you, that on the 12<sup>th</sup> day of De-  
cember<sup>1858</sup> last, an attempt was made by  
the authorities of this place to execute  
a criminal on the Public Square in  
front of the foreign Factories, by the  
interference of a few English and Amer-  
icans they were driven from their place  
and the man was executed some  
street below the Square. After the  
criminal and the apparatus for his  
execution were removed from before the  
Factories a large and desperate mob was  
raised by the imprudence and folly  
of a small number of English and  
American young men, the number of  
Chines increased in about one hour  
to seven or eight thousand and the  
Factories were assailed with stones

and back bats for them on four hours,  
 They were at last about 4 o'clock in F  
 The afternoon' disposed by two hun<sup>2</sup>  
 and troops; being confined to my  
 room at the time I could not wit  
 ness any of their movements but  
 was constantly made sensible of  
 their presence by the noise of their  
 battery rams against my gates,  
 On the 26 of last month the Man  
 datians to the number of about twenty  
 were accompanied by the hundred sol  
 diers brought another Criminal on  
 to the Public square and executed  
 him, this was done and the square  
 cleared in the short space of fif  
 teen minutes. They came at an hour  
 in the day when most of the foreigners  
 are absent walking or boating for  
 exercise. This I consider a fortunate  
 circumstance as had they been at  
 hand no doubt a bloody scene

# THE N PRESS.

# CAN

VOL. 4. No. 35.

ART. II. *Ophthalmic Hospital at Canton: the ninth report, being for the quarterly term ending December 31st, 1888.* By the Rev. P. PARKER, M. D. From the Chinese Repository for March.

To the friends and supporters of the Medical Missionary Society in China, the following report will afford new pleasure. It evinces the steadily advancing influence and importance of the Society's operations. The growing confidence reposed by the people in the skill of the foreign surgeon has been strongly displayed, to the degree of the loss of limbs—although this is so greatly opposed to their prejudices, as well as to their principles, that the body, received perfect in form from one's parents, should be committed in no less perfection of form to its last resting place in the womb of earth. A Chinese female (the first, so far as we know, at least in modern times) has submitted to the amputation of her right arm; and four others have undergone extirpation of their breasts, on account of cancerous disease in an advanced stage.—Their increasing reliance on the western physician's knowledge of disease and its curra has been shown, in the accession of an unusually large number of official persons, some of them men of high station.

Among these may be mentioned Wang, acting judicial commissioner of this province, who was first seen, at the commercial house of one of the hong merchants. The chief object of this gentleman was to be enabled so to appear and report of himself before the emperor, that want of health might not stand in the way of his promotion. He was immensely corpulent, and his chair was carried by four bearers (the number allotted to his rank), with an equal number of supporters. His complaint was hemiplegia. His desires were very moderate: it would entirely satisfy him if he could but walk twenty rods, and be enabled to go through the requisite ceremonies of kneeling and bowing in the presence of his superiors. As he is still under treatment the particulars of his case will be given hereafter. Another visitor of rank was Lew, the chief magistrate of the district in which the factories are placed, and the officer, consequently, who appeared, so acceptably to foreigners—to disperse the mob collected before the factories—on the memorable 12th of December, when a little longer delay might have placed the lives and property of foreigners in imminent jeopardy. The application of this officer is especially interesting, as, from his situation, he is the proper authority to take cognizance of the hospital, had it fallen, as an innovation, under the displeasure of the local government. But by personally received aid from it, and by speaking of it in terms of commendation to his friends, he is virtually sanctioning it, and giving it influence among the people, by whom it is extensively known that through it he has been essentially benefited. His nephew and several of his friends have also been received as patients, and some are still under medical treatment. In one of his visits he likewise introduced Hing-an, a former stationer and recently been in command of the forces stationed in defence of the capital of Kwangse, and was then on his way to Peking. This officer was suffering from

on his way to Peking. This officer was suffering from rheumatism: as he did not return a second time, he was probably compelled to continue his journey to Peking sooner than he had at first anticipated. One other officer may here be named—Lew, seunpon (a civilian, whose function is nearly that a European aid-de-camp to the governor of these provinces. Unlike the others just mentioned—who have preferred their requests for medical attendance through Howqua, or some other of the Hong merchants, and have arranged to be seen at the commercial houses of those gentlemen, in preference to coming with the multitude to the hospital—this officer came to the institution, and on one occasion remained to witness the operations that were being performed. He was much interested to see the depression of a cataract, to hear the patient, who had been blind for several years, exclaim, immediately on the removal of the needle, "I see light," and to observe her count, in a minute after, the fingers held up before her. He was particular in his inquiries, wishing to know how long she had been blind, if much harm would not follow the operation, &c. On his return, a week after, he found the patient had already been discharged, not the slightest inflammation having followed, and her sleep at night not having been in the least degree disturbed.

These encouraging circumstances notwithstanding, it ought not to be supposed that all prejudice is yet overcome. Instances to the contrary occasionally occur. At the particular desire of a friend, a brother of one of the Hong merchants, who was considered dangerously ill, requested to be attended, at his own house. He was found very sick, but comparatively young. He was

After some time, however, he was found to be in a state of delirium, and was removed to the hospital. After all this, however, of attention, he was not to be treated—an argument likely to be well understood by a Chinese: but remonstrances were in vain. "The foreigner's prescription," said the sufferer, "I cannot read, and how can I know what it is giving me." It is in accordance with Chinese habits to see the prescriptions of their own physicians, and of men acquainted with books, many have studied the different medical theories that are upheld among them, and pretend to some knowledge of the pulse, the diseases of which it affords diagnosis, and the appropriate remedies. Yielding to his prejudices, the patient, after trying a little longer his own physicians, died a victim to his folly. Just before his death, he desired the foreign physician to be again called in, but it was then too late.

The first instance of death, supervening upon an operation, the circumstances of which will be hereafter given, has occurred during the past term, and the result also illustrates the degree of confidence that generally exists. The husband was asleep by the patient's side when she died. On being informed of her decease, he pointed upward, saying, "heaven has determined it," and so far from regretting the operation, he justly remarked, "she would not have lived so long as she has done, but for the medicine and care she has received at the hospital." A similar event in any European hospital could not have been attended with less unpleasantness or have been better understood. The same operation, too, has since been submitted to with all the confidence and cheerful acquiescence manifested in previous ones.

The expenses for the term have been as follow—  
 Rent of hospital - \$125  
 Postage, fuel, &c. - 109

1790-1906

# TI TON

Canton, Saturday

During the months of July, August, and September, the hospital was closed and under repair, and that at Aikoa was meanwhile opened, as shown by the Report of that hospital already published.

The patients that have been admitted during the term are 505; the aggregate since the opening of the institution is 6390.

## Latest Europe News.

From the *Englishman Extraordinary* 24th Feb.

The *Overland Mail* has at length arrived, bringing intelligence to the 26th December. We extract the notice of its arrival from the *Bombay papers*, and reprint such parts of our *London Express* as time will permit.

Aden fell to our arms on the 19th ultimo after a sharp conflict and some loss of life. We shall give the whole particulars in our morning's paper.

Sir James Carnar had been sworn in as Governor of this Presidency, and was to leave England in January. Mr. Martin T. Smith succeeded him in the Directorship; and Sir Rufane Donkin had announced himself as a candidate for Sandwich. It is said that Sir James would leave England by either the *Thomas Coutts* or the *Balcarra*.

The East India Company have given notice that they have determined to suspend their agency in China after the next season, 1839-40, reserving to themselves the option of resuming it, should circumstances render it expedient to do so. They have also determined to limit the remittances through China in the season 300,000.

**Overland Dispatches.**—On Thursday afternoon a messenger arrived at the East India House with the Company's dispatches only, down to the 1st Nov. from Bombay, bringing confirmation of the anticipated movements of the army, which were in actual progress.

This dispatch was brought by the *Hugh Lindsay* steamer, which left Bombay on the 1st Nov., and arrived at Suez on the 24th; it afterwards reached Alexandria on the 28th, and was taken on the 4th Dec. by H. M. steamer *Foliosa* in Malta, from whence it has been brought by an express messenger.

The public letters, therefore, cannot be expected until the 31st instant, except those transmitted via Marseilles, which may be received on the 27th or 28th instant.—*Atlas*, Dec. 22.

(From the *Bombay Gazette Extra*, Feb. 15.)

The intelligence by the English steamer is up to 26th Dec., and three days later via France. The day the *Atalanta* left, a French mail 13 days later was due at Suez, but from some cause, as yet unknown to us, it did not reach in time, and as the vessel had waited for several days longer than the appointed time, Captain longer. Mr. Waghorn had relays of camels posted on the desert, which would have conveyed his portion of the mail to Suez in 54 hours after its arrival at Alexandria; and it is much to be regretted that the gentleman's

dried; and it is much to be regretted that the gentleman's efforts were not attended with success. To show the zeal of Mr. Waghorn's agent in Egypt, we subjoin the following note on the subject to the address of an officer of the *Atalanta*.

I write you in haste, by express *Courier*, which starts now at 11 clock to ride hard and be with you at dawn to-morrow morning, to inform you, that by a letter from Alexandria to Colonel Campbell from Mr. Thornburn the French Steamer, due on 21st had not arrived up to sunset but was of course hourly expected.—I regret this contretemps, but as our *courier* between this and Alexandria, and our relays on the desert are placed, I shall run the Mail (come when it will) as fast as I can to Suez, even if I knew you were off—I hope that Captain Lowe will wait a few hours, and the moment it comes, there will be no delay in Egypt. The French Steamer doubtless came in yesterday, and the Mail is due here to night. It shall go on *instantly*, so for heaven's sake wait a few hours.

The weather at Alexandria was bad. It blew a gale by the last accounts, and the probable cause of the non appearance of the French Steamer on the 24th is, that on a lee shore he did not like to run at the close of the day, but would keep a good-thing all night, and run in at daylight on the 25th.

Depend on my sending the mail if I get it, and if I hear of delay you shall be informed if I send you 50 *couriers*.

...to the French Minister, stating that he gave to the French houses this early intimation, that they might send them out before the supplies from England can arrive there.

This circular letter of the French Minister was written the day that the mail from Bombay, by way of Alexandria and Marseilles, arrived at Paris, and it has been remarked upon it as very unlikely that such a letter should have been written from a French house at Bombay to a mercantile house in France, because it is improbable that a French house should know that most English houses have sent such orders home for certain named articles; and, if it were so, a mercantile house in France is not likely to have gone to the Minister of Commerce with the letter, that he might issue a circular to encourage speculations which such a house would naturally wish to make itself, with as little composition as possible.

Hence the conclusion arrived at is, that the French Minister must have read the contents of the English letters from Bombay passing through Paris to England, and also that the letters from England to the East Indies are made the same use of. This view of the case is strengthened by the fact, that the French Government, as part of the arrangements under discussion for the communication with India, refuse to allow seals bags under special messengers to pass through their country. Hence the merchants express their fears, that if the French Government will not insist firmly on this condition and not enter into any arrangement without it, they will deliver the interests of the English traders into the hands of their French rivals.

It is to be hoped that the case so expressed will be met with a sympathetic and successful result.

# THE P R I

W. 4th May, 1839.

it cannot be too publicly stated, and the French, who are never deficient in susceptibility on the score of character, may at once set the matter at rest by pointing out the source of the information conveyed to the Minister of Commerce.

A slight improvement upon the last quotations may be noticed in the funds to day, and Consols closed at 93½ to 4. For some days past they have been oscillated between 93½ and 94. Bank Stock was 20½ to 3; India Stock, 26½ to 24. Exchange-bills, 65s. to 67s. premium.

The speech of the Queen of Portugal had the effect of causing a small advance in Portuguese securities. The 5 per cents, were 30 buyers at one time, but receded to 20½ to 3; the 3 per cents, 12½ to 3; Spanish Active, with the May coupons, 16½ to 3; Dutch stocks were rather better, the 2½ per cents, being 54½ to 55; the 5 per cents, 100½ to 3; Belgian improved to 98½ to 3; Brazilian was 76½ to 3; Mexican, 82 to 3; Columbian, 2½ to 3.

On the 5th instant, a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when Sir James Rivett Carnac, Bart, was appointed Governor of the Presidency of Bombay. On the 19th, another Court was held, when Sir James was sworn in to his new office. He afterwards dined with the Court at the London Tavern, when the Directors, were honoured with the company of her Majesty's Ministers and several other distinguished personages.

On the 12th instant a ballot was taken at the East India House for the election of a Director in the room of Sir J. R. Carnac, Bart, who has disqualified. At six o'clock the glasses were closed and delivered to the scrutineers, who reported the election had fallen on Mr. M. T. Smith.

The Indian Steam Ship Company have announced that their first vessel, the India, will be launched on the 3rd of January next, and be ready to take in stores in the Thames by the middle of April. The vessel is building by Messrs. Scott and Sons, and the engines by Messrs. Scott and Sinclair, of Greenock. She is of 1200 tons burden, with accommodation for thirty cabin passengers, and 400 tons of goods. She is provided with a safety apparatus, and built with two strong bulk-heads of plate-iron across the engine-room, in order to confine accidental fire, and prevent a leak sprung in one division from spreading to another. It is also announced, that another vessel of 1500 tons burden is on the stocks and that a third will be ready within 18 months, and that three more are about to be commenced. With this number of vessels, it is expected that twelve voyages home will be performed in each year; allowing fifty-five days to accomplish the distance from Plymouth to

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

France.

局部图(5)

DEC. 8.—Mr. Somers, M. P., was condemned in the Chamber of Correctional Police at Paris, on the 4th instant, to two years imprisonment, and a fine of 100 francs, for an alleged outrage upon Mr. Beaumont, in the garden of the Tuilleries, a sort time since. Mr. Somers, in a letter addressed to the editor of the Times, on Saturday, alleges that he had a good defence to the allegations of Mr. Beaumont's counsel, but that he was not allowed to bring it forward. He promises to appeal to the British public from whom he anticipates a verdict of approval.

We learn by the Paris papers of Thursday that the command of the National Guard of Paris, and the rest of the Department of the Seine, is conferred on Marshal Gerard.

The Opposition journals continue to talk magniloquently of the prospective performance of Guizot, Thiers, and Odillon Barrot in the Chambers. There are, as usual, reports that Dupin will not be allowed to take the Presidential chair in the Chamber of Deputies without opposition; and Guizot himself has been mentioned as a candidate; overtures had been made to the Doctrinaires by the Ministry, and rejected.

DEC. 14.—There has not been much of interest in the late French papers; the tone of the Paris press has, however, assumed a hostile character towards England. The *Courrier Francais* says openly, that France is no longer on the same terms with England.

The *Courrier Francais* also says, that the French Government is determined to demand the payment of the money also; and Louis Philippe secondly the demand of his son-in-law. The reason why, on this occasion, England if not willing to co-operate with France, may be twofold. Belgium, though now ruled by a monarch friendly to England, must always be much under French influence; and its actual incorporation with France is known to be a favorite object of French ambition. To strengthen Belgium, therefore, might be to aggrandize France; whereas there is nothing to apprehend from Holland, which might be again, as it was formerly, a useful ally against France. Another reason for the apparent estrangement between the French and English Governments is the suspicion, or the knowledge, that Louis Philippe has been coquetting with the Emperor of Russia, and urging him to annoy England in the East.

Such is the gossip of the political saloons; but that there is ill-will between the people of the two countries, says the *Spectator*, we do not believe, or that a serious quarrel is likely to arise. There may be much diplomatic warbling, but nothing worse.

DEC. 15.—The principal matter referred to in the French journals and correspondence is the growing indiscretion of the clergy, and some of its probable consequences. It will be seen that in two remarkable instances, in parts of France greatly distant from each other—that is, in Champagne and in Auvergne, the clergy had incurred popular displeasure; in the one case by their intolerance and uncharitableness; in the other, by pretending to make an invidious comparison between Napoleon and Pope Pius VII. In the former the doors of the church were closed against the remains of a person of some note—Count Montlosier—a man celebrated for the

局部图(6)



# ESS.

No. 191.

professed 'Catholicity' of his opinions, but who some how or other had incurred the displeasure of the more rigid professors of that faith. The interference of the authorities and of the highly respectable friends of the deceased, prevented any unpleasant incident, but the affair appears to have created a great sensation.

The Paris papers of Sunday bring, we regret to say, intelligence that the state of health of the Duchess Alexander of Wurtemberg, late Princess Mary of Orleans, had become so alarming that the Duke de Nemours proceeded on Sunday to Pisa, whither she had been removed from Genoa, the air of which place had had a bad effect upon her complaint—consumption.

Dec. 20.—The King of the French opened the session of the Chambers on the 17th inst. The papers, as might be expected, are occupied almost exclusively with the Speech, which the opposition papers pronounce to be insignificant, uncandid, and untrue—it is at all events very dry, uninteresting, and more than ordinarily ambiguous on various points of foreign policy. There is not a single special allusion to Great Britain throughout. The debate on the address would, it was expected, be the most animated that had occurred since the Revolution. Private letters state that the speech produced little or no impression in the Chamber or among the public.

## Spain.

Dec. 8.—Another Spanish Ministry is announced in the last accounts from Madrid. It consists of the following persons:—The Duke of Gor, to be Minister of Foreign Affairs; M. Armendariz, Minister of the Interior; M. Goyanes, Minister of Justice; General Alaix, Minister of War; M. Primo de Rivera, Minister of Marine.

The Finance department, the most arduous and important of all, is not filled up. The Ministry is called 'Moderado,' and will receive the support of Martinez de la Rosa. The Queen Regent, before she decided on making the appointments definitively, secured the acquiescence of a majority of the Cortes.

The intelligence from the seat of war consists chiefly of accounts of massacres. Cabrera and Van Halen continued to slaughter their prisoners, but avoided a decisive encounter.

The Madrid papers state that the insurrection of Seville was at an end, that the supreme junta had been dissolved and order restored, owing to the firmness displayed by General Clonard, who was preparing to march against that city with 3,000

men. Brigadier Sanjuana entered Seville on the 23rd, and took the command of the province in the name of the Queen. A message from the President of the Council, announcing that her Majesty had directed an inquiry to be instituted into the conduct of Generals Narvaez and Cordova, was communicated to the Chamber of Deputies on the 28th. The Chamber was to appoint a committee to examine into the nature of the charges brought against them, and decide whether the Government should be authorized to prosecute them.

Dec. 15.—The news from Spain is not important. Mendizabal had delivered a speech in the Cortes in favor of an union of the Liberal of all shades. A Ministry supported by such a combination would, he said, be supported by European capitalists, and have abundance of money. He entered into a long statement to prove that the resources of the country were fully equal to discharge the demands upon it, and to furnish security for fresh loans.

Martinez de la Rosa is very unpopular in Madrid. A few nights ago, a party sung 'De profundis' under his window, as a hint to prepare himself for another world.

Dec. 16.—The English papers of the 15th inst. state that the English were daily increasing their army in the Crimea, the ultimate object being the conquest of Egypt. England, however, has too much on hand in America and India, just at present, to undertake new conquests in Africa.

Dec. 17.—In a Toulon correspondence, quoted by the *Commerce*, we find an extract of a letter of the 21st ultimo, from Constantinople, which states positively that Russia had disarmed Abasia of the cordon of 16,000 men, who had previously covered the coast of that province, and who had been conveyed with the utmost expedition to Odessa on board six ships of the line and smaller vessels, the number of which was daily increasing in the Black Sea, through the unexampled activity which prevailed in the docks of Sebastopol.

A letter of the 21st ultimo from Constantinople states that the Queen Dowager of England was expected there, and that apartments were preparing for Majesty's residence at the British embassy. The Turkish fleet had re-entered the Dardanelles and proceeded to Constantinople.

French and English journalists or correspondents concur in representing the style in which the Turkish fleet came to anchor off Topkapli on the 20th ultimo, as infinitely more gentlemanly and orderly than was ever before accomplished by Mussulman soldiers. This improvement in drill and discipline is of course due to the presence and exertions of British officers. The correspondent of the *Morning Herald* says the Commodore, Admiral Sir Charles Meresby, and Captain Walker, command the British fleet in Constantinople.

400

and  $W_{\text{in}}(n, n) = r_1^2$

of gross investment, but a sharp *Gross Investment* in full

## ing statement

and the corresponding  $\hat{\mu}_i$  here, and  $\hat{\mu}_i = \hat{\mu}_i$  some appropriate  $\hat{\mu}_i$  and  $\hat{\mu}_i$  also,  $\hat{\mu}_i$  also.

Reid "I was told Mac was the son Adam  
was at work, I never saw again

[illegible]

Reid "I was told Mac was the son Adam  
was at work, I never saw again

al of the Great Western is lo

and the corresponding  $\hat{\mu}_i$  here, and  $\hat{\mu}_i = 0$  for some applications,  $\hat{\mu}_i$  is also a row vector.

It is even rumoured, he adds, that the latter may be used for the present, and become the virtual nucleus of the fleet; but nothing on that head has, I believe yet been determined on. With respect to the Turkish will soon become admirable sailors. They are very quick at imitating and learn almost faster than they can be taught. Hitherto they have had no officers worthy the name. It was not till lately that a captain of a splendid 74, was observed, with all his lieutenants, holystoning the upper deck barefoot and coatless. The Turkish fleet has already been taken into the arsenal, and is being dismantled, apparently for the winter.

## Canada.

Dec. 12.—The Great Western arrived in Kingston, Ontario, on Friday evening the 7th instant, at twenty minutes past eight o'clock, having left New York, at half past 11 P.M. of the 23rd ultimo. She had a very rough passage out at her age, and sustained considerable damage on her outward voyage. She brought 67 passengers, including Mr. R. F. Maitland, the bearer of Government despatches, and Mr. James Christie and Mr. Hanson, attaches of Lord Durham. There is no political news relative to the United States, but some important intelligence from Canada. The rebels are taken at all points. Mr. Blitch has been released and is coming home in the *Romulus*. They write from New York on the 12th November.—The Patriot force who were in the Windmill at Prescott have either been taken or killed. The Government of Upper Canada has ordered 12 prisoners (122) to be tried by court-martial, and their sentences to be executed.

Dec. 12.—The last of the supplies an authentic account of the affair at Prescott, from the despatches of Sir John Colborne, Colonel Young, and Colonel Dundas. Colonel Young (in Sir John Colborne's despatches the officer is called 'Miles,' but he designates himself 'Colonel') states the amount of the entire band who attempted to land on the Canadian shore at 800, but as that only 400 took possession of the windmill and adjacent buildings. These men had chosen their position well, and their 'rifle fire' was 'particularly true and steady.' The British killed and wounded were forty-five, including among the former two Lieutenants, and among the latter two Lieutenants and an Ensign. Officers must not be 'picked off' by the American riflemen. No force will make such room for promotion as that in which the British troops have been lately engaged on the frontier of Upper Canada. Thirty-two sympathizing traitors were taken and two of their 'Generals,' Phillips and Brown, were killed. These particulars refer to the affair of the 13th, which ended in Colonel Young's retreat after a very gallant attempt to dislodge the invaders. The Colonel himself acknowledges his failure in those words—'Finding, after a constant firing for hours from the armed steam boats and musketry, that

impression could be made on the building, I concluded it more prudent to draw off the troops at three A.M.; leaving strong pickets to prevent the escape of one in the buildings until the assistance of the heavy guns could be procured.' No mention is made in these accounts of Colonel Young's own wound.

On the 16th November, Colonel Dundas reached Prescott from Kingston, with 'four companies of the Eighty-third Regiment, two 18 pounders, and a switzer.' He took up his position about 400 yards from the windmill, and with his field pieces 'opened with good effect' upon the stone building near the mill, whilst Captain Sandon, with two 18 pounders and two gun-boats fired upon it from the water. After this operation had lasted about an hour, a white flag was hung out from the building, and its occupants, surrendered themselves unconditionally to Colonel Dundas. There were 102 altogether, of whom 16 were wounded. The Militia scoured the country around, and made several prisoners; of whom the principal was a Polish officer calling himself General Van Sault, whom Colonel Dundas thought to have been their leader. The windmill was then occupied by the British troops, and the other buildings were destroyed. An American newspaper says that 'if the Patriots are saved alive, they owe it to the British Regulars.' The animosity of the Canadian Loyalists against the 'Patriots' and their abettors, is fierce; and Sir John Colborne states distinctly, that if, the 'disgraceful proceedings' on the American frontier cannot be guarded against by the American Government, it will soon become impossible to prevent acts of retaliation on the part of the population of Upper Canada. If such acts of retaliation be commenced, the power of the American Government to maintain its authority will be diminished, and perhaps the Union will be unable to exist at present, will not be increased.

In the mean while, however, President Van Buren has issued a proclamation condemning in very strong language the attacks upon Upper Canada, and warning American citizens that they cannot be protected by their own Government against the punishment of their nefarious proceedings. The complete failure of the attempted invasion, the hostility of the great majority of the Canadians in the Upper Province, and the utter inability of the disaffected to send them, will probably have more effect in preventing future expeditions than the lectures and warning of President Van Buren.

The Polish officer, whom Sir John Colborne calls Van Sault, is believed to be the same as Van Shoulitz; and if so, he was a Russian, commissioned by the Emperor to go to New York, and under the disguise of a Pole, engage Polish volunteers in this country to assist the Canadian insurrection. Money to defray the cost of passage and equipment in the United States was freely offered, but the man acted his part badly, and the Poles were informed of his real character by one of their officers in New York.

This was not the only way in which the Russian Emperor's desire to aid the Canadian insurgents was exhibited. The *Commerce Paris* paper states, in the authority of a letter from St. Petersburg, that

At the late celebration of the Emperor's birthday at New Archangel (the capital of the Russian Empire in North America,) Admiral Count Kurman, the Commander-in-chief of the Russian

at the close of which a collection was made for the 'unfortunate Patriots of Canada.' This collection, which was in the most efficient, and to which everybody present, with an exception eagerly contributed, produced nearly 2,000 francs. (112 sterling), and was forwarded to its destination by Admiral Kuper's mail boat.

Dec. 17.—The packet-ship *Roseus*, which arrived at Liverpool on Saturday in 18 days from New York, has received the papers of that city to the 27<sup>th</sup> inst., and those of Canada to later dates. It has, however, add very little to the information of this week.

Dec. 21.—New York papers of the 1st instant, brought by the packet ship 'Cambridge' have reached town from Liverpool. They do not contain much additional information from Canada. The steamer 'Liverpool,' which left on the 6th instant, has not arrived. M. Papineau had publicly declared his disapprobation of the recent rebellious movements in Canada.

Dec. 7.—Sir William Molesworth has addressed a letter to his constituents, in which he says, 'the opinions that I have formed after much and careful reflection, and the information that I have received within the last few months with regard to Canada, make me believe, that when Lord Durham shall lay his plan before the two Houses of Parliament, I, for one, shall be able to give them my most cordial support: and that all real Liberals will be able to rally round the Noble Lord and with me acknowledge him to be their leader.'

Dec. 6.—The principal banking firm in London have addressed a memorial to Mr. Spring Rice at the proposed delivery of letters on Sunday at the General Post-office. They state that 'the and domestic comfort which they, their clerks and dependents have hitherto derived from the rest of Sunday, has been mainly secured to them by the total cessation of business at the London Post-office on that day.' They feel assured that if the practice of delivering any letters on Sunday is commenced the Post-office will soon be open as much on that day as others.

Dec. 8.—The *Times* of this morning say, 'I have learned in the afternoon of yesterday, that Lord Durham had arrived in the town. When there are rumours abroad that he will have his quarters it was said that he will by suffering himself no communication with her Majesty's Ministers before the meeting of Parliament, when his first ship is to make good his case against Ministers, and the Ministers are to make good their case against Lord Durham, and so they are to devour each other like the pair of Irish cats. Impugnations to be talked of, and cross impeachments, a course of which there will, no doubt, be a great deal of recrimination on both sides; but what is really useful light is to be thrown upon the subject by either party, is a point beyond our present concern.'

Dec. 12.—Admiral made upon the Texan Government by some English merchants is creating considerable interest amongst the commercial community. The latter part of last year some British vessels were captured in the Gulf of Mexico by Texan privateers, and the vessels, after a detention of some time, were ultimately released.

one of these cases, it seems, that of the *Eliza*. This detention produced most injurious consequences for the loss of time. The vessel was nearly wrecked, and was so much damaged that she could not perform the voyage to Leghorn, to which she was engaged for a cargo of logwood. The injury sustained in the gale was estimated at 1,000*l.*, and the charterers had besides brought an action against the owners for non-fulfilment of contract, and stated the amount at 500*l.* A claim for compensation has been made against the Texan Government, who have admitted the claim and promise satisfaction, but declare themselves unable from want of funds to make payment. The parties have since laid the case before Government with a request for interference, as to compel the Texans to indemnify them for the loss sustained, and it has been referred to the Attorney-General for opinion.

Dec. 13.—Her Majesty held a Privy Council yesterday afternoon at Windsor Castle. At the 10 o'clock appointment, Lieutenant-General Sir John Colborne, G. C. B., in the room of the Earl of Devonshire, was confirmed.

The consolidation of the General and Post-office receiving-house has taken place. This is a very important step in the old system, and a saving to the public both of time and expense. Formerly, persons wishing to post a letter for the General Post-office had to go to post a letter of a mile, or put it into the Town-hall Post-office, in the charge of a postman, or pay the postman one penny for each letter after 10 o'clock. At present all the receiving houses are placed on the same footing, each three, one in Oxford Street, another in Cornhill, and a third at Charing Cross, where post-paid letters can be received.

Dec. 18.—The Westminster Reform Association proposed a complimentary address to Lord Durham, a few days after some not very complimentary remarks.

waited with it. The papers of this morning publish Lord Durham's reply to the Secretary of the Association refusing to receive the deputation, or accept the address. 'I should have been proud,' writes his Lordship, 'to receive the address itself, expressive as it is of principles in which I entirely concur, if I had had no cognizance of the proceedings of the meeting at which it was adopted; but these having been reported to the public, I feel it my duty to state, that they entirely preclude me from receiving the deputation to which you refer.—The chairman was chosen unanimously, and the meeting voted to deliver opinions on the subject of Canada, in order to consider whether they could 'make use of' the language of their own objects. Other speakers were even more candid in the avowal of their insincerity. Mr. Wade said, that 'as an advocate of universal suffrage he was perplexed; for he did not see how he could support an address to one who advocated household suffrage. Yet he did support that address; and on the ground, as he declared, that I could be made use of as a steppingstone for the advantage of the Radical party. The sentiments, and the purposes implied by them, when viewed in conjunction with the address, appear to have been cordially approved.—I have cited the above passage in order that there may be no sort of misapprehension as to my reasons for declining to receive the address. I lay aside, as of no importance, all that passed at the meeting, which might be considered personally injurious to me, and confine myself to a manifest contradiction between the purport of the address and the objects of the meeting. The address, as one thing, the meeting intended another; and the whole of the proceedings, taken as one act, abounds in evidence of gross insincerity.'

Yesterday's *Gazette* is published in full.

the Convention of Commerce and Navigation now signed between Great Britain and Turkey.

Laster and papers a month of the arrival on Monday evening of the "Capt. Ross," which left Quebec on the 22nd November. She landed 34 prisoners implicated in the rebellion in Canada. Eleven were in irons, among whom was Parker of whom so much was heard in former outbreaks. They were conveyed in the morning to the borough gaol, accompanied by several naval officers. On the passage they had made a attempt to overpower the crew and escort, and to seize the ship, but were soon discomfited and forced with heavy irons.

It is said that the prisoners, of the majority of whom we have no knowledge, for life in New South Wales, where, we make no doubt, they will be subjected to hard labour at least, in whatever degree of corporal restraint and punishment, is assigned to the worst class of criminals. On looking over the names of these worthies, we cannot find among them that of a single French Canadian, and therefore, as it is pretty well understood that the British inhabitants of both provinces were almost to a man staunch and loyal subjects, we must, in the absence of more detailed information, conclude that the bulk of this cargo of prisoners are nothing more nor less than republican pirates, who invaded Canada for the sake of robbery, and employed for its accomplishment the means of murder, and who by all laws, human and divine, have forfeited their lives to the executioner.

## Java.

From the following statement, taken from the *Java'sche Courant*, of tonnage employed annually by the Dutch Handels Maatschappij, it will be seen how immensely the trade of that society has enorced within the last 14 years, the whole shipping now employed by them being about 80,000 tons in-year, a Dutch last being nearly equal to two English tons.

| Year | Number of Ships | Tonnage   |
|------|-----------------|-----------|
| 1824 | 8               | 1692 tons |
| 1825 | 30              | 5370      |
| 1826 | 28              | 5916      |
| 1827 | 45              | 10261     |
| 1828 | 51              | 13300     |
| 1829 | 48              | 10000     |
| 1830 | 43              | 11400     |
| 1831 | 43              | 10000     |
| 1832 | 45              | 12440     |
| 1833 | 55              | 13702     |
| 1834 | 60              | 14383     |
| 1835 | 92              | 21460     |
| 1836 | 98              | 22693     |
| 1837 | 129             | 24276     |

**SIAMSE POLICY.**—A report has been for some time current in the place, that the export of cattle from the Siam states has been prohibited. We know not what degree of credit may be attached to this report. If true, we cannot but look on it as a consequence of the policy hitherto adopted towards the Burmese. The tameness with which we have put up with all the insults heaped on us by the present Burmese court is very likely to have given rise to the idea in Siam, that we dare not engage in hostilities to support our honor or even to defend the provinces we have conquered. Under such circumstances, cattle imported from countries under

them, would fall a prey to the Burmese, and perhaps, find them the means of extending their conquests. We are just as ignorant as their neighbours of our real power and resources. Their good will towards us has been hitherto sustained by the idea of our power and our detestation of the Burmese. If by our pacific policy we weaken the former, it is natural they should think it time to look out for themselves, and be prepared to receive their old enemies. Dr. Richardson's mission will, we hope, have the effect of putting matters to rights, should it prove to be the case that our ability to support our just rights doubted. As he quitted this on the 18th he may except to reach Bangkok on the 10th prox. if his progress is unimpeded by the frontier Siamese officers. On a former occasion, when Lieutenant Leslie was deputed to Siam by Major General Sir A. Campbell, that officer was not allowed to go beyond the frontier town of Kaaboori, where he was kept in a state of approaching to confinement, till a reply to the General's letter was received from Court. This, however, was most immediately after the close of the Burmese war, when Siam must naturally have been extremely jealous of our intention and could hardly be expected give us the credit of fixing ourselves quietly in these provinces, without desiring to extend our bounds—she is rarely however be concerned by this time, that we are a very quiet and harmless people, so long as we are alone, but she may have started not a little to find it even when stirred up with no very delicate hand, have remained passive and manageable. Who knows but that she may be dreaming here of giving a helping hand towards securing the most that takes it so easily, and so far from resenting it, sends a special envoy with handsome presents to her it may not be so moved, and when that envoy and his presents are all rejected, and are treated with the utmost contempt, he desires him to all cap in hand, and weary the ears of his ally with complaints. We certainly

now, and every account from Amoy, is just to our disgrace. There is one comfort, however, that the name of what we are to submit to, must now be very soon reached, and so far the intelligence from the Burmese Capital is of interest.—*Mau-poo Choo*, December 26.

## New York.

The arrival of the Great Western is looked for with unusual interest. If she sails on the 27th ultimo, she has been out seventeen days. The steamer *Liverpool*, it is understood, was detained. No operations to any extent will be made in cotton until the advices by these steamers are received. But little is done in Foreign Exchange—calculating on remitting by these steamers.

Stocks, it will be seen, have recovered a little today. Good stocks are firm and high, while the fancies have been on the decline.

The subscription to the Guardian Fire Insurance Company is filling up rapidly. We understand that Mr George Johnston, the former president declines, and Mr. Henry Rankin, the former president of the Globe Insurance Company, will be placed at the head of the institution.

Letters from the South state that the crop of the sugar crop is good—now dependent on the frost. Unless the cane should be nipped by an early frost, there is no prospect of the planter with a rich reward for his labors. The grinding will be unusually late, and the exports appear to be a short crop.

局部图(5)

局部图(6)



The report of the suspension of the Montreal Bank has advanced the rate of discount to 10 per cent. There are, however, but few bills in circulation in this city.

But little doing in Foreign Exchanges. The Bank of the United States is the great drawer, their rates are steady at 109½ on London, and 5.20 on Paris. It is believed that as soon as Southern bills begin to make their appearance freely, that Exchange on Europe will decline. There is no alteration whatever in Domestic Exchanges, they stand just as they did a week ago.

The report that the Brandon Bank has reduced its circulation to a million and a half would be very acceptable news if it came in an authentic shape. There is a large amount of these securities in this city, which are selling at all prices, from 40 to 50 per cent. discount.

We learn that there has been very severe weather at the West. The canal will close, beyond all question, very shortly. The millers, we understand, have ceased to make any further shipment from Rochester, and they are withholding their purchases of wheat in consequence of the high rate demanded.

We learn that John Delafield, and a number of other gentlemen, intend establishing a bank under the General Banking Law, with a capital of one million dollars. The bank is to be called the "New York Banking Company."

**Land Sales.**—The sale of public lands in Wisconsin have been postponed till the 15th of February, 1859.

The New York American speaking of Mr. Swartwout:—"It is understood, that under a comprehensive power of attorney left behind him, his whole property, of every sort, of Mr. Swartwout has been conveyed to the Government. Process, it is also said, is, or is about to be, issued against his creditors, whose bonds amount to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. All these together, will however, fall far short of the amount said to be missing."

The Star says:—"It is known that every dollar received by the Collector, and every bond in his possession is charged to his account and when the bond is paid and the money drawn for, he is credited the amount. An immense number of bonds in possession of the late Collector yet unpaid is charged to him and we have understood, what is a common occurrence, that he retains in his possession a sum to meet the result of certain U. S. suits now pending against him. We are aware of the fact that Mr. Swartwout entered into large speculations of real estate, coal and copper mines, &c &c which by the derangement of the currency and exchanges have not realized the anticipated profits. This property he has on hand, and is now employed in England in efforts to sell, besides other pecuniary operations. On the final settlement of his account we do not believe he will fall short \$200,000, and he has property to a half a million to meet it. He is expected back in a few days, and we are satisfied that the Government, and his creditors will experience no loss in the sequel.

"We believe that large amounts, on account of the Government of Texas, were accepted and paid by Mr. Swartwout, every dollar of which is safe."

and we also know the fact that so far from considering himself a defaulter or attempting to quit the million and a half of dollars when he sailed for England."

## CANTON PRESS.

Saturday, 4th May.

**Saturday 4th April.**—The delays in the deliveries continue owing to the Yung-chae's insisting on all the ships coming to Chumpee at once; he says that the Opium ought to be delivered from on board of 22 different ships, and there having been so few hitherto is glozing over matters; he therefore has stopped the deliveries for the present. We hear this day of the arrival of the *Cowasjee Family* from Calcutta, middle of March and Singapore 5th April, (she left the Pilot on the 15th March, and arrived at Macao on the 24th instant). The *Ar-daseer* and *Francis Smith*, from this had arrived at the latter port. The sugar at Calcutta last averaged 750 Rupees. The war in Afghanistan was at an end, the proteges of the Company, Shah Sooja, being quietly seated on the throne of Kabul. A civil war had broken out in Herat, and a treaty with that country was therefore not so immediately looked for. The *Spey* with the December 3rd mail had left Calcutta a few days before the *Cowasjee*, and may therefore be daily expected. The American ships of war *Columbia* and *John Adams* had left Singapore for China five days before the *Cowasjee* arrived.

A Wei-yuen (deputed officer) has been sent by the Yung-chae to obtain from Capt. Elliot through the Hong merchants, answers to a string of questions he has brought, and this evening Kiowqua was until a late hour with the Superintendent.

**Sunday, 26th April.**—The cold weather which we noticed in our last paper continues, and fires have again become necessary. The Hong merchants were with Capt. Elliot several times this morning, and it is said that near 14,000 chests have now been delivered. Most servants have, except to a few houses, returned, though, where there are no regular compradores, they still sleep outside. According to new regulations, or to old ones revived, they all dress like Cookies, that is in dark blue Cotton—they are not allowed to dress in silk.

**Monday, 29th April.**—Some papers giving English news brought by the *Cowasjee Family*, up to the 26th Dec. have been received. A paper has been kindly sent us from which we have made copious extracts. From them it will be seen that disturbances have again broken out in Canada but have been quelled. Lord Durham was in England, but apparently not successful in mustering a strong party. Affairs look very warlike in Europe and it seems the general opinion that Constantinople is now the immediate object of the Russians. Austria has a strong army on the frontier near the Russian frontier, and the Turkish army is commanded by Brialmont and officers.

The American frigate *Columbia*, Commodore Reid, is expected at Macao where the *San Aders* arrived on the 2nd day. Deliveries of sugar

would have ensued, The man  
 executed was an Opium dealer, and  
 as it appears to be the fixed determi-  
 nation of the Government to put a  
 stop to this alarming traffick. They are  
 resorting to the most violent measures  
 to deter the Nations from the use of the  
 article and banishment, imprisonment  
 and death is the punishment for those  
 who participate in the trade or indulge  
 in the use of the drug. The reason given  
 by the Government for the selection  
 of the ground in front of the factories  
 for the execution of Opium Criminals  
 is, That all foreigners who are engaged  
 in the traffick of the prohibited article  
 may witness the dreadful punishment  
 inflicted on the Nations for their violation  
 of the laws of the Empire. This  
 execution is considered by the foreigners  
 residing here as a direct and positive  
 insult to them and to their respective



nations, and consequently the flags of  
the four nations that have been flying  
here the American English French &  
Dutch were struck and have not  
been hoisted since. I have on  
deliberation concluded not to set mine  
again until the receipt of orders from  
you to that effect or circumstances  
should make it proper to do so.

I inclose the newspapers that con-  
tain the particulars of the foregoing trans-  
actions. Likewise a memorandum  
(showing the) showing the import, and  
amount of the Opium trade.

I have the honor to be

With great Respect

Your Obt Servant

To the

L<sup>th</sup> W<sup>th</sup> Show

Hon<sup>ble</sup> John Forsyth

Secretary of State

Rice with Coarse Saw's No 17

Yuccum, imported the last year, about  
35,000 chests containing, each 133 pounds

Amount sold for, about 17,000,000 Dollars

Exported from this to Bombay, and Calcutta  
of the above sum, about 4,000,000 Dollars in  
specie. The balance used up here in the  
general trade

The article is a monopoly of the East India Com-  
pany, & sold by them in Bombay and Calcutta  
at periodical sales in both places

Canton March 6 - 1889 -  
1889年3月6日 广州

1. *Abstract*

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gone on, and up to the 26th we hear that 13,700 chests were surrendered, and the quantity would have been larger but for the tardiness with which the Opium-ships arrive at Chumpee.

**Tuesday, 30th April.**—The quantity delivered, officially known is 13,800 chests, and there is a pause at present, owing we believe to no Opium-ships having yet arrived at Chumpee. Two more are however, we hear, daily expected when we suppose the deliveries will go on again. The state of the weather, which is very rainy and boisterous, may also retard operations. The Commissioner and Viceroy are living on shore in Anson's bay where a shed or tent has been erected for their accommodation. The Hoppo has returned to Canton some days since.

**Wednesday 1st May.**—No more vessels have been heard of as having arrived at Chumpee.

**Thursday 2nd May.**—It is said this morning that accounts have been received from Macao, according to which the Governor there had received a communication from the Yum-chae requiring of him to deliver a certain quantity of Opium (it is said 8000 chests) to the Mandarin at Casa branca, promising the continuance of the Imperial favor if this demand is complied with, but threatening with the cutting off all supplies in case of refusal. On the 30th of last month the senate were to take this communication into consideration. We are informed that there is no Opium whatever now at Macao. The American Frigate had exchanged the customary salute with the forts at Macao, and the Commodore is said to have paid a visit to the Governor. Five or six Opium-ships from the coast have arrived and deliveries will probably be going on again, as soon as they get to Chumpee. The *John Huston* from Liverpool 15th December is reported in. The last accounts from England mention the arrival there on December 2nd, of the *Anna Maria*, 21st *Red Rover*, 22nd, *Earl Balcarras*. The *John Dingdale* for Manila sailed from Liverpool on the 6th.

**Friday 3d May.**—We have been favored with the loan of some slips from late American papers, and recopy the report of the New-york money market. From the same source we see the cargoes of the *Chandler Price*, the *Liberty* and the *Southerner* advertised for public sale on the 26th, 2nd and 16th November.

**Saturday Morning, 4th May.**—It was known yesterday that the *Mahmoud* had arrived at Chumpee, and that deliveries were going on again, and the total quantity in the hands of the Chinese up to the 2d May is about 15,200 Chests. According to the Yumchae's promise the trade was to open after the delivery of this quantity, and it now remains to be seen whether this promise will be forgotten like that concerning the passage-boats. There is no change whatever in the guard stationed near the factories, and the communication with the backstreets is still cut off, as well as that with Macao and the outside shipping, the only opportunity of sending letters since the stoppage of the trade, which has now lasted upwards of 6 weeks, having been when Mr. Johnston left this for Macao. If, as expected, some other vessels have arrived at Chumpee by this

time, the quantity promised to the Chinese will be completed within a few thousand chests. The arrival of the *John Adams*, Amer. Sloop of war, at Macao, is reported.

Our journal of occurrences for the past week is very scanty—but we hope in the next to be able to report some progress in the prospect at least of our early liberation from imprisonment.

# STATEMENT.

Of Exports of TEAS to Great Britain and the United States of America, since the 1st July 1838, up to this date.

|              | To G. Britain.<br>Piculs | To U. States.<br>Piculs |
|--------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| Fokien Bohea | 504                      |                         |
| Canton Bohea | 355                      |                         |
| Congo        | 1549861                  |                         |
| Caper        | 1986                     |                         |
| Souchang     | 5603                     | 4341                    |
| Pouchong     |                          | 1413                    |
| Campo        | 392                      |                         |
| Anko         | 693                      |                         |
| Hongmuy      | 1942                     |                         |
| Pekoe        | 3390                     | 46                      |
| Orange Pekoe | 5862                     | 127                     |
| Black        | 180689                   | 5927                    |
| Hyson        | 2899                     | 2600                    |
| Young Hyson  | 3573                     | 23123                   |
| Hyson Skin   | 5472                     | 2620                    |
| Twankay      | 9625                     |                         |
| Gunpowder    | 8356                     | 4414                    |
| Imperial     | 1000                     | 2000                    |

Total of BLACK Tea to United States lbs. 790266  
Total of GREEN Tea to United States lbs. 4912800  
lbs. 8603066

Raw Silk shipped to Great Britain Piculs 2117  
General Chamber of Commerce.

**NOTICE.**—Just Published and for Sale at the Canton Press Office. "The lasting resentment of Miss Kexon Lwan Wang." A Chinese tale, founded on fact; translated from the Original by S. W. L. In one volume, on foolscap paper, price One Dollar.

**NOTICE.**—Is hereby given that the Honourable Company's Treasury is closed against the receipt of Cash for bills on the Supreme Government of India.

(Signed) J. H. ASTELL.  
W. T. TAYLOR.

Agents of the Honourable East India Company.  
Canton 7th March 1839.

**NOTICE.**—Mr. FRANK HILARIO DE AZEVEDO has the pleasure of informing his friends and the public in general that he has established himself at Macao as a general Agent to transact business on commission only.

F. H. D' AZEVEDO.  
Macao, 7th March, 1839.

# THE CANTON PRESS

**NOTICE**—Is hereby given that the Partnership heretofore carried on by the Subscribers at Glasgow, under the Firm of ALEXANDER WARDROP & Co., and at Penang under that of ANDERSON, WARDROP & Co., was this day dissolved by mutual consent; and the said ALEXANDER WARDROP is hereby authorised to dispose of the property and settle and pay the debts of both firms.

A. WARDROP.  
W. ANDERSON

Glasgow, 26th June, 1838

WITH REFERENCE TO THE FOREGOING.

**NOTICE**—Is hereby given that the undersigned have received full and sufficient powers from the said ALEXANDER WARDROP and WILLIAM ANDERSON to receive all outstanding debts due by Parties in India to the late firm of ANDERSON, WARDROP & Co. and, if necessary to adopt legal measures for the recovery of the same.

WILLIAM WARDROP SHAW.  
FRANCIS DUNNETT

Penang, 4th January, 1839.

**NOTICE**—The Undersigned beg to announce that they have this day commenced business as Commission Merchants and General Agents under the firm of DUNNETT SHAW & Co., in connexion with Mr. J. H. BUCHAN JUNIOR of Glasgow who will conduct their business there under the firm of BUCHANAN & Co.

FRANCIS DUNNETT.  
WILLIAM WARDROP SHAW.

Penang, 21st September, 1838.

**NOTICE**—The following Packages G W D 5 D & T 3 to order, landed in PRIMER from London are unclaimed. The Consignees are requested to apply for delivery to

DENT & Co.

Canton, 8th March, 1839.

**NOTICE**—The Business hitherto conducted by me at Ampanan in the Island of Loubock, is from the 1st January, 1839, carried on under the firm of JOHN BURD & Co. Mr. MEDE LANGE, who has been for many years residing on the Island, has been admitted a Partner in the concern, and all Commission orders for the purchase and shipment of Produce, will be punctually attended to.

JOHN BURD.

Canton, 1st March, 1839.

**NOTICE**—Mr. WILLIAM ARMACK and Mr. T. J. Mearrow, are authorized, individually, to sign our Firm by procuration.

JAMIESON & HOW.

Canton, 5th February, 1839.

**NOTICE**—Bills on London at 6 months sight for sale by

F. S. HATHAWAY.

Canton, 25th January, 1839.

**ADVERTISEMENT**—The undersigned has been appointed Agent in Singapore for the sale of the works published by the "SOCIETY FOR THE DIFFUSION OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE" as also Agent for the sale of Chamber's Edinburgh Journal, and the other publications of Messrs W. and R. Chambers, Edinburgh. He has lately received copies of most of the above works, including Penny Magazine, Penny Cyclopaedia, Chambers Journal etc.

which are for sale at the London publishing prices, exchange at 4s 2d. per dollar, or 2 cents per penny. He will also be happy to receive orders for and undertakes to procure at the London publishing any of the publications of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge and of Messrs W. and R. Chambers, as any other works parties may wish to order, provided the price be paid at the time of ordering, or guarantee be given that the work or works will be received and paid for on delivery. On the arrival at Singapore of the works ordered, they will be handed over to such agents as the parties may appoint to receive them—or be forwarded direct by earliest opportunity, at the expense of the parties.

Orders in China may be left with Rev. E. C. Bridgman, or J. R. Morrison Esq. Canton—and S. W. Williams Esq. Macao—with whom Catalogues of the D. U. K. Society's publications may be seen. Catalogues may also be seen at the Morrison Education Society's Library, Canton—and at Macao.

J. H. MOOR

Singapore 29th October 1838.

**NOTICE**—The very superior, new and fast sailing Schooner "PARADOX," lately arrived from Java, has spacious accommodations for Passengers, and is now put on the line of the Canton Packets. For passage or freight, apply at Canton to

HOOKE & LANE.

at Macao

Canton, 15th November, 1838.

**NOTICE**—Translations made at the Canton Press Office from and into the English, German, French, Spanish and Portuguese languages at twelve cents a line or above under seventeen lines at two Dollars a line or above.

**NOTICE**—The Canton Press Office has been established at No. 1, Prince Street, Canton, for the purpose of printing and publishing all kinds of English, French, Spanish, and Portuguese books, and also of printing and publishing all kinds of English, French, Spanish, and Portuguese letters, and also of printing and publishing all kinds of English, French, Spanish, and Portuguese bills of exchange, and also of printing and publishing all kinds of English, French, Spanish, and Portuguese orders and bank notes.

**NOTICE**

**ORDERS** for printing will be carefully attended to at the Canton Press Office, at the following charges:

|                                                                              |              |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| for printing Bills of lading, Bills of exchange, Opium orders and bank notes | ¥ 100-8 1.   |
| Linguist reports, reports of Cargoes &c.....                                 | " " " 1. 50. |
| Policies and folio pages.....                                                | " " " 5.     |

N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 Copies.

**ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.**

**T**HE undersigned are authorised to grant Policies payable in Calcutta, London, Batavia and Canton. A cash payment of five per cent on the amount of premium per each risk will be made to all parties giving risks to this office, and Policies are made payable at 30 days when the premium is paid in cash at a pro rata exchange, and at two months and longer periods when paid by a Bill on the same terms at which the Policy is payable.

DANIELL & Co.

Agents in China, Asiatic Marine Ins. Office.

Secretaries in Calcutta Messrs. Ferguson Brothers & Co.

Agents in London Messrs. Forbes Forbes & Co.

" in Batavia Messrs. Wilson Smith & Co.

Canton, 9th November, 1838.

**SPRICE CURREA**

## UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY

**T**HE Subscribers are fully constituted and appointed Agents for this Company, and can arrange Policies payable in London, Calcutta, Canton, Bombay, Madras, and elsewhere.—parties contributing business to the office, will be entitled to a return of five per cent on the amount of premium actually paid in.

Canton, January 4<sup>th</sup> 1839. WETMORE & Co.

FOR "SYNLA."



**T**HE Span. Brig "NARCISA," BORNEO, will be PERIMTORIALLY despatched for Manila on the 30th inst. from Macao For freight apply to

JA. INNES.

Camden, 20th March 1850.

FOR LONDON.




**THE REMANCE, 1515 Tonn Register.**  
 Captain THOMAS MARQUIS, now at  
 Whampoa. For freight or Charter ap-  
 ply to CAPTAIN MARQUIS,

at Messrs. DENT & Co's.

Canton, 12th March 1839.

**FREIGHT TO LIVERPOOL.**



 **THE** fine Ship **TIGRIS**, 422 tons A. 1,  
Captain **TITHERINGTON**, has the  
principal part of her Cargo engaged, and  
will have immediate despatch. For freight  
apply to  
**DENF & Co**

Canton, 20th February, 1939.

FOR HONG KONG, MACAO, THE STRAITS AND  
BOMBAY.



**T**HE Ship L'E. PERANCE, now lying at  
Whampoa will take freight for the  
above places and have an early despatch,  
specially to

S. VAN BASEL TOE LAER & Co.

St. Petersburg, 8th February, 1879.

**FLIGHT TO LONDON.**



THE Teak Ship ELIZA, 632 tons AE 1,  
Captain LAY, will have quick des-  
patch. For freight apply to

DENT & Co.

1. February, 1939.

## FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.



**T**HE ST. VINCENT, Captain JAMES  
MUDDLE, Al, 410 tons per register  
Apply to

LINDSAY &amp; Co.

January, 1839.

**WANTS A SITUATION** An individual who has been in the trade at Canton for some years and understands book-keeping. For particulars apply to the Editor of the Canton Press.

**FOR SALE.**

Superior FRENCH CLARET of BALGUERIE &  
St. Julien, Chateau Latour &c. @ \$ 7 per  
Superior FRENCH CORDONALS. Apply to

C. LLOYD.

No. 4 Imperial Hong.

**FOR SALE**

\* WHITE CLARET in cases of one dozen each.  
LINDSAY & Co.  
3rd January, 1839.

## SHIPPING AT

| Name.                  | Flag,   | Commander. | Tons  |
|------------------------|---------|------------|-------|
| Cuba .....             | Ameri.  | Hicks      | ..... |
| Govt .....             | "       | Holbrook   | ..... |
| Holland .....          | "       | Howland    | ..... |
| Liz .....              | "       | I          | ..... |
| Long .....             | "       | Judith     | ..... |
| Mary .....             | "       | Kelly      | ..... |
| Navy .....             | "       | Miller     | ..... |
| Oregon .....           | "       | Orin       | ..... |
| Tiger .....            | Russian | Silencing  | ..... |
| Ingleborough .....     | "       | Buckle     | ..... |
| Rosalind .....         | "       | Cronch     | ..... |
| St. Vincent .....      | "       | Muddle     | ..... |
| Labella .....          | "       | Robertson  | ..... |
| Francis Stanton .....  | Ameri.  | Lefavour   | ..... |
| Mantle .....           | "       | Griswold   | ..... |
| George IV .....        | British | Drayner    | ..... |
| Ld. Wm. Bentinck ..... | "       | Stockley   | ..... |
| Trusty .....           | "       | Jamieson   | ..... |
| Premier .....          | "       | Were       | ..... |
| David Scott .....      | "       | Spence     | ..... |
| Oriza .....            | "       | Ager       | ..... |
| Elizab. Buckham .....  | British | Scott      | ..... |
| Anne Jane .....        | "       | Stubbs     | ..... |

**VESSELS OUTSIDE.**—*Jane, Lord Amherst, An  
duc, Lintin, Mermaid, Isabella, Anna Mithras, Roz  
Car-a'r, Thistle, Lambton, Attaran, Virginia, Maun  
Ruparell, Lady Hayes, Roman, Robert Fulton, Her  
M. S. Larne, Exchange, Red Rover, Ariel, Rob  
C. rnatte, Talbot, Nantasket, Naples, Mangalore, Man*

局部图(5)

局部图(6)

**N.T.**

**FOR SALE**

**T**HE undersigned have just received an assortment of the following viz LINEN DAMASK, NAPKINS and TABLE CLOTHS, COLORED DAMASK, TABLE COVERS of newest patterns, LINEN DRESSING DRILL, DAMASK COUNTERPANES and STRIPED VERANDAH TICS.

HOOKE & LANE.

No. 1 British Factory,

1st December, 1878.

**ON SALE**

**B**EEF in TUGSHEADS, just landed in good order. To be had of the Golden Dragon.

BIBBY ADAM & Co

Canton, 7th September, 1878.

**ON SALE**

At the CANTON PRESS OFFICE

**T**HE second and third volumes of the CANTON PRESS NEWS PAPER AND PRICE CURRENT, at 12 5 per file.

BLANKS OF LADING, BLANK POWERS OF ATTORNEY, BLANK RESPONDENTIA BONDS OR P.O. ORDERS, all neatly printed and on Europe paper.

also

DIRECTIONS for using the LOGARITHMIC TONNAGE R.D., as invented by Mr. STANSBURY.

At the price of 10 cents each, Statements of AMERICAN IMPORTS & EXPORTS for 1877 & 38, and at 15 cents each, these together with BRITISH IMPORTS & EXPORTS on one sheet of Postpaper.

LINGUITS REPORTS.

**TERMS.**

Of Subscription to the Canton Press and Price Current, For one year payable in advance..... \$ 12  
For six Months..... \$ 7  
For three months..... \$ 4

Single numbers of the Canton Press and Price Current, may be had at the Office No. 3, British Factory, at 30 cents, and Price Currents at 10 cents each.

**SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.**

ARRIVED.—

SAILED.—

Vessels laid on for LONDON: *Eliza, Parrock Hall, Orwell*, for LEITH, *Isabella*, for LIVERPOOL, *Tigrit*, for BRISTOL, *Ingleborough*.

LAST DATES, from ENGLAND, 6th November via Bombay. UNITED STATES, 28th Oct. & Panama. CALCUTTA, 25th January & Ann. BOMBAY, 10th January via CALCUTTA. SINGAPORE, 15th February & Ann. 25th January & Talbot. MANILA, 5th March via Mexico.

VESSELS EXPECTED.—CALCUTTA, *Syren*, BOMBAY, *Hellas, Emily Jane, Stains Castle, Mangalore, Tery*.

**T WHAMPOA.**

| Tons | Where from.     | Consignees.            |
|------|-----------------|------------------------|
|      | Liverpool..     | Wetmore & Co.          |
|      | Liverpool ..... | Wetmore & Co.          |
|      | Liverpool ..    | F. S. Hathaway.        |
|      | Batavia ..      | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
|      | Penang ..       | H. & J. Tice.          |
| 422  | Liverpool..     | Dent & Co.             |
|      | Liverpool ..    | For Rawlin & Co.       |
|      | London ..       | Turner & Co.           |
| 410  | London ..       | Lindsay & Co.          |
|      | Leith ..        | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| 392  | Manila ..       | Russell & Co.          |
|      | Newyork ..      | "                      |
|      | Batavia ..      | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| 460  | Sydney ..       | J. Thacker.            |
|      | Lombock ..      | "                      |
|      | London ..       | Dent & Co.             |
|      | Calcutta ..     | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
|      | Liverpool ..    | Turner & Co.           |
|      | Penang ..       | Macfar & Co.           |
|      | Liverpool ..    | Bell & Co.             |

*Aurelia, Psycho, Hercules, Austen, Col. Young, Jarona, Governor Findlay, Rose, Mavis, Ternate, Pearl, Almon, Henry Clay, Porcia, Omega, John Githin, eraine, Mahamodde, Panama, Indus, Lady Grant, Roy, Ann, Nymph, Poppy, Syed Khan, Hanna, anty, Favorite.*



**THE CANTON PRESS PRICE CURRENT.**

A. brevirostris (Pl.). Pecul. (Cy.) Catty. (Pec. Piece. (Pr.) Parr (Ch.) Chest. (Yrd. Yard. (S) Spanish Doll. (s. T) Tael. (M.) Maec. (Cn.) Candarin. (Ch.) Cash. Comm. Weight. 16 Taels, 1 lb. avoird-  
 1 Catty = 100 Catts; 139; 1b avoird. 1 Pecul. = 16 Pl. 40 C, 5, 1 Tos. = 84 Cys. 1 Cwt. = 2 Cy. 1 lb. = Money weight. = 10 Cash. 1 Candarin = 10 Candarin, 1 Maec. 1 Tael. = 1 Tael, 580 Grains Troy. = 1 Span. dollar.  
 1 Maec = 10 Cn.

**VOL. 4. No. 35**

**Canton, Saturday, 4th May, 1839.**

No. 191.

[illegible]

**THE CANTON PRESS PRICE CURRENT:**

A brevations (Pl.) Pecl. (Cy.) Catty. (Pec. Piece. (Pr.) Pair (Ch.) Ches. (Yd. Yard. (S) Spanish, Dollars. (T) Tael. (M.) Mace. (Cn.) Candarin. (Ch.) Cash. Comoul. Weights. 16 Tads. 1 lb. avoird. Cat. = 100 Cates 133; 1 Pecul. = 16 Pks. 30 c.; 1 Tog. = 84 Cys. 1 Cwt. = 84 Cys. 1 lb. = Money weight. = 10 Cash. 1 Candarin = 10 Caudarin. 1 Mace. 1 Tael. = 1 Tael. 680 Grains Troy. = 1 Span. dolla. Make 1 cn. 7 cts.

**VOL. 4, NO. 35.**

**Canton, Saturday, 4th May, 1839.**

**No. 191.**

[illegible]

|                                                                   |        |                |  |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|----------------|--|
| Gold, 98 a 100 touch, in leaves & 23.75 per Tael weight.          |        |                |  |
| Sycee at Lintia &c. large Ingots 97 a 99 touch 7 per Cent premium | very   |                |  |
| " " " " small 96 a 98 "                                           | scarce |                |  |
| Spanish Dollars Pillar Ferdinand,                                 |        | 6 1/2 per Cent |  |
| " " " " "                                                         |        | 3 per Cent     |  |
| " " " " Old Carolus IV.                                           |        | 3 @ 4 per Cent |  |
| " " " " South American Republics                                  |        | " par.         |  |

Freight to London, Liverpool, &c. per Ton. 50 cub: feet £ 4.10 Nominal.  
to foreign Europe, American and British Ships, none..  
to United States, American Ships Per Ton. 40 cub. feet. .. 25 &

DELIVERIES OF OPIUM AT LINTIN.

FROM 1ST APRIL 1833 TO 28TH FEBRUARY 1839.

|                                                                       |            | IN FEBRUARY. |        | FROM APRIL<br>TO JANUARY<br>INCLUSIVE. |                                         |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|--------------|--------|----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
|                                                                       |            | Cheats.      | Price. | Value in<br>Dollars.                   | Value in Stock & Lot<br>Dollars. Marks. |
| Patina                                                                | ..... old. | 3            |        | \$ 812                                 | 3,024,180                               |
| "                                                                     | ..... new  | 194          |        |                                        | 169,653                                 |
| Brouses                                                               | ..... old  |              |        | 1,776                                  | 857,000                                 |
| "                                                                     | ..... new  | 2            |        |                                        | 486                                     |
| Milner                                                                | .....      | 39           |        | 7,533½                                 | 4,338,048                               |
|                                                                       |            | 634          |        | 15,121½                                | 8,250,028                               |
| Total of Collectors in the 11 months ending Jan. 31, 1904, 1604, just |            |              |        |                                        |                                         |

Tuna is delivered in trip 11 month - business day

## COMMERCIAL REMARKS

Since the stoppage of the trade we have not altered our quotations, which must however be considered as altogether nominal

[illegible]

局部图(2)

*with Mr. In 1839*

# CANTON PRESS EXTRA

27th February, 1839.

**EXECUTION OF A CHINESE IN FRONT OF THE FACTORIES.**—The Governor of Canton has effected the threat made to the Chamber of Commerce two months since, that criminals guilty of trading in Opium were in future to be executed in front of the foreign Factories. Last evening, at about half past five o'clock some soldiers were seen making their appearance, armed with halberds, lances and matchlocks, without however exciting much attention, it being thought that some minor punishment might perhaps be inflicted, such as flogging, which is not an uncommon occurrence on that spot. But a mob being soon collected, it was found on enquiry that a man, guilty of dealing in Opium, was to be strangled, and long before this was generally known among the foreign community, or indeed could be prevented by any act of the foreigners, the deed had been committed, and this fresh insult been offered to foreigners residing in Canton. The authorities had taken their measures with such secrecy, and carried them into effect with so much precipitation, that five minutes had not elapsed between the arrival of the soldiers and the death of the man. Howqua and the two other Senior Hong merchants received sudden orders immediately to proceed to the front of the Factories, and at the moment of the former's arrival the unhappy culprit was strangled, before even the Kwang heep had arrived. A numerous guard of soldiers, headed by officers on horse and mules back had in the meanwhile formed a circle round the gallows to keep off the mob; many foreigners had by this time collected on the spot and some, who were able to speak Chinese remonstrated with Howqua and the Kwang heep concerning this insult offered them, but, the act having already been committed, of course, without thereby mending affairs. The authorities and soldiers, after having staid altogether not more than perhaps twenty minutes, withdrew carrying away the corpse. The hurried manner in which the whole affair was conducted shewed but too clearly the apprehensions of the authorities of another attempt at preventing the execution, as happened on the 12th of December, and it is very likely that had it been known in time, such attempt would have been made, though we believe with little chance of ultimate success on the part of foreigners, for not only did the Chinese Police-soldiers muster strong, but there can be little doubt that others were in reserve to overpower all resistance. Moreover, the time chosen was the dinner hour of the Chinese, and that likewise when many of the foreign residents take exercise on the water, and therefore when the authorities were least likely to succeed without hindrance in their scheme. Considering all matters dispassionately we come to the conclusion that it is rather a matter of congratulation than otherwise that the foreign residents had no time given them to oppose the execution, for it is but too likely that wounds would have been given and received, and actual acts of violence on the part of a few foreigners against the Chinese authorities, cannot possibly end to the advantage of the former, the more so as we know from sad experience that we have the sympathies of the

people by no means with us, as was shewn on the 12th December last, and that we must not be blinded to the fact that the safety of our persons and property can only be secured by the protection afforded to both by the Chinese Government.

After the execution had taken place, many of the British Residents deliberated upon the best means of demonstrating to the Chinese how deeply they felt and resented the insult offered to the community, and it was at one time intended to have cut down the British flag-staff; but this being overruled, the address to the second Superintendent of which we give a copy below, was resolved on, and received the signature of most of the British here, many signatures in our copy being still wanting as the paper had not finished its circulation. Mr. Johnston has acceded to the request that the British flag may not again be hoisted until reference can be made to H. M. Chief Superintendent, and the American, Dutch and French Consuls have also on application agreed not to hoist their respective flags this morning; and a meeting of Americans now in Canton was convened by their Consul this morning of which we shall give particulars below.

For the present the not hoisting of the flags is the only manner foreigners have to shew the Chinese that they resent the insult offered them, and it remains for Captain Elliot to determine whether his flag is to continue to fly in a public place of execution. The Chinese we understand, wish to make it appear that the affair was not means as an insult to foreigners as, though the execution took place in front of the factories, yet the spot chosen was exactly opposite to Old China Street;—this latter is a fact, but is merely a quibble, and will be regarded worthless as such by foreigners; the Chinese also concluded that the insult was lessened by the body not being left at the place of execution, but exposed afterwards in some other place.

We have thus merely stated the circumstances as they happened, and refrain for the present to offer a comment on these unhappy occurrences, and it only remains to say a few words about the culprit. This unfortunate man was a native of Whampoa, and, when in September last, the Mandarines attempted to search the houses there, is said to have been very active in his opposition to the officers, and to have caused the death of some. He afterwards made his escape, but the Government having retained his father, mother, and brother as hostages and moreover offered a reward of \$ 1000 for his apprehension, he, to liberate his relatives, gave himself up, receiving as same time the offered reward in money. He was conveyed to the place of execution in a bamboo basket, and was heard whilst being carried through the streets, to exclaim that he was innocent. His name is Fung angan, aged 34 years.

We hear that letters have been received from Macao stating that the Opium-commissioner was daily expected there at Casa-branca, and that great

preparations had been made. It is moreover rumoured that some boats in and about Canton incognito from the Factories to obtain correct information. From the Factories, hop-boats have been despatched with soldiers on board, containing combustibles, and some of the boats are collecting at Hongkong, to be ready to meet there. It is also said that the Macao Branca in Macao has received accounts of a meeting having taken place on the Eastern side of a foreign vessel and a war-junk in which 18 Chinese have been killed. Under the present circumstances, the confirmation of this is expected with considerable anxiety.

At the meeting of American merchants alluded to above, and which, we believe was not to be considered as a public meeting, it was expressed to be the general sense of those present that the American Consul, Mr. Snow, be requested to hoist the flag until directions can be received from his government, or until circumstances should render it expedient to hoist it again.

TO ALEXANDER ROBERT JOHNSTON, Esq.  
H. M. Second Superintendent of British trade  
&c. &c.

SIR,

A gross and shocking outrage against the Foreign Community having been perpetrated by the Chinese authorities in causing a man to be strangled this afternoon in front of the Foreign Factories. We, the undersigned British Subjects most earnestly request that the British Flag may not again be hoisted until reference has been made to Her Majesty's Chief Superintendent.

Canton, 26th February, 1839.

(Signed) Wilkinson Dent, C. Compton, W. Drayner, J. B. Compton, W. Le Geyt, M. Pitcher, Jno. H. Cannan, G. G. M. R. Daniell, Andrew Jardine, Gabriel Redman, G. P. Collard, J. W. Smith, T. M. W. Leslie, James Matheson, John Slade, M. W. Fan-ning, W. Bell, H. H. Lindsay, W. Ford Kerr, W. S. Stackly, A. S. Drysdale, J. Inglis, George T. Braine, W. Tryer, W. Liveston, T. Jones, N. Elias, A. S. Daniell, John R. Donak Matheson, Robert Webster, D. Jardine, M. A. Macleod, S. Humpston, H. Wright, Thos. Fox, James Drayner, Dadabhoj Rustomjee, Geo. Woolley, A. F. Croom, E. A. Staple, A. L. Johnston, R. J. Gilman, W. H. Edmonds, L. Just jr., M. Moss, W. H. Foster, R. M. Fraser, Ardaseer Furdonjee, Cooverjee Jeevaje, J. Rustomjee, Dadasabhoj Hormusjee, H. Byramjee, W. Thomson, A. MacCulloch, P. Dudgeon, W. Scott, R. Strachan, S. E. Pattullo, Stewart Smith, H. Hunter, P. Scott, C. B. Adam, W. Ellis, T. Gemmell, M. MacConochie, R. H. Cox, Thos. Edmond, James Tait, Wm. Cragg.

# CANTON REGISTER EXTRA.

CANTON,

Thursday, 13th December, 1838.

## INTENDED EXECUTION OF A CHINESE AND SERIOUS RIOT IN FRONT OF THE FOREIGN FACTORIES.

Dec. 12, 1839.—Between 9 and 10 this morning the whole of the Foreign community were thrown into commotion by the public preparations made by the Chinese executioner in the square in front of the factories, under the directions of a deputed officer (a captain or major) to strangle a Chinese, found guilty of keeping an opium smoking shop.

The square before the factories was fixed on by H. E. the governor as the place of execution, without any intimation to the hongmerchants, the only authorised channel of communication with Foreigners; and it is not within the memory of man,—we believe it is not "on record"—that an execution ever took place there.

But H. E., for the sole purpose of insulting and disgracing Foreigners, and to render them hateful in the eyes of the Natives, ordered that this unfortunate being should be put to death in the sight of those with whom H. E. concluded he had been connected in business. The news spread rapidly through the whole body of Foreigners, who began to assemble in order to interrupt such an unprecedented and offensive proceeding. We arrived on the spot about 10 o'clock, when we observed an English gentleman active and loud in his protest against the insult thus offered to all Foreigners, and on the disgrace that would be entailed on them were they to submit to the degradation of allowing their square to be made the Chinese execution ground.

These sentiments were immediately diffused through the assembled Foreigners. The heads of several mercantile houses now arrived, and our numbers increased, for almost every resident Foreigner in Canton, as well as several commanders of ships with their boat's crews were on the spot where the intended execution was about to take place, which was nearly directly under the American Flag (which had been hauled down by the Consul's orders); and opposite to the Swedish Factory (in which the American Consul resides). The Superintendent officer was spoken to, and he consented, without making any reference to the governor, to execute the criminal further off. In the meantime, some of the Foreigners had begun rolling up the tent, which was spread out on the ground, and eventually the whole of the instruments of execution were carried away by the Chinese to the beach opposite Mingqua's hong and Old China Street. The Foreigners, however, being apprehensive that if they returned to their houses the execution might take place on that spot—which may also be called the Square,—insisted that every implement of execution should be embarked in boats; this requisition was at length complied with by the Chinese coolies, and those foreigners, who had seen the embarkation, returned to the centre of the square, where most of the other Foreigners who had been assembled, continued loitering about, talking together in groups. Up to this time the assembled Chinese had evidently been with us; they appeared pleased to see that we had been determined not to be the witnesses of the death of their countryman.

It is well known that the lower sort of Chinese, particularly the idle, are curious and prying to a great degree, and two Foreigners cannot stop to exchange a salutation, but they are immediately surrounded closely and unpleasantly by idle lookers on, who press upon their persons in a most annoying manner. This intrusive part of Chinese behaviour, however, is not only inflicted on Foreigners, for we have seen at the city gate the Kwangchee himself surrounded by his retainers, attendants, and troops in the same uncourteous manner, many of whom were reading over his shoulders the document he was examining. However, this unpleasant crowding gave offence to day, and many of the Foreign individuals began to drive the Chinese back with canes, striking some: *Jamque faces et se va volent.*

The immense crowd were several times driven back by a few foreigners, and it was not con-

sidered at this time that any very serious affair would occur. But the crowd increased, and the showers of stones thickened, joined with the usual clamour of the Chinese. About this time Mowqua made his appearance from old China street, and waved to the Foreigners at the Western end of the square to retire; this signal many of them obeyed, which was immediately observed by the multitude, who made a simultaneous rush, hurling showers of stones; those few who had still stood quietly looking on were now obliged to follow their retiring companions; it was *saute qui peut*, and the door of the imperial hong was choked like the pit door of a Theatre, and about forty Foreigners found refuge in that hong; as the last got in, the crowd, who were close to, sent their missiles through the doorway, and a gentleman received a very severe blow on the right side of the head, which stunned him for a time. The door was immediately closed, and strongly barricaded. The mob continued their assault on the front of the factories, notwithstanding the efforts of a number of officers and the police, many of whom suffered severely from stones in the *melee*. The mob,—amongst whom a parcel of vagabond lads were the most active—pulled down the palisades and walls in front of the Swedish, Lungshun, Fungtae, and Imperial hongs, and used the bricks and rails as weapons of attack on the doors, windows and verandahs of the factories. The panels of the door of the Lungshun hong—the residence of H. M.'s chief superintendent—were completely demolished, and the door forced open, and much of the furniture in the upper rooms injured by the brickbats &c. poured in at the windows; the furniture in many other houses was also considerably damaged.

About 4 O'clock P. M., a looker on, seeing a confederated group of ruffians using one of the pulled up top rails as a battering ram against the door of the residence of H. M.'s Superintendent, and several Chinese on the verandas, they having climbed as high as the second stories, reported the state of affairs to an old and influential resident, and he directly applied in the proper quarter, and the Namboy magistrate with a detachment of military immediately made his appearance, when the mob were immediately dispersed and left in quiet and peace those houses and people they had so wantonly injured and annoyed; and in ten minutes after the arrival of the troops, the most influential merchants in Canton were in the centre of the square,—but just before covered with overwhelming masses of all that is villainous and desperate in Canton; we should think there had been at least from seven to eight thousand Chinese in the square.

It was recommended that the military guard should be stationed all night in the front of the factories; to this the Chinese officer consented; and at this moment the picquets, the cooking apparatus—for a Chinese, like an Englishman, likes to fight on a full belly,—and numerous large and painted lanterns, from a picturesque night view in front of the factories.

At present, 7.30 P. M., all is perfectly quiet, all apprehensions are completely dismissed, and confidence is thoroughly restored. We learn that the unfortunate man who was about to suffer death is *Hoyew Kung*, who dwelt near the Yewlan gate, and kept an opium smoking shop seven or eight years ago near the *Fukkeen* hong. After he was removed from the square, he was immediately strangled at the landing place at the end of *Choangin* street, which is next to *Saqua's* hong.

This extreme and cruel punishment has been inflicted in obedience to the late imperial orders received from Peking.

The reflections and observations to be made at the close of this eventful day are the following.

1stly. The local government must have a considerable degree of respect for for-

eigners, notwithstanding its frequent expression of blustering contempt, or the superintending officer would never have allowed his proceedings to be interrupted and stopped by a mere handful of those which it affects so much to despise.

2ndly. The Foreigners should always stand upon their united strength on all questions concerning their interests and privileges, and they may then always confidently expect the same success which has attended this day's endeavour to preserve their own ground, from being polluted by such disgusting insults.

3rdly. We question much whether the truth will reach the governor, either through his own officers or the hong merchants; but we think a strong protest, by the whole body of Foreigners, against any similar proceedings for the future should be immediately presented to H. E.—Advantage should also be taken of the events of the day to obtain permission to enclose the square as it was formerly enclosed.

We forbear, at present, observing on the dreadful fate of the unfortunate *Hoyew Kung*. We are told that, alarmed by the stricter prohibitions, he some years ago transferred his shop to another party; but the local government knows well how to select its unfortunate and helpless victims; the transfer of his shop probably necessitated the loss or the involvement of his property; or it is also probable that he possessed riches, and was therefore marked as a sacrifice to a harsh and cruel law. We have been informed that he was denounced by two different parties to the governor.

Captain Elliot, who was at Whampoa, having been informed of the disturbance by a despatch forwarded from Canton, immediately mustered the boats and crews of the shipping, and arrived in the course of the evening with 120 men; unfortunately their services were not required; yet the Foreign Community must feel grateful to Captain Elliot for his prompt assistance.

*An reste*, and the truth, however bitter, must be told, we cannot boast of any martial victory. No! The foreigners fled before a mob; unfortunately they were all split into different groups, without any one to assume the general direction. To prevent another instance of such disgraceful flight, we would recommend that the residents should organize themselves as a sort of militia, their weapons to be heavy hunting whips; and there is no doubt that on any future similar occasion they will drive the *canaille* of Canton, like Scythian Slaves, into the river.

The foreigners, however, felt perfectly convinced that if they were to open their hong doors and invite they could have driven the crowd, immense as it was, back, and cleared the square; but this energetic measure was not resorted to for one or two reasons.—1stly, it would most probably have led to loss of life, and a consequent stoppage of the trade; or, if no Chinese had been actually killed, they would have brought a corpse or two and swore the *pen* had been killed in the *affray*—and that they would have—to use their own expression—"a golden coffin." 2ndly.—Even supposing no Chinese lives had been lost, such a stern termination of the affair would most probably have led to further disturbances, and permanent exasperation, the result of which it is impossible to anticipate, for it is not likely the affair would have ended, as it has happily done, with the day. We think this unfortunate accident, and a rather serious disturbance, a sufficient consolation to the Foreigners for the injury they received; they have proved the mob's had better be let alone, and they should remember that the best part of war is discretion and a good retreat better than a bad battle.

Reprint from the 17

**OPPIUM—THREATS OF THE HONG MERCHANTS TO  
UNDO THE FOREIGN FACTORIES—STOPPAGE  
OF TRADE.**

The remark, that great events spring from little causes, is universally allowed to be true; and the story of the *opium* which distracted Canton last year is to be traced to a source, which might be termed trifling, did not the passions of avarice and fear render it hateful.—It appears that the worthy tidewater petty custom house station in front of the Creek has been in the habit of lending himself to the contraband introduction of all sorts of goods; when, from some cause unknown to us, an interruption to this convenient mode of landing goods occurred, he hastily proffered his services to restore the good old way.

About this time the emperor's edicts reached Canton, our friend became alarmed for his own safety. He saw that many of his friends had got into trouble; to save himself, therefore, he caused the very party he had undertaken to protect to be seized, betrayed his countrymen with whom he had been connected in carrying on this secret traffic, from which he derived considerable profit in the shape of fees. *non tuta fides*. Thus the villany of this trustworthy put the governor, the Chamber of Commerce, the opium, and all Canton on the *qui vive*; *outrages* in great requisition, houses were to be pulled down and foreigners were to be banished from the empire!—We think this a pretty good exemplification of the remark we set out with.

A threat, however, to pull down our houses, for so long as we pay the rent, is rather a trifling matter to be treated lightly; and we proceeded to show that, if carried into execution, it would be a distinct robbery, and a violation of treaties.

In 1814 a treaty was entered into between the local agent and the Select Committee guaranteeing the safety of the foreign factories. This treaty was solemnly broken by the hoppo in 1831, when he entered the Company's hall and seated himself, of course, with his back towards the King's; for he might have performed his business of viewing the Company's garden without entering at all: this behaviour stamps the Chinese—the present officers at least—as semibarbarians.

The Chinese understand perfectly the law of landlord and tenant; and Howqua must know that to threaten Mr. James' house is no more justifiable than

to threaten to rob Mr. James' treasury: in either case Howqua would be a violator of private property, and in one of confirmed engagements: if an individual breaks the laws in Canton, why does not the government take its own course, instead of cruelly and tyrannically punishing its own people, and breaking its own engagements by involving others in an affair with which they have had nothing to do?—Is there any act more inconsistent with reason, can any proceeding be more absurd as well as unjust?

But there is yet something more to be said on this matter. We consider that the governor, or, to speak more generally, the local government, are the most blame worthy parties in this question of river smuggling, which has been practised in the most open and undisguised manner for the last 18 months at least; now it is utterly impossible to suppose that the superior officers of the province, could have been ignorant of the fleet of boats lying at Whampoa; and still no one measure has been taken either to seize or to drive them out of the river: a matter as easily managed as to turn your finger in the palm of your hand. What, then, has been the inevitable consequence? The long forbearance, nay, the connivance of the local government has given to the river boats an almost prescriptive right of anchorage and of smuggling. Yet when a treacherous tidewater betrays his foreign employers (whose employ he had importunately sought) and his own countrymen, the governor rushes headlong into a rash course of conduct, seizing and punishing innocent people right and left, and insisting upon the retirement of innocent foreigners (we allude to Mr. Talbot of the Firm of Gordon and Talbot, which Firm does not, we believe, trade in opium). Now governor Loo, in his reply to the petition of the Parsee merchants, dated 27th Sept. 1834, seems to imply that every individual shall bear the consequences of his own acts: for in that reply he said—"Should any one among them (the foreigners) sow disturbance, and work up trouble, then with conjoint strength unite in order and expel him. Do not cause that all should be involved." (C. R. Sept. 30th 1834). It appears to us, now as then, that this is either a sneer at the want of unity amongst foreigners, or an abandonment of the long sustained principle of responsibility: nevertheless, in the edicts lately issued, the government and the hong merchants seem to implicate the whole foreign community in the offence of one, and that offence not proven.

With reference to the stoppage of the trade, we scarcely think it a subject of regret at present; the tea men will soon be as impatient as the foreign merchant for its renewal.



*Recd 14th Consul. No. 17*

## CANTON REGISTER EXTRA.

CANTON, 27TH FEBRUARY, 1839.

*Tuesday Evening.*

The tragedy that was acted yesterday evening in the front of Mingqua's hong was the fulfilment of a threat made by the governor of the two Kwang provinces some three months ago.

Since a deputed officer was impeded by the proceedings of the whole foreign community from disgracing by strangling a Chinese before their doors, facts have been made public proving Tang Tingching guilty of the very crime for which he has not scrupled to sentence a fellow countryman to death; and to order that sentence to be executed.

The first attempt to lower the foreign community in Chinese estimation was made in the centre of the square: Chinese *finesse* has chosen the front of Mingqua's hong for the scene of their tyranny: but we should not forget that the foreign factories are bounded on the west by the Danish and on the East by the Creek hong; and also that it is a Chinese law which gives a right of frontage wherever water flows.

The reply the governor will make to our remonstrance will probably be that the execution took place in front of the dwelling

of a native of this empire: if we are satisfied with this explanation—after *our flags* have been hauled down—a confession of submission and inferiority, which the Chinese government is fond of claiming, but which its has neither the wisdom, skill, nor courage to enforce, the representatives of foreign nations, and each individual foreign merchant in China must bow to the terms that heathen manners and customs affix to our names: barbarians we shall be indeed if we shall allow ourselves to be disgraced by the public execution of a man, though perhaps, not innocent before the laws of his country—shares the same crime as his judge, lessened probably by want, certainly by education on his side, increased by affluence and the study of the best writers on the other:—by a conviction how wrong crime is, learnt through a long official life in the public service: the contrast is this: poverty and ignorance may lead to a violation of the laws: riches and knowledge lead but to crime: sophistry may pretend to a defence of the latter, but the fault of the first is not to be pronounced but by his maker.

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~~original copy~~

### American Trade.

Ahoo, specially appointed Hwang-chow-foo, &c. &c. issues these orders to the Hong merchants that they may thoroughly know and understand.

Whereas I (the said Hwang-chow-foo) have just received an edict from their Excellencies the High Commissioner Lin, and Viceroy Tang to the following effect:

Whereas on the 21<sup>st</sup> day of the 11<sup>th</sup> moon of the 19<sup>th</sup> year of Tsoukwang (26<sup>th</sup> December, 1859) the American Superintendent Snow duly petitioned as follows—

"I have just now received the Edict of (Y. C. dated the 13<sup>th</sup> day of this moon (18<sup>th</sup> December, 1859) in which it is said,—"Afterwards if any merchant vessels come to Canton, let him (the said American Superintendent) examine clearly whether or not the goods on board are the products of said (American) country, or whether they are the produce of any English possession, originally shipped on board for the purpose of coming to Canton,

"and duly petition the Hkun men-foo, who will thereupon give a chop and a pilot to the end that the vessel may enter port, &c. &c. &c." Now I (the said American Superintendent) find, that any ships coming afterwards to Canton, it will be necessary for me first to examine and then they will be permitted to enter the port. (by this regulation) I shall not be able to escape going backwards and forwards in my own person, which will detain me ten and more days (at a time). (I have therefore to beg) that afterwards when any ships of my nation come to Canton, the said Captains may give the duly prepared bond that they have brought no opium as exacted by the new law, and that they may request the Hkun min foo to give them their chops and pilots, and first proceed to Whampoa. Wait till they have arrived at Whampoa when I (the American Superintendent) will in accordance with the terms of Y. B.'s edict, clearly examine if the said ships have or have not, within or without the Canton waters been conveying cargoes for the English ships, when I will give a declaration to that effect under my seal of office to serve as proof.

It is an established rule among all foreign countries, that in bringing goods to any mar-

Let, so soon as these goods ~~in bringing goods~~ are discharged they pay duty. But our ships go to any place they please, and seeing goods or produce, they buy such goods or produce, and so long as they are not prohibited articles, no enquiries whatever are made as to how they came by them. The goods which my native country produces are only suitable to the Canton market to a very small extent, therefore it is that our ships go to the ports of all foreign countries, and there purchase goods or produce to bring to Canton, hoping thereby to gain a little profit. Now, however, that we have received the edict of Y. E. 'not permitting our ships to go to Singapore, Malacca, and Manilla, there to load cargo, &c. &c.', we merchants from afar cannot profit even in the smallest degree! We therefore sincerely hope that Y. E. will graciously consider that we foreigners have crossed over a prodigious ocean of several tens of thousands of miles, and exposed ourselves to the danger of wind and waves to come to Canton, and kindly concede to us that the ships of our country may go to any market and load cargo for Canton, giving us thus to earn a little profit for which we shall feel abundantly grateful, &c. &c. &c.

Now this coming before us, the Commissioners and Viceroy, it behoves us to give the following reply. According to the petition it says, "when the merchant vessels of our <sup>said</sup> country come to Canton, let them first give the duly prepared bond, and then petition the Kien sin foo to grant the chop and pilot, that the vessels may proceed to Whampoa, waiting till they arrive there when the said American Superintendent will examine clearly in accordance with the terms of our edict, and if the said vessel has not taken on board any goods for English vessels within or without the Ladoe islands in the Canton seas, to transport them to Canton, then the said American Superintendent will give a chop under his seal of office as proof of the same." this proposal of his may indeed be put in force. After this all the vessels of the said country arriving at Whampoa, let them be duly searched, and examined by the said superintendent that they are not engaged in the aforementioned irregularities, and the sealed chop so granted them by the said superintendent, the Captains and Supercargoes must deliver over to the said Hong merchants, to have and to hold, and by virtue of which these may secure their ships.

If after wards it be found out that these ships have been transporting goods (for the English,) then ship and cargo will be wholly confiscated and the said American Superintendent will find himself involved in very unpleasant circumstances. Just then at this present moment, the said nation has got three ships viz: Palike (?) Howloo (?) and Heeleetse (?) which arrived at Whampoa on the 20<sup>th</sup> and 21<sup>st</sup> of this moon, let these then be duly examined and dealt with in the manner that we have just agreed upon.

As to the products of the said country not being many, and foreign merchants going to the markets of every country, and as they see goods, buying them and bringing them on to Canton for resale, this, in itself, is not what the laws forbid. Only, having reason to fear that you may have clandestine connections with the English, falsely borrowing your own name to say that you merely tranship them and hoist your flag and dispose of them for them, therefore it is that in our previous edict we did not permit you to touch at Singapore, Malacca, Manila, and other places and take on board goods en route. What we call taking on board goods en route, is only pointing to goods trans-

shipped from English vessels, and not meant to  
 apply to those goods or products, which the said  
 (American) merchants may bonafide themselves  
 buy there for the purpose of bringing on to Can-  
 ton. Such goods as these by themselves must  
 necessarily have original invoices and marks to  
 serve as proof; let the said American Superinten-  
 dent declare the real circumstances of the case, saying  
 that the goods which have arrived were shipped at  
 such or such a place, and let him take the ori-  
 ginal invoice and deliver it to the Soong mer-  
 chants who will hand it up to the authorities  
 for inspection and examination! We, the com-  
 missioner and Viceroy, have always the means  
 of distinguishing between the truth or falsehood  
 of the case, by referring to the goods themselves,  
 and seeing whether they are old or new—whether  
 they have been laden on board for a long time,  
 or merely temporarily. The said American Su-  
 perintendent must, in his turn, show all the  
 foreign merchants that they submissively  
 obey the laws of our Heavenly Dynasty! Beware!  
 do not blindly scheme after profit, thus bringing  
 upon yourselves unnumbered woes! Exert your-  
 selves to avoid them! Expect them if you dis-  
 obey!

We therefore unite the circumstances and

issue this our edict, and when it reaches the said Kwang-chow-foo, let him immediately issue the commands to the Hong merchants that they in their turn impress them on the said Superintendent Snow, that he obey and act in conformity. Do not oppose!

I, the Kwang-chow-foo, having received the above edict, hereby make it known to the said Hong merchants, that they in their turn impress it on the said Superintendent Snow, that he may obey accordingly.

Do not oppose! A Special Edict!

Taoukwang 19<sup>th</sup> year, 11<sup>th</sup> moon, and 24<sup>th</sup> day.

Canton, 29<sup>th</sup> December, 1839.



Rec<sup>d</sup> 28 Sept. No 18.

[Canton March 22<sup>nd</sup> 1839]

Sir

I have the honour to in-  
close you an extra of the Canton Press  
containing an Edict addressed to Foreigners  
and the Hong Merchants from the Imperial  
Commissioner, As you may suppose Sir  
the excitement here is great indeed, Life  
& property is in the hands of this Man and  
he seems determined to carry out his high  
handed measures regardless of bolts, he is  
cloathed with full and ample powers  
bringing with him the great seal of the  
Emperor. It is impossible at this moment  
to say what will be the result of his mea-  
sures. You will notice that he demands  
every Chest of Opium to be delivered up to  
him that it may be burnt, At a meeting  
last Evening of foreigners engaged in the trade  
they agreed to give up One Thousand Chests,  
The Hong Merchants have hopes that this may  
satisfy him accompanied by a pledge that

The remainder shall be sent back to India and that in future that they will not on any conditions participate in the trade of the drug, my own opinion is that nothing short of his just demand will satisfy him and that every chest will be given up. There are several ships now ready for sea, but I hear the Government have ordered them all stopped. There is several guard boats stationed in front of the Factories to prevent the entry of any foreigners. I shall inform you as opportunities offer of the progress of this business hoping it may be brought to a happy conclusion. I feel that it is proper to state to you that I have never engaged in this trade to the amount of a dollar,

The difficulties here attending even a lawful trade, the danger at all times under such a Government of life and property may offer to the consideration of our Government the propriety of always

Keeping a Naval force on or about this station is

The certainty that the recurring ships will have to leave here for Singapore has determined me if possible to get the Government stores for the Columbia and John Adams to Manila as they cannot at this time be landed at Macao.

I have the honour to be  
very Respectfully  
Your Obedt. Servant

To the Hon<sup>ble</sup>

L. M. Snow

John Forsyth

U. S. Consul

Secretary of State.

## Canton.

Nothing has been rec<sup>d</sup>. from Jno. H. Groover, who still is on the list as Consul for Canton, since 1830. Mr. Groover it is believed has long since returned home is somewhere in the U. States.

How long of absence granted to the Consuls? or how long is it to be? or the influence of the Consuls? and the carrying on the business of the Consuls?

11<sup>o</sup> 14.24 Feb  
HingyrolCanton April 14<sup>th</sup> 1839

Sir

Since I last had the honor to address you events of great moment have been passing here. And being highly important as connected with the trade of this Country with the Western Nations. I will endeavour to give you a concise account of what has transpired in the last month, confining myself to facts which the Government will feel a deep interest in as a continuance of the trade under existing circumstances is doubtful indeed, for the principles which this Government is at present endeavouring to act upon that the blood of the innocent shall flow for the crimes of the guilty is too monstrous for any civilized Government to submit to, and unless the action of brutal force is made to yield to

reason an justice we have no guaran-  
tee for the safety of life or property.

The high Imperial  
Commissioner deputed by the Empe-  
ror to visit this province for the pur-  
pose of correcting abuses generally,  
and to consummate the prohibition  
of the Opium trade reached here on  
the 9<sup>th</sup> of March last - his first offi-  
cial act was the sending forth a  
proclamation addressed to foreigners  
calling on them to furnish him forthwith  
a true account of all the Opium they  
held preparatory to a delivery of the  
same to Government to be burnt. This  
unexpected and arbitrary call so  
astounding to all engaged in the traf-  
fick was met by a determination on  
their part to resist such injustice to  
the last. The next attempt was to get  
propaganda of the person of Mr Dent  
the senior partner in the house of  
Dent & Co. large dealers in the article

hearing, however in time of the com-  
 muneous purpose he confined him-  
 self to his house refusing to go inside  
 the city unless his safety was guar-  
 anteed under the hand of the  
 consular, which was refused, du-  
 ring the progress of this demand the  
 strongest appeal was made to the  
 holders of Opium by the Hong Merchants  
 through the Chamber of Commerce to  
 surrender a part or the heads of some  
 of the former would be taken off the  
 next day, two of them appeared at the  
 meeting in chains, their solicitations  
 were urged with such apparent  
 fear of the consequences of a denial  
 that a thousand chests, was generously  
 given, hoping that the Commis-  
 sion would be satisfied with that quan-  
 tity, they were however mistaken, and  
 by the offer of the one thousand chests  
 the strongest proof was furnished him  
 that Opium was here, a thing which



he could not otherwise have proved,  
he of course persisted in having the  
whole -

The trade with all Nations  
was stopped on the 22<sup>d</sup> day of March  
and no boats allowed to pass to or  
from the shipping at Whampoa.

While the negotiation for the  
surrender of the Opium and of Mr.  
Dent was in progress, Captain Elliot  
the British Superintendent of Trade ar-  
rived from Macao, on Sunday the  
26<sup>th</sup> of March, immediately on landing  
he went to Mr. Dent's house, and ac-  
companied by Mr. Dent and a few  
friends returned through a large con-  
course of China men to the late East  
India Company's Hall now occupied  
by Capt. Elliot. In a short time  
many of the large boats on the River  
80 in number with nearly an equal  
number of smaller ones were put

in requisition, and a double line formed from the Eastern to the Western extremes of the square in front of the Factories, a guard of about four hundred men stationed on the square and probably not less than five thousands on the River, On the following day, our Comrades books and books were taken from us, the day after all the streets leading to the square with one exception was walled in, and we of course personally denied all communication with the shipping at Whampoa as there in the outer water and with Macao,

Capt. Elliot the day after his arrival issued a Circular to his country men calling on them to surrender before 6 o'clock on that day to him for the service of his Majesty's Government all the Opium they held pleading his Government for the payment of the

the same, it was all accordingly  
surround'd to be given over to the  
Chinese Government for any purpose  
they chose - the quantity to be de-  
livered is twenty thousand two hun-  
dred and eighty three chests, valued  
at eight millions of dollars, arrange-  
ments has been made by the commis-  
sioner to receive the same & he stipu-  
lates that after one fourth of the whole  
be delivered the servants shall be re-  
turned, after one half be delivered  
the passage boats be permitted to run  
to Macao, after three fourths be de-  
livered the trade to be opened, the  
whole being delivered every thing to  
proceed as usual. The delivery is  
now in progress and will probably  
occupy three weeks of time - in  
addition to the foregoing the British  
residents here had in warehouses about  
two millions worth of British Manufac-

twice goods and cotton which no doubt would have been seized if the delivery of the Opium had not taken place. The Commissioner for a long time persisted in asserting that the Americans must hold about the same quantity as the English and reiterated his threats of punishment to me if it was not forthwith given up: but fifteen hundred and forty chests was all the Americans held and being British property was so surrendered to the British Superintendent.

On the 8<sup>th</sup> of April Mr. Van Baer the Dutch Consul and myself with Mr. Nelson and Mr. King, Resident Merchants, were invited to meet at the Consular house. The Kwang Chow for the Doongu and Namkoy Magistrates, several a deputy appear three Hong Merchants and

the linguist, & Pearson interpreter,  
 the meeting took place about 9 o'clock  
 in the Evening, and after passing through  
 the usual ceremonies the object of the  
 meeting was stated by the Kwang  
 Chowfoo to be the ratification of  
 the Bond required by the Imperial  
 Commission the conditions of which  
 were not fully explained to us, but  
 the most prominent feature was  
 one aspect (was and) to the punishment  
 of death to all on board an American  
 or Dutch ship that should here  
 after bring Opium, and holding  
 himself responsible for the acts of  
 all smugglers. The evidence of two  
 worthless coolies would be sufficient  
 to condemn the former and the  
 wearing an American or Dutch  
 flag, by a smuggler vessel would  
 bring punishment on ourselves  
 the giving of such a Bond was

3. of course resisted by all - a demand for the Bond and a refusal on our part refusing a question of such magnitude to our respective Governments) continued for two hours when we were relieved by them requiring the bond before 12 O'clock. The following day, no further notice was taken by us of this, and I determined not to meet those Officers again except at my own house - At 8 o'clock in the Evening of the following day I received a message from the Kwang Chow foo requesting I would solicit my Government to put a stop to the introduction of Opium into this Empire in American Ships, which I of course assented to, having repeatedly offered to do so the Evening previous, and have now in conformity with my promise to ask your attention to this important question be-

believing, that a ready cooperation  
on the part of our Government with  
the Chinese to suppress this opium  
sick would lead to happy results,  
every thing at this moment remains  
quiet the Imperial Commissioner  
having gone to Macao.

On the 25<sup>th</sup> of March a  
letter signed by all the resident Mer-  
chants here was addressed to his  
Excellency, the high <sup>Imperial</sup> Commissioner  
in which they state that the set-  
tlement of the Opium Question is  
left with the representatives of the  
different Nations. This was unexpected  
on my part, and it became ne-  
cessary for me to assume a power  
of course never delegated by the  
Government and a responsibility  
though not shared far from  
being desired. This is explanatory  
of all my official acts.



I take the liberty of adding the following remarks and suggestions which I think applicable to the existing state of things —

In the first proclamation of the Commissioners he states, that he knows all the guilty as well as the good foreigners, meaning those, who have and those who have not dealt in Opium, both however are involved in the same punishment the deprivation of our servants the confinement to our factories and the denial of all communication with the shipping and Macao added to which are the threats that we shall be deprived of food and water if their exactions are not complied with. Those whom the Government have publicly acknowledged as never having been engaged in the Opium trade are

deprived the privilege of visiting  
 their families at Macao, all are  
 guilty because all are foreigners,  
 It is most desirable that they should  
 be brought to discrimination between  
 the innocent and the guilty, but I  
 fear this will never be effected short  
 of a war with some foreign power.

The prospect held out by de-  
 feated Chinese writers for some time  
 past that the trade would be legalized  
 has encouraged the growth of the article  
 in India to a great extent and the  
 participation of the day highest in  
 power here in the introduction of  
 it into the Empire which is beyond  
 a doubt as Government boats have  
 been daily employed in receiving it  
 from the station ships has led  
 foreigners generally to the conclusion  
 that the trade could not be so op-  
 posing even to the Emperor himself.

4

D. A. F.

altho its moral effects were so well  
known to him is

My Government I think  
is satisfied that no Opium is grown  
in our Country, that the Americans  
in future will not under any cir-  
cumstances engage in the trade, and  
having positive proof of their wil-  
lingness (on this question at least)  
to communicate direct with foreign-  
ers, connected with their strong  
hopes that our Government as well  
as those of the other western nations  
will unite with them in the entire  
suppression of the Opium traffick  
leads me to the firm belief that should  
the trade continue? This is a favorable  
moment for the action of a Commer-  
cial Agent to attempt a Commercial  
Treaty with them, if this should  
be found impracticable something  
may be done towards a Convention.

of existing abuses that would be  
beneficial to our trade and sat-  
isfactory to both contracting parties.

It is all important that a person  
well qualified should be selected  
to treat with this peculiar govern-  
ment and that he should be  
cloathed with ample powers.

Allow me Sir likewise to  
suggest the importance of always  
keeping on this station a naval  
force to check at once any abuses  
in the use of our national flag,  
by smugglers on the coast whereby  
our trade would be jeopardized,  
for the protection generally of our  
commerce and the persons of our  
citizens, and the prevention of  
blockades without an efficient  
force. One large frigate two  
sloops of war and one schooner  
all fast vessels, would perhaps be

adequate for the service required

I have to acknowledge  
my obligations to Cap<sup>t</sup> Elliot for  
his offer of protection to my Countrymen as far as he had the power  
to do so, and trust that this friendly  
and honorable conduct will  
be duly appreciated by the Government at home.

April 20<sup>th</sup> 1834 I have received  
this day a Communication from the  
High Imperial Commissioner repeating  
his demand for the Bond, a positive  
refusal has been given him. He appears  
determined that as I have  
said I always conform to the  
Laws of the Empire that I shall  
not refuse obedience to a new one  
giving my consent to the execution of  
my Countrymen without the form  
of a trial, my answer to him will  
continue to be the same, and it

shall resist even to torture, I am prepared to meet his utmost severity.

April 28, 39. Received intelligence this evening Beards arrival at Macao,

May 3<sup>d</sup> 39 a report is current that the John Adams is below but nothing certain.

May 5<sup>th</sup> 39 Orders have this day been received from the Commissioners to permit the papas boats to run to Macao, and the ships ready to sail to have their Grand Chops. The strong desire by them ready to leave the place gives me only a moment to store my dispatches. The originals are intrusted to Mr Francis H. Giers, Superintendent of the Grand who leaves New York immediately on his arrival for Washington, he has obligated himself to

5.  
detain his ship below two days  
for Commodore Reads dispatches  
if required

I have the honor to be  
with great Respect  
Yours most Ob.<sup>d</sup> and  
very hum<sup>b</sup>l<sup>e</sup> Servant  
P. H. Snow

To the Hon<sup>ble</sup> U. S. Consul  
John Forsyth  
Secretary of State



27. Rec: 28 Sept 1829

*Duplicate*

*The import of Opium in the last five years has nearly doubled, there probably would have been sold this season had no interruption to the trade taken place about forty thousand chests in value Twenty Millions of Dollars.*

Edict No. 1.

An edict from the Imperial commissioner Lin, addressed to the foreign consuls, Mr. Angus and others, communicated by Choo, the prefect of Canton.

An official communication has been received from his excellency Lin, governor of Kookwang, and high imperial commissioner: it is as follows.

The high commissioner, having received the emperor's decree to repair to Canton to make inquiries and act respecting the business of opium, did without delay, on my arrival here, give commands to foreigners of every nation to deliver up their opium, and to give bonds never more to bring it to this country. The said foreign consul Choo, the Dutch consul Van Baer, and the French consul Soffet, must all have seen and heard these commands. Now on the 27<sup>th</sup> instant the foreign merchants of every nation presented an address, declaring that hereafter in coming to Canton to trade they will never more bring any opium, but intimating that orders should be given for referring business of great importance to the control of their respective consuls. If such importance is evidently the delivering up of the opium. The said foreign merchants being of different nations, and the cargo belonging to different owners, declare it to be difficult to determine what ought to be done, unless the business were referred to some responsible head. It is necessary, therefore

therefore, to require it on all the said foreign consuls that they severally take up the business in detail, make clear inquiry in <sup>distinct</sup> order, and prepare and present complete lists of all the opium, in order that it may be delivered up. When all will be safe and secure.

Now the English Superintendent, Elliot, has sent in his report stating that there are in his possession 20,285 chests which he is ready to deliver up. A great minister of state have given my peremptory reply, and have named a period for it to be received. This is on record. The traffic in Opium hitherto carried on by the Americans, and other Foreign Merchants, has not been less than that of the English. Why is it, therefore, that the said Consuls have not made out a true statement and delivered it up to Government? Truly this conduct has been very unwise.

Wherefore this edict is dispatched to the Viceroy (how he, or Prefect of Canton); on the receipt of it let him immediately instruct the Hong Merchants to convey the same to all the said Consuls, Shown and others, that they may without delay prepare full statements of all the Opium in the possession of the merchants of their respective countries and deliver up the same, and wait till the great minister of state, confer with the Governor and Lieutenant Governor, and appoint a period for its being examined and received at the same time with that delivered up by the English. Let not the smallest quantity be concealed. If the said Consuls conform implicitly to these commands and

and make a complete and entire delivery, not only shall the past be forgiven, but it will be incumbent on me to memorialise the Emperor, and to request that a remuneration may be made. But if there be any procrastination indulged, or if the whole be not given up, they will involve themselves in guilt, when repentance will be unavailing."

Having received these commands, I do now convey them to all the said Consuls, Snow, and others, that they may without delay prepare full statements of all the Opium in the possession of the merchants of their respective Countries and deliver up the same, and wait till the Imperial Commissioner, the great minister of state, confers with the Governor and Lieut. Governor, appointing a period for its being examined and received at the same time with that delivered up by the English. But not the smallest quantity be concealed. If the said Consuls conform implicitly to these commands, and make a complete and entire delivery, not only shall the past be forgiven, but it will become necessary to memorialise the Emperor and request that a remuneration may be made. But if there be any procrastination indulged, or if the whole be not given up, they will involve themselves in guilt when repentance will be unavailing. A special edict.

L. B. Snow Kwang 19<sup>th</sup> year, 2<sup>nd</sup> month, 14<sup>th</sup> day.  
1. March 28<sup>th</sup> 1839.

Reply to Edict No. 1

To His Excellency, His Imperial Com-  
-missioner &c &c &c

The undersigned, Consul of the United States of America in China, hereby respectfully represents: That he has received this day through his honor the Duang-chow foo/ or prefect of Canton/ your Excellency's Edict under date of the 28<sup>th</sup> instant, commanding that all Opium held by Citizens of the United States should be immediately delivered up to the Chinese Government.

Having in conformity to this your Excellency's command, called on all residents in Canton, being Citizens of the United States to report to me what Opium they have in their possession, they all declare under their hands that they have none. No Opium is produced in the United States. The Opium which the said merchants lately had in their possession <sup>on hand</sup> as agents was all the property of British subjects, and therefore was surrendered by them as such on the 27<sup>th</sup> instant to Charles Elliot Esquire, the Chief Superintendent of British trade in China, to be delivered by him to the Chinese Government. The Opium so surrendered amounts to One thousand, five hundred and forty Chests.

Given under my hand and  
Seal of Office this twenty ninth day  
of March in the year One thousand  
Eight hundred and thirty nine.  
(Signed) P. W. Brown,  
U.S. Consul

Rec<sup>d</sup> 28 Sept.

## Edict No. 21

An Edict from Lin, imperial commissioner  
 is given to the American Consul, Suow, communicat-  
 ed by Choo, prefect of Canton.

2 An official communication has been received  
 from Lin, Governor of Hoo-Kwang and high im-  
 perial Commissioner: it is as follows.

On the 18<sup>th</sup> day of the 2<sup>nd</sup> month of the 19<sup>th</sup> year  
 of Tsan-Kwang (the 20<sup>th</sup> of March 1859), the American  
 Consul presented an address as follows, (which is  
 here quoted entire.)

This having come before me, the high imperial  
 commissioner, I find that already, before this time,  
 the English Superintendent Elliot, presented an ad-  
 dress, declaring that the opium belonging to English  
 Subjects, which he had required of them to deliver  
 up to him, was 20283 chests, and that he had no con-  
 trol over the people of other countries not under Brit-  
 ish rule. This declaration of Elliot is clear  
 and explicit. Now I, the high imperial commission-  
 er, commanded Suow, the American Consul,  
 to make out a clear and full statement of all  
 the opium of his country and present the same  
 for delivery. But he comes forward in reply with  
 this statement, that already 1520 chests have  
 been taken and delivered up to Elliot, to be hand-  
 ed over to government. This really is greatly at va-  
 riance with Elliot's statement, and is a dan-  
 gerous pretext. I command obedience to the previous in-  
 structions, that a full and true statement be made  
 out and be presented for delivery. Let there be no  
 concealment to involve guilt.

Wherefore I send this despatch to the prefect  
 that

that he <sup>will</sup> immediately convey it to the Hong Kong  
-chairs, to be by them transmitted to the said con-  
sul. Obey the same without opposition.

Having received the above, I forthwith  
without any delay transmit it to the said foreign  
consul, Obey, in order that he may obey the same  
without opposition. A special edict.

S. C. Panthway 19<sup>th</sup> year, 2<sup>nd</sup> month, 16<sup>th</sup> day.  
(March 30<sup>th</sup> 1889.)



# Reply to Edict No 2

To His Excellency His Imperial Commis-  
sioner &c &c

The undersigned, Consul of the United States of America in China hereby represents, that he has received your Excellency's Edict of the 30<sup>th</sup> ultimo and now has the honor to reply thereto.

The undersigned can only reiterate the con-  
tents of his official communication of the 30<sup>th</sup> ultimo, addressed to your excellency, on the subject of Opium, and declare, as he now does, that the same was true in every particular.

As to the 1520 Chests of Opium they were delivered to Charles Elliot Esquire the Chief Superintendent of British trade because they were British property. It is true as the said Chief Superintendent represented to your Excellency that he had no control over persons who did not belong to his nation, but he had power to receive all property owned by British subjects, which any persons not of his nation chose voluntarily to deliver to him. The truth of this may be confirmed by the said Chief Superin-  
-tendant if your Excellency will apply to him.

Given under my hand and seal of  
Office this first day of April One  
thousand eight hundred and thirty  
nine

(Signed) P. W. Snow  
U.S. Consul

Edict No. 3.

An edict from the imperial commissioner addressed to the American Consul, Mr. Snow.

Choo, prefect of Canton, communicates this edict to the American Consul Snow, received from his excellency Gen. high imperial commissioner and Governor of Hockwang; it is as follows.

Here is quoted Mr. Snow's address to the commissioner, who then says:

"This coming before me, the high commissioner, I immediately reply. In his former report, the said foreigner stated, that, 1540 chests had been delivered to Elliot, to be by him made over to government. I find in Elliot's address these words: 'Whatever is not under British rule, the said Superintendent is unable to control,' which is entirely at variance with your statement. To that former report a clear reply was given, with commands, which are on record.

Now again it appears the said foreigner presents an address stating, that 'the opium in the care of Americans really was the property of British subjects.' I find that the English, during a long period, have continued continually to send their opium hither for sale. Why should they employ your countrymen to sell it? You are not a tributary of the English. Why then listen to their suggestions? Moreover Elliot's report was made first, yours afterwards. Granting then that the opium was made over to Elliot, it ought not to be included with the 20,283 chests, it being impossible to take of the number first reported as English, and make of it what ought to be given up as American Opium.

Examining

Examining the spirit of your words, there manifestly is a heart to confuse and gloss over the whole business.

"Elliot has now sent Johnston to the river, ships outside to take and deliver up all the opium. Now 1500 and odd chests are not a large quantity; and supposing it be concealed in the vessels, there will be no difficulty in searching it out and seizing it. How can this be so respectable as for you yourself to deliver it up? Hasten, then, and comply.

Again, in due course, I give my commands, that a true and faithful statement be made and delivered up, and that there be no more contumacy and opposition, to occasion heavy guilt and grief.

"Wherefore this communication is despatched to the prefect, that he may immediately transmit the same to the hong merchants, to be by them conveyed to the said Consul, Snow, for his implicit obedience."

Having received the above, I immediately transmit the same to the said Consul Snow, that he may hasten and obey and according to the repeated commands make out a true and faithful statement and deliver up the same, showing no more contumacy and opposition, to occasion heavy guilt and grief. Hasten! Hasten! A special edict.

Tsao Kwang 19<sup>th</sup> year, 3 month, 23 day,  
(April 5<sup>th</sup> 1839)

Reply to Edict No. 3  
To His Excellency Sir Imperial  
Commissioner &c &c &c.

I have respectfully to state that the 1540 chests of Opium were delivered up by the Americans to the British Superintendent of trade as British property. This was done before your Excellency called on me for a statement of what Opium the Americans held. The quotation you make from the Superintendent's address that "inasmuch as the said Superintendent is unable to control" is true, he could not demand the surrender of British property in the hands of Americans, but circumstances might make it proper for them to ask the said Superintendent to receive the same and he would not refuse to do so. Your Excellency asks why the English should employ my countrymen to sell Opium for them as we are not tributary to the English. It is the practice in most parts of the world for the subjects or citizens of one country to employ those of another in the transaction of commercial affairs - this very season several English ships from England with British goods and from India with Cotton have come consigned to American houses here and it is sometimes the case that American ships <sup>come</sup> here consigned to English houses. I can only repeat that all my former statements to your Excellency are true in every particular. And if your Excellency is pleased to enquire of the Chief Superintendent you will no doubt receive a confirmation of the same.

GIVEN under my hand and Seal of  
Office this sixth day of April One thousand  
Eight hundred and thirty nine.  
(Signed) P. W. Snow  
U.S. Consul

Edict, No. 1.

Edict

The high imperial commissioner and Governor of Hoo Kwang, Tang a president of the Board of War and Governor of the two provinces Kwangtung and Kwangse, and En a vice president of the Board of War and lieutenant governor of Kwangtung, issue this Edict to the English Superintendent Elliot and the deputy superintendent Johnston, the American Consul Snow, the Dutch Consul Van Bessel, and the foreigners of every country. Let them make themselves fully acquainted herewith.

Whereas we, the high imperial commissioner, the Governor, and the lieutenant Governor, did receive the great august Emperor's mandatory will, to interdict opium, and to cut off the sources whence it comes, accordingly we gave commands to the said Superintendents and consuls, by them to be imposed on all the foreigners, to take the opium accumulated in the store ships and make an entire surrender of it. Now it appears that, in obedience to those commands, the surrender is being made, winning respectful submission, worthy of praise.

Hereafter forever foreigners will never more be allowed to bring opium to this country. The decree is already passed; and if they do so, they shall be capitally punished and their cargo confiscated.

You, the English Superintendent, Elliot, have desired that warning may be given before execution; and now again declare that you will act in obedience to the laws, the period being indulgently extended. This your statement seems reasonable. But as to the request that a period

period of five months be allowed to the Indian Ships, and ten months for those direct from England; these periods are indeed too long.

Further it appears that the American Consul (Snow), also, has declared that while residing here he always feels obligated to conform to the laws of the Empire, and that hereafter the merchants of his country, acting in obedience to the new regulations will not presume to traffic in opium. This likewise seems perfectly proper. But he adds if they bring any opium to Canton, he will communicate to them the prohibitory regulations, requiring them to return to their country, which does not at all agree with what is said about acting in conformity to the laws. For if he announces to them the prohibitory regulations, how can he state with decency ordering them to return to their own country?

The Dutch Consul Van Bavel, also, states that he has received the commands to give bonds in terms like these - After the Autumn of this year, if any ships come to Canton, and on examination are found to have opium on board, both Ship and Cargo, shall be confiscated, and the parties left to suffer death by the laws of the country. On this occasion he is ready to obligate himself that hereafter he will never trade in opium, and that according to the tenor of the edict he will report to the great officers of his government, that they may submit the case to their sovereign. This is nearly in accordance with what is,

is required in the bond. But, then, in his address he speaks about the lives of his countrymen being involved, which is still inconsistent with what is reasonable. It should be known that this severity of the celestial criminal laws, extending even to capital punishment, is only in reference to the trafficking in opium. If, therefore, all the foreigners, in compliance with this, never bring any more opium, then there can be no more violation of the laws; and how, in that case, can there be any involving of life?

With reference to Elliot's request, the period ought to be changed and fixed at four months for the Indian Ships; and at eight for the direct ships; at the expiration of which periods they must conform to the new regulations. If, within these periods, they presume to bring opium, they shall according to the existing law surrender it all to the Government, but the parties shall be freed from punishment and their other cargo, from confiscation. This will be equitable and just.

Again Special and earnest commands are given in general to all the foreigners that, in accordance with the prescribed form, they all present bonds duly signed and attested, thereby winning on the part of every one a mind respectfully submissive. Thus an honorable commerce will be lastingly continued. Let there be no obstinacy cherished to their own injury. A Special Edict. April 19<sup>th</sup> 1839 / Tschingy 19<sup>th</sup> yr. 3<sup>rd</sup> mo. 6<sup>th</sup> day.



Reply to Edict No. 4

Copy

To their Excellencies the High Imperial Commissioner the Governor and Lieutenant Governor.

The undersigned respectfully states that he has had the honor to receive their communication of yesterdays date, and in reply can only say that, it being really impracticable for his Countrymen to give the Bond required by the new regulations he accordingly on the 14<sup>th</sup> inst sent in his address saying it was thus impossible. This was all he could reasonably say, and the only alternative that now remains for him, if conformity to the new regulation is insisted on is to return to his own Country.

Given under my hand and Seal of Office this twentieth day of April One thousand Eight hundred and thirty nine

(sd) P. H. Green  
U.S. Consul

Copy

## Reply to Verbal Communication -

To His Excellency Sir high Imperial Commissioner &amp;c &amp;c

In order to prevent any mistake I deem it proper to communicate on paper to your Excellency that the Bond you require it is impossible for me to give. I feel myself at all times obligated to obey the Laws of the Nation where I reside if they do not conflict with my oath, the moment this is the case and I am called upon to do an act which would call down the worst censure and punishment from my own Government on myself, it only remains for me if this is persisted in to leave the Country.

By the first ship that sails for America the undersigned will represent to his Government that the article of Opium is strictly prohibited by the Chinese Laws and ask of them to adopt such measures as will in fact prevent the introduction of it into this Empire by American Ships.

Moreover, as Opium is not grown in my country and is here most strictly interdicted, American Merchants cannot presume to traffic in it and hereafter if any American Ships arrive having brought it from other Countries I will announce to them the prohibition, requiring the departure of the said Ships.

Given under my hand and Seal of Office this Ninth day of April One thousand Eight hundred and Thirty Nine.

(sd) P. W. Snow.  
 Consul

*Copy*

*Notice to Citizens of the United States.*

An Edict, dated the 18<sup>th</sup> Instant, having been this day received by the undersigned from the Imperial Commissioner, through the Suong-Chow-foo, requiring all Opium held by Citizens of the United States to be delivered up to the Chinese Government; in conformity thereto, I hereby call on all residents in Canton, being Citizens as aforesaid, to render to me by or before noon this day, an account of all Opium in their possession; being the property of citizens of the United States, that the same may be surrendered to the Chinese Government.

*Canton, March 29<sup>th</sup> 1839.*

*Do/ P. M. Snow*

*U.S. Consul*

seen by Russell & Co who hereby promise to forward a written report to the Consul of the United States within the time above limited.

" by Whitmore & Co do do do  
 " " Dyphant & Co  
 " " J. T. Hathaway  
 " " J. H. Smith  
 " " J. B. Kaul  
 " " Russell, Sturgis & Co  
 " " Gordon & Talbot prof. Millar

Copy

Canton, 26<sup>th</sup> March 1839

P. W. Snow Esq.  
Consul from the United States of America,  
in China,

Sir,

We have the honor to forward for your information Copy of an address, from the Foreigners of all Nations, to His Excellency the Imperial Commissioner, in reply to His Excellency's Edict on the subject of Opium.

We have the honor to be  
Sir,

Your most obedient  
humble Servants

Edw<sup>d</sup> W<sup>m</sup> S. Mitton

" Thos. Fox

" James Matheson

" Wm<sup>d</sup> Bell

" George T. Baigne

" Dabadboy Rustonjee

" J. C. Green

" Wilkinson Dent

" W. Delano Jr

Copy

Canton, March 25<sup>th</sup> 1839.

To His Excellency.

The Imperial High Commissioner

The Foreign Merchants of all Nations in Canton, have received with profound respect, the Edict of His Excellency the Imperial Commissioner; and now beg leave to address his Excellency, having already communicated through the Hong Merchants their intention of doing so with the least possible delay.

They beg to represent, that being now made fully aware of the Imperial Commands for the entire abolition of the traffic in Opium, the Undersigned Foreigners in Canton, hereby pledge themselves, not to deal in Opium, nor to attempt to introduce it into the Chinese Empire.

Having now recorded their solemn pledge, they have only further, most respectfully, to state to His Excellency, that, as individual Foreign Merchants, they do not possess the power of controlling such extensive and important matters, as His Excellency's Edict embraces; and they trust, His Excellency will approve of their leaving a final settlement to be arranged through the Representatives of their respective Nations.

For Rawson & Co  
Dent & Co  
James Matheson for  
himself & partners

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Whitmore & Co  
D. & M. Ruston & Co  
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 Curcutui Boimangui  
 Edmund Moller

Steepedhor Rustonui  
 A. & J. Funtounui  
 Burgoiui Manakui  
 Hornum & Co.  
 Frangui Dadahor  
 Boimangui Manakui  
 Jamutui Rustonui  
 Pallangui Dadahor  
 Curcutui Saproqui  
 Wassonuiui Dadahor  
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 ———— Hindradun  
 Abiden & Samroodun  
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 Bilby Adams & Co.

R. C. 3 with Royal Decree No. 9. Copy

## Proclamation to the Foreigners of all Nations.

Choo, Kioang chow foo se se proclaims to the  
Foreign Merchants for their full information.

The following official communication  
has just been received from His Imperial Com-  
missioner se dated the 13<sup>th</sup> day of the 2<sup>nd</sup> month.

The foreigners of all nations have pre-  
sented the following petition.

Here follows copy of petition.

Coming before me the Commissioner it appears  
by the petition that in obedience to my commands  
they have no longer trafficked in opium. - Their  
reverential obedience is thus manifested. - They  
also earnestly entreat that as my will in-  
volves such important and heavy results. I  
will direct the Superintendents and Consuls  
of their several nations to manage the business.

Now as respects the delivering up of  
the opium the Superintendent Elliot has to-  
day handed up a duly prepared petition to  
deliver up the opium, and I the com<sup>r</sup> in due  
course commanded that the most minute  
particulars be examined into and handed up  
in the form of a clear and distinct report  
when he must wait till I fix a day for re-  
ceiving the opium - this is on record. As respects  
Elliot therefore there is no occasion for my a-  
gain issuing my instructions, but the Consuls  
must forthwith clearly petition as to who  
they are and their names and surnames, so  
as to enable me to act accordingly and issue  
an



Edict immediately for their instruction.

This Edict is now issued to the Kwang  
chow-foo for his information and obedience.  
Let him forthwith send a reply with in-  
structions to the Hong Merchants to transmit  
copies of it to the foreigners of all nations  
for their information and obedience, and re-  
port same - a special Edict."

On receipt of this & uniting the circum-  
stances issue this Edict - on receipt of it let  
the said foreign Merchants in obedience there-  
to, forthwith state in a clear petition, the names  
and surnames of the Consuls - Do not oppose -  
a special Edict.

March 27<sup>th</sup> 1839

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CHARLES GRANT.

VOL. 12.

TUESDAY, MARCH 26TH, 1839.

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## CANTON.

### LATEST DATES.

|           |             |              |             |
|-----------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| England   | 6th Nov.    | Singapore    | 15th Feby.  |
| U. States | 24th Oct.   | Java         | 28th Jan'y. |
| Calcutta  | 25th Jan'y. | Manila       | 6th March   |
| Bombay    | 10th Jan'y. | Austral-Asia | 8th Oct.    |
| Madras    | 10th Oct.   |              |             |

ARRIVED.—BELHAVEN, Crawford, from Calcutta.  
HANNAH, Jardine, CARNATIC, Laird, from Bombay.  
TALBOT, (Am.) Story, from New York and Batavia.  
SYED KHAN, Oronstone, from Singapore and Calcutta.  
SAILED.—OMEGA, Hillert, for New York.  
PASSENGERS.—(Omitted last week.)—Por  
VICOUNT MELBOURNE, J. M. Smith, Esq, Miss Cotgrave,  
Miss Harriet Elliot, Master Hugh Elliot, and two  
servants.

### EDICT.

FROM THE IMPERIAL COMMISSIONER TO THE HONG  
MERCHANTS.

Lin, high imperial Commissioner, director of the board  
of War, and governor of Hooikwang, issues his com-  
mands to the Hong merchants, requiring of them full  
acquaintance with the tenor thereof.

The commercial intercourse subsisting in Kwangtung  
between the Chinese and foreigners has continued for  
a period of more than three hundred years. What was  
there to render impossible a free commercial interchange  
of goods between these parties themselves? Nothing.  
It was then the desire of preventing an illicit intercourse,  
and of guarding against contraband commodities, that  
rendered necessary the establishment of a class of Hong  
merchants.

Respectfully searching, I find, under date the 21st year  
of Keang-hi (1816), an imperial edict,—reiterating the  
"Hong merchants responsible for the ascertaining of  
the question, whether or not any foreign vessel imports  
opium land, in case of her doing, for the rejection of  
all her cargo, for the refusal to let her trade, and for  
the driving of her back to her country." Respect and  
obedience being paid hereto, this edict was duly recorded.  
And I find, that, on each occasion of a foreign vessel  
entering the port, the said Hong merchants have always  
given bonds that she brought no opium with her.

In consequence of such bonds, vessels have been al-  
lowed to enter the port and break bulk, nor has any  
vessel ever been sent back. And even now, while the  
opium is pervading and filling with its poisonous influence  
the whole empire, the said Hong merchants still  
continue indiscriminately to give such bonds, declaring  
that the ships that resort hither have brought none of it.  
Are they not indeed dreaming, and snoring in their  
dreams?

If they say that the opium which they bring is dis-  
charged beforehand and left on board the warehousing  
vessels at Lintin, and that the bonds given as to their  
bringing none, have reference to the vessels as entering  
the port, what is this but to "shut the ears whilst the  
jingling bell is being stolen"—to provide for themselves  
a ground of excuse? The feelings that prompt such  
conduct will still less bear scrutiny. It is as if a man,  
to guard his house at night, should appoint a watchman,  
and that nevertheless his property should be banded up  
and carried away, while yet the watchman should de-  
clare that there had been no thief! If this could not  
be regarded as a ground of excuse, what then could be?

Moreover, the foreign factories are built by the said  
Hong merchants, and by them are run; the foreigners  
as residents; the hong merchants and all the working  
people in the factories are hired by the same merchants,  
and the "Micheen" (or outside shopmen) are in their  
employ; the neighboring shroff shops too are those with  
which the Hong merchants have dealings. Yet for more  
than ten years past, there has not been a shroff shop that  
has not given bills, nor a "Micheen" that has not had  
transactions with the opium-preparers, nor a hongman  
or other workman that has not had connexions with the  
fact-boys. There have been besides the writers' houses  
(or broker's shops) for preparing letters; and brokers,  
for carrying the orders, would pass in and out of the  
foreign residences, day and night, without ever being  
questioned by any one. The shroffs, and Hong mer-  
chants' coolies, and carriers, of all grades, would in the  
daytime openly go into the factories, and would at night  
afford escort down to the boats. Can the Hong mer-  
chants, ever that they have heard and seen nothing of all  
this? Or, as they have agreed to conceal it and  
bring no part of it to light, will any one believe them

when they assert that they have had no secret share in  
the matter?

I have heard, that formerly, when the foreigners came  
to the factories, they would go in full dress, with swords  
by their sides, to wait upon the several hong merchants,  
and would often meet with a denial, nor would they be  
seen or have their visits returned, until after a second  
visit. But of late years there have been those who will  
to the foreigners for patronage, and will even pass beyond  
the custom houses or go to Macao to meet them. And so  
far has this proceeded, that [a party in] the Tungyue  
hong gave a sedan chair to the chief supercargo Baynes,  
whereupon the same chief supercargo turned round, and  
would not suffer the hong merchants to enter his factory  
in chairs. Many have been the instances of this mis-  
conduct and subversion of what is right and fitting.  
What sense of shame indeed does there yet remain?  
Though it be true that this has arisen from the conduct  
of probationary hong merchants, who have shown the  
example of such artful demerit, and that the original  
merchants, men of property and family, would never have  
descended to this stage of degradation: yet all now are  
equally involved in the stench of it, and truly I burn  
with shame for you.

With you there seems to be no other consideration than  
that of growing rich, and being left to carry on your  
trade; and you seem to regard the mine of all your  
profits as lying in the attaching of foreigners to you.  
You leave no room for the consideration that the profits  
enjoyed by foreigners are those granted by the colonial  
court; and that if some day they should irritate the  
sacred wrath to the cutting off of their trade and closing  
of the custom houses, not a mite of profit will there be  
for any of those nations to look for: and what then will  
there be for you?

They, regardless of the rich favors wherewith they are  
imbued by the court, take depraved natives for their  
bosom friends. In the public offices of the inner land,  
there is not a movement or a pause, but the foreigners  
are fully informed of it. But if any question is put to the  
hong merchants regarding foreign affairs, they turn about  
for wags in which to gloze over and conceal the facts,  
nor will they utter the truth. Thus it is in regard to  
the exportation of the pure silver beyond sea, a thing so  
very strictly prohibited. Did the foreigners really barter  
goods for goods, what silver would there be for them  
to carry away? But more than this, the Hong mer-  
chants once represented, that each year, in addition to  
the interchange of commodities by barter, the foreigners  
require always to bring into the inner land foreign  
money to the amount of four or five millions of dollars.  
Were this really the case, how could it first of all years  
foreign ships have brought into the port no new  
country has daily been diminishing in quantity?  
And how happens it, that among the hong merchants  
there have been bankrupts whose debts to foreigners  
have exceeded a million of money? It is clear that  
these four words 'goods bartered for goods,' are totally  
and altogether false.

There is one thing yet more extraordinary. Those  
Hong merchants, sheltering themselves under a memorial  
of a former Superintendent of Customs, Ah, which re-  
quested temporarily as a trial, that three tenths of any  
surplus foreign money should be allowed to be taken  
away,—have acted as though this request had passed  
into an established law, and have yearly, under cover  
of this, solicited permission to embark money. They  
have had numerous boxes made, such as are employed  
for the remission of revenue. And they have even re-  
presented for the foreigners, that, in such a year, a foreigner  
left so much money in such and such hands, and that  
now he has returned, and such and such a person to convey  
it home for him; and they have secretly inserted with  
the clerks of the custom-house to put this upon the  
records. Thus, while in the one hand the Hong mer-  
chants give the bonds, the silver on the other hand,  
is exported,—their words and deeds are contrary one  
to another, and this is passed quietly over without ex-  
citing surprise. And when the imperial pleasure has  
been expressed, that inquiry should be made, they have  
with one simple address glozed over and set at rest the  
whole matter.

With regard too to foreigners, such as Jardine and  
others, who have been in the habit of selling opium,—  
all of them most artful and crafty men,—when the  
imperial pleasure was expressed, two years ago, that  
their conduct should be inquired into, and that they  
should be driven forth, the said Hong merchants still  
strenuously defended them. Such language as this was  
used: "that when it could be discovered that there had  
been any concern in selling opium, any money taken or  
orders given, punishment would then be willingly sub-  
mitted to!" Such a bond is yet to be found among the  
archives! Let them ask themselves, whether, accord-  
ing to this bond, punishment should or should not, be  
inflicted?

Again, the opium on board Innes' vessel was seized  
within the river, showing that the bonds given even for  
vessels that have entered the port have been no less  
unworthy of confidence.

Last winter, seven passage boats, on the reiterated  
representations of these merchants, newly received per-  
mission to run, and already smuggling of goods, and  
importation of gunpowder, have been the consequence.  
If you say these things were without your knowledge,  
of what use then are you? If they took place with your  
knowledge, death is too light a punishment for you.

It is computed that the loss of the silver of China,  
during a period of several years past, by exportation  
beyond sea, has been not less than some hundreds of  
millions. The imperial commands have been repeatedly  
received, in reference to the importation of opium and  
exportation of pure silver, reproving all the officers of  
every degree, in the most severe terms, yet these Hong  
merchants have continued in the same course of filthy  
and disgraceful conduct, to the great indignation and  
enraging of teeth of every one. I, the high commissioner,  
in obeying the imperial commands, in accordance with  
which I have come to Canton, shall first punish the  
depraved natives. And it is by no means certain that  
these Hong merchants will not be within the number.

I proceed to command that investigation be made.  
Upon my commands reaching the said Hong merchants,  
let them immediately state clearly the truth, that matters  
may be thoroughly arranged in consistency with the laws.  
The utter annihilation of the opium trade being now my  
first object, I have given commands to the foreigners,  
to deliver up to government all the myriads of chests of  
opium which they have on board their warehousing  
vessels. And I have also called on them to subscribe  
a bond, in Chinese and in the foreign languages jointly,  
declaring that henceforth they will never venture to  
bring opium, and that if any should again be brought,  
upon discovery thereof, the parties concerned shall im-  
mediately suffer execution of the laws, and the property  
shall be confiscated to government. These commands  
are now given to the Hong merchants, that they may  
convey them to the foreign factories and plainly make  
them known. It is requisite that they should acquire  
an earnest severity of deportment, that the energetic  
character of the commands may be clearly made to ap-  
pear. They must not continue to exhibit a contumacious  
disposition or to color over the matter, nor may they  
again give utterance to any expression of solicitation.  
It is imperative on them, to act with energy and in-  
dignation of tone, and to unite in enjoining these commands.  
Three days are prescribed, within which they must  
obtain the required bonds, and report in reply hereto.  
If it be found that this matter cannot at once be ar-  
ranged by them, it will be apparent, without inquiry,  
that they are constantly acting in concert with depraved  
foreigners, and that their minds have a perverted in-  
clination. And I, the high Commissioner, will forthwith  
solicit the royal death-warrant, and select for execution  
one or two of the most unworthy of their number, re-  
confiscating their property to government, and thus will I  
show a lucid warning. Say not that you did not receive  
early notice. A special edict. Tsin-kwang 10th year,  
21 month 4th day, (17th March, 1839.)

(True Translation) J. ROBT. MORRISON.  
Chinese Secretary and Interpreter to the  
Superintendents of British Trade in China.

To Mr. Wetmore and the other gentlemen of the  
honorable Chamber of Commerce.

A respectful communication.  
We beg to call your attention to the enclosed copy  
of an Edict we have just received from H. F. de  
Hoppo commanding that, during the present state of  
affairs, no foreigners be permitted to leave the port  
to go down to Macao.  
Please circulate his among the residents that all,  
knowing, may obey. It is for this we write and with  
compliments remain,

THE HONG MERCHANTS.  
EDICT.

Yu, Hoppo &c. proclaims to the Hong merchants  
for their full information.

Pending the stay of the Commissioner in Canton and  
while the consequences of his investigations, both to  
foreigners and natives, are yet uncertain, all foreign  
residents are forbidden to go down to Macao. I therefore  
issue this Edict to the Hong merchants. On receipt of  
it let them instantly communicate to the foreigners in  
pursuit for their information and obedience. For the  
present they must not petition for leave to go down to  
Macao.—Do not oppose—a special edict. March 10th  
1839.

S. FERON.  
Chinese Interpreter, G. C. C.

Correspondence concerning the licensed  
passage boat Snipe.

To Mr. Wetmore and the other gentlemen of the Honourable Chamber of Commerce, &c. &c.

A respectful communication.

We beg to enclose copies of two responsive edicts which we have just received from H. E. the hoppo, and to which please give your attention.

We also request you will inform us, as soon as possible, to whom the goods (on board the Snipe) belong, where and by whom they were shipped and whither they were being conveyed when seized, that we may be enabled to report same to the hoppo, who commands that the boat shall be brought up and wait till he is pleased to direct a Wei-yuen (deputed officer) to superintend her destruction by being broken up.

It is for this we write, and with compliments remain,

THE HONG MERCHANTS.  
March 19th.

S. PEARON  
Chinese Interpreter G. C. C.

R R U L Y O F

Yn, collector of Customs at the Port of Canton, &c. &c., to the hong merchants, who state that the smuggled tea, sugar, &c., seized on board the Snipe, had been transhipped at Whampoa and brought up to Canton.

Let the said goods be sold according to law, and their proceeds confiscated to go to the government. Let the boat which is called "the licensed boat No. 5," and which is now aground at Whampoa, be forthwith brought up to Canton by the hong merchants, who must report the same to me, that I may request the governor to depute an officer to accompany an officer from my department to superintend the breaking up of the boat.

Let this order be made known to the Chamber of Commerce for its information and obedience. Let the hong merchants and linguists strictly question the said foreigner Pierce as to whom the smuggled goods belong, where they were shipped, and whither destined—do not allow the least prevarication, but forthwith report, that I may act accordingly. If you presume to gloss over the matter in the slightest degree, truly your punishment shall not be trifling, I will not indulge you!—19th year, 2nd moon, 4th day. March 18th, 1839.

S. PEARON.

Chinese Interpreter G. C. C.

To Mr. Wetmore and the other gentlemen of the Honourable Chamber of Commerce, &c. &c.

A respectful communication.

We beg to hand you a copy of an edict we have just received from H. E. the Collector of Customs requesting your attention and obedience thereto.

His Excellency has received a communication from the governor deputing an officer who, accompanied by one from the custom house, is to attend the breaking up of the Snipe.

It is for this we write, and with compliments remain,

THE HONG MERCHANTS.  
March 22nd, 1839

Yn, Collector of Customs &c. &c., at the Port of Canton, proclaims to the hong merchants for their full information.

Respecting Pierce's boat, which was seized at the Bogue for attempting to smuggle tea &c. out of the river, I before commanded the hong merchants to bring her up to Canton with all dispatch, that on their reporting her arrival I might depute an officer to accompany one from the governor's office to superintend the breaking up of the boat—I have now received a communication

from H. E. the governor, informing me that he has commanded the Kwangchowhee and the Namboy yune to accompany in person an officer from the custom house to proceed on board of her and superintend her being broken up, and to report same.

On receipts of this I, the hoppo, besides commanding an officer to hold himself in readiness to obey, also issue an edict to you hong merchants, for your information and instant obedience. Forthwith bring up to Canton the licensed boat No. 5., belonging to Pierce, that she may be broken up.

Hastel Hastel A special edict. Tackkwang 2nd month 7th day. March 21st 1839.

True Translation S. PEARON.  
Chinese Interpreter G. C. C.

Letter acknowledging receipt of the Imperial envoy's proclamation.

General Chamber of Commerce.

Canton, March 21st, 1839.  
To the Hong merchants.

Gentlemen,  
We beg to acknowledge the receipt of the proclamation issued to all Foreigners by the Imperial commissioner. It has been received with profound respect by this Chamber, and they have had a meeting this morning of its members, who have directed me, as their Chairman, to report to you as follows "viz.

"That the communications made by the commissioner of the Imperial will are of such vital importance, and involve such complicated interests, that a reply to them cannot be given without the greatest deliberation, and that a committee should now therefore be appointed to take the measures into consideration, and report their opinion to the Chamber at the earliest possible period. That in the mean time a deputation from this meeting do wait upon the hong merchants to state to them what has been done, who may at the same time state, that there is an almost unanimous feeling in the community of the absolute necessity of the foreign residents of Canton having no connexion with the opium traffic."

It affords me great satisfaction to be able to inform you that, agreeably to the resolution of the Chamber, a committee has been appointed, who will report in time, to enable a definite reply to be given on or before Wednesday next the 27th instant; and I need not assure you how very anxious the Chamber are, that this important question should be disposed of, and your minds as well as those of all right thinking people be set at ease.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,  
Your most obedient,  
W. S. WETMORE.—Chairman.

MONDAY, 18TH MARCH.—Late at night Mr. Thom was requested by Howqua to go to his hong and translate the proclamation to Foreigners, this day issued by H. E. the Imperial commissioner extraordinary and plenipotentiary.

This essential advice was so speedily done by Mr. Thom, that a translation was read to Foreigners on Tuesday Morning and published in our supplemental columns on Tuesday evening. On the evening of Tuesday the hong merchants requested the attendance of the British and American merchants; and in compliance with this requisition about six or eight Foreign merchants proceeded to the Consou house, where they were informed by the hong merchants that if the Imperial commissioner's edict was not literally complied with on the next day, two of their number would lose their heads.

WEDNESDAY, 20TH.—In the course of

the day various rumours were afloat respecting the quantity of opium with which the Kwangchowfoo would be satisfied, but no event of any particular interest occurred.

THURSDAY, 21ST MARCH, 1839.—A general meeting of the members of the General Chamber of Commerce, convened by public circular, was held this day at 10 o'clock, when a very full meeting assembled, and proceeded to take into consideration the proclamation addressed to the Foreigners of all nations by H. E. the Imperial commissioner, Lin.

As we write this article on the 20th of the month; and as events have rapidly succeeded each other since our last week's issue, we shall detail them, as far and as minutely as we consider prudent, under all the existing circumstances and peculiar situation of all Foreigners in Canton, in the method of a daily journal.

To begin, then, with the proceedings of the General meeting, convened and held as above stated, we forbear at present in submitting to the public the different opinions expressed by various members, as to the most expedient course for Foreigners to pursue, with reference to the commands of H. E.'s proclamation. But we hope that we shall soon be able, under more auspicious appearances and circumstances, to submit a full report of what then and has since occurred.

The result of the meeting, after the rejection of an address drawn up on the previous night by the Chairman and Deputy Chairman, conjointly, by a majority of eleven, was the adoption of the following letter to the hong merchants, to be conveyed to them by a deputation of members of the Chamber. \* \* \* \*

THURSDAY NIGHT AND FRIDAY MORNING, 21ST AND 22ND MARCH.—About 10 P. M. on Wednesday night, the whole body of the hong merchants attended at the chamber, and an extraordinary meeting of the General Chamber was convened to receive them.

The chairman stated that the meeting had been called in consequence of an interview with the hong merchants. The resolution and letter of the meeting this morning had been presented by them to the Yumchi (Canton dialect), whom nothing would satisfy but the giving up a certain quantity of opium; if this was not complied with, he had announced his determination to sit in judgment on the hong merchants in the morning the question now to the meeting would be whether the resolution of this morning should be adhered to.

On the suggestion of a member, two members were requested to go to the hong merchants, and ascertain from whom they had had this communication, and if they had seen the Yumchi himself in presenting the Chamber's letter. On the return of this deputation they reported that they had seen the merchants, who had solemnly declared they had seen H. E., and that the communication was from him beyond a doubt, and that unless some opium was given up they felt assured two of them would be beheaded in the morning!

The question was then put and carried that the hong merchants should be sent for to appear personally and a member and the interpreter were requested to convey to them the wishes of the meeting.

In a short time the following hong merchants arrived:—Howqua, Mowqua, Ponkequa, Samqua, senior, and junior, Poonhoyqua, Mingqua, Gowqua, Saaqua, Yetuck Fontai, Kingqua, and the following enquiries were made and replied to.

Q. What took place during the interview with the commissioner?—A.—We took the words of your letter to him, and he gave them to the Kwangchowfoo to examine; on hearing them read, he said you were trifling with the hong merchants but you should not do so with him; he declared that if opium was not delivered up he should be at the Consou house tomorrow at 10, and then he would shoot two of them dead.

We decline, for the present, recording in our columns the conversation that ensued.

FRIDAY, 22ND.—In the course of the day it was rumoured and correctly ascertained, that the Imperial commissioner had sent for two cooks, acquainted with the *Almanach des Gourmards* of Foreigners, and a comprador, who understood the management of their ménage: the consequent report was, that H. E. would demand hostages from the foreigners, whom, as clearly appeared from H. E.'s previous preparation for the pleasantly passing of those hours which have been called by some philosophers the happiest of human life, it

is his H. E.'s intention to treat after the manner and style of the Directorial dinners at the *Albion* in Leadenhall Street.

The rumours of the quantity of opium required to be delivered up still continued, & the number of four thousand chests was mentioned. In the course of the day Mr. Dent had been prevailed upon by the representations of the hongmerchants to promise to go inside the city tomorrow in obedience to the wishes of the imperial commissioner; but when the treatment of Mr. Flint, and other acts of treachery on the part of the Chinese government, had been brought to Mr. Dent's recollection, he declined entering the city, except under a safe conduct granted by the commissioner himself, the only irresponsible officer at present in Canton.

SATURDAY, 23RD.—This morning about 10 o'clock, Howqua and Mowqua, and other of the hongmerchants, all without their official buttons and the two first having a loose iron chain thrown over their heads and resting on their shoulders, repaired to Mr. Dent's house, & stated that unless Mr. Dent obeyed the commissioner's summons and went into the city in the course of the day, two of their number (meaning Howqua and Mowqua) would be beheaded before night. Mr. Dent adhered to his refusal for the reasons given above. It was then proposed that a public meeting of all foreigners should be immediately convened in the hall of the British consulate; but Mr. Johnston, the second Superintendent, refused to admit Howqua and Mowqua, in their present degraded and felonious condition, within the hall; the meeting was accordingly held in the Chamber of Commerce, when Howqua, after pointing to his buttonless cap and the chain round his neck, stated directly that if Mr. Dent did not go into the city, for the purpose of being examined by the commissioner, immediately, they would most assuredly be beheaded.

The chairman then told Howqua that the chamber had heard and understood his communication through the interpreter, but that the Chamber, being established for commercial purposes only, had no controul or influence over Mr. Dent in a question of this nature. Howqua asked what was the use of a Chamber if it could not declare the general sense of its members; and all that they, the hongmerchants, wished the chamber to declare was whether Mr. Dent or themselves had reason on their separate sides in the present question; and whether, when their lives were at stake, mere doubt and punctilio should not give way to such serious considerations. The book of the regulations for the government of the chamber was then produced, and the 19th article explained to Howqua, which provides that "the committee of arbitration on no occasion shall proceed on any case unless both the parties give an obligation that they will abide by the decision of the committee." Upon this Howqua proposed that all present should proceed to Mr. Dent's factory, which proposal was universally assented to.

As the meeting was being held at the Chamber, several foreign merchants were in verbal communication with the Kwangchow Foo at the Consol house; and when they left it, Mr. Morrison was retained a prisoner at large about two hours, until his liberation was applied for by Mr. Johnston, and forthwith granted.

When all parties had arrived at Mr. Dent's house the foreigners went upstairs, leaving the hongmerchants in the office with two or three of the members of the Chamber of Commerce. It was then distinctly and solemnly put to the foreigners present whether Mr. Dent should proceed inside the city under the protection of the commis-

sioner's own chop and seal, and the universal answer was—No! This answer was communicated to the hongmerchants. Presently a *Weiyuen*, i. e. an officer specially deputed for the occasion, accompanied by the Namhoi Yune, came to Mr. Dent's office. Mr. Dent, and his interpreter, Mr. Thom, with all the foreigners immediately attended him. This officer particularly impressed on Mr. Dent that in coming to his house he had gone beyond his orders, which were imperative that he should bring Mr. Dent before the commissioner this day. Many appeals were made to Mr. Dent's feelings; but the officers were informed that Mr. Dent was not acting from contumacy in declining to obey the commissioner's orders to go before him, that he had the most profound respect for the commissioner and his high office, and felt most particularly grateful to himself (the *Weiyuen*) personally for the kindness and consideration he had evinced in coming to his house, and for the polite manner in which he had delivered his orders; but that he was acting under the general wishes of the foreigners, that, without the commissioner's own safe conduct, he should not go into the city, unless taken out of his own house by force, in which case no resistance would be made Mr. Dent then retired.

The conversation was much prolonged, and Mr. Dent waited upon the *Weiyuen*, at his own request, a second time, but with the same result.

The *Weiyuen* then declared he would pass the night in Mr. Dent's house, and never leave it except with him.

At last it was proposed by the *Weiyuen* that Mr. Inglis, the second partner in the firm of Messrs. Dent & Co. should go to the Consol house, and deliver in person Mr. Dent's refusal to the Kwangchow Foo. This proposal was readily agreed to, and Mr. Inglis, accompanied by Messrs. Gray Thom, Fearon, and Slade proceeded to the Consol house.

After Mr. Dent's refusal had been communicated by Mr. Inglis to the Kwangchow Foo, that officer proposed that he should go into the city, and deliver the refusal to the commissioner: this proposal was also as readily agreed to, and Mr. Inglis, accompanied by Messrs. Thom, Fearon, and Slade—Mr. Gray having been persuaded to remain behind,—went with the linguists through the Choolan gate into the city, and were conducted to the temple dedicated to the queen of heaven; at first they seated themselves in the open court, but were soon conducted to the private apartments of the priests, and served with tea and sweetmeats. After some time the treasurer, judge, salt commissioner, and grain inspector, made their appearance. These officers seated themselves in front on a line with and close to each other, while the Kwangchow Foo & *Weiyuen* sat on a side bench. Previous to the arrival of these superior officers Mr. Inglis and his friends had been shown to a bamboo settle in a gallery round an outer court.—Mr. Thom was first sent for, when the following questions were asked him:—

"What is your name, country &c. Why does not Mr. Dent come?" Mr. Thom replied "that all the foreigners thought Mr. Dent would be detained, and therefore they would not allow him." "Detain him or not, he is guilty of showing the greatest disrespect for not obeying the commands from the high commissioner." Mr. Thom said, "that Mr. Dent had not the most distant intention of showing any disrespect; that this question was one of the utmost importance; that Mr. Dent and his countrymen were all of opinion, and under the apprehension, the high commissioner wished to detain Mr. Dent until a certain quantity of opium be confiscated, as they had heard it reported

the high commissioner imagined Mr. Dent had 6000 chests of opium." The judge observed "that this is no report but a certainty; that the high commissioner's eyes are very sharp and his ears very long; that he knows Dent to be a great merchant and a very large capitalist, and that he has resided in China many years; that the high commissioner held positive orders from the emperor to put down the opium trade, and that he wished to admonish Mr. Dent, and also to enquire into the nature of his business; that Mr. Dent must be confronted with the high commissioner; that if he did not consent, he should be dragged out of his house by force; and, consequently, the high commissioner would most assuredly kill him." One of the officers remarked "that if Dent would willingly come and see the high commissioner the trade would be reopened."

Nearly the same questions and observations were made to Mr. Inglis and Messrs. Fearon and Slade.

When the examination was over the treasurer sent out a present of four pieces of red silk and two jars of wine, and the party were conducted back to the Consol house, guarded by a detachment of the Kwangchow's troops carrying many lanterns, and from thence to Mr. Dent's house, where they arrived about nine o'clock.

SUNDAY, 24TH MARCH.—When it was observed to Howqua on Sunday morning that that day was consecrated to religious worship by Europeans, he gladly availed himself of the fact, as so much more time would be gained for deliberation. Early in the morning copies of the following circular reached Canton.

CIRCULAR TO HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SUBJECTS.

THE Chief Superintendent of the trade of British subjects in China, having received information that Her Majesty's subjects are detained against their will in Canton; and having other urgent reasons for the withdrawal of all confidence on the just and moderate dispositions of the provincial government, has now to require that all the ships of Her Majesty's subjects at the outer anchorages should proceed forthwith to Hong Kong; and hoisting their national colours be prepared to resist every act of aggression upon the part of the Chinese government.

In the absence of Captain Blake of H. M.'s Sloop *Larne*, Captain Parry of the *Heracles* will make the necessary dispositions for putting the ships in a posture of defence, and in the absence of Captain Parry, that duty will devolve on Captain Wallace of the *Mermaid*.

And the Chief Superintendent, in Her Majesty's name, requires all British subjects, to whom these presents may come, to respect the authority of the persons herein charged with the duty of providing for the protection of British life & property.

Given under my hand and seal of office, at Macao, this twenty-first day of March, 1859.

(Signed) CHAS. S. ELLIOT.  
Chief Superintendent of the trade of British Subjects in China.

Between six and seven P. M. Captain Elliot landed at the steps of the British consulate, from a boat belonging to H. M.'s sloop *Larne*. Captain Elliot had arrived at the fort below in H. M.'s cutter, *Louisa*. Some of the government boats pulled after him, apparently in chase; the gates, however, were immediately unlocked and thrown wide open by the Chinese porter, which gave Captain Elliot free ingress to the consular hall.

Captain Elliot, after giving orders to

hoist the British flag—and as the Union Jack could not be found at the moment, the boat's flag was hoisted, and has since continued flying.—gave verbal notice of an immediate public meeting of all foreigners, and then proceeded attended by many of his countrymen and others, and a crowd of Chinese, whose insatiate curiosity was attracted by the full uniform of a post captain, to Mr. Dent's factory in the Pow-shong hong, whence in a few minutes he returned, accompanied by Mr. Dent, to the British Consulate, and immediately held the meeting he had summoned, and read the following notice:

**Public Notice to British Subjects.**

L. S.  
My dear Sir,  
The considerations that have moved the Undersigned, to give public notice to all Her Majesty's Subjects here, is without confidence in the justice and moderation of the provincial government, are—

The dangerous, unprecedented, and unexplained circumstances of a public execution before the Factor's Office in Canton, to the imminent hazard of life and property, and total disregard of the honor and dignity of his own and the other Western governments, whose flags were recently flying in the square; the unusual assemblage of troops, vessels of war, fire-ships, and other menacing preparations; the communication, by the command of the provincial government, that in the present posture of affairs the Foreigners were no longer to seek for passports to leave Canton (according to the genius of our own countries, and the principles of reason, if not an act of declared war, at least its immediate and forcible preliminary); and lastly, the threatening language of the High Commissioner and provincial authorities, of the most general application, and dark and violent character.

Holding it, therefore, impossible to maintain continued peaceful intercourse with safety, honor, or advantage, till definite and satisfactory explanations have passed in all these particulars, both as respects the past and the future, the undersigned has now to give further notice that he shall forthwith demand passports for all such of Her Majesty's subjects as may think fit to proceed outside, within the space of ten days from the date that his application reaches the government; such duty hereafter to be made known.

And he has to demand and enjoin all Her Majesty's subjects in urgent terms to make immediate preparations for moving their property on board the ships "Reliance," "Orwell," and "George the 4th," or other British vessels at Whampoa, to be conveyed to Macao; forwarding him, without delay, a sealed declaration and list of all actual claims against Chinese subjects, together with an estimate of all loss or damage to be suffered by reason of their proceeding against the Chinese government.

And he has further to give notice, that the Portuguese government of this settlement has already pledged itself to afford Her Majesty's subjects resident there, every protection in its power so long as they shall be pursuing no course of traffic outside the limits of the settlement at variance with the laws of this empire. And he has most solemnly to warn Her Majesty's subjects, that if they should take any strong measures as it may be necessary to take on the part of Her Majesty's government, they shall be prejudiced by their continued residence in Canton (beyond the period now fixed) to their own responsibility, or without the guarantees from the Undersigned.

And he has further to give notice that if the passport shall not be obtained for more than three days, from the date that his application shall reach the provincial government, he will be obliged to take such measures as it is their purpose to detain all Her Majesty's Subjects as hostages; and to endeavor to intimidate them into compliance with the terms, by the restraint of their persons, or by violence upon their lives or property, or by the death of native merchants in immediate connection with them,

both by ties of friendship and of interest; or by the like treatment of their native servants.

The Undersigned, in conclusion, most respectfully submits these observations to the attention of all the foreigners in China: And the respective Governments closely united by a community of feeling and interests, not only in their own quarters of the Globe, but most especially in this peculiar country, he feels that he is performing an act of duty in offering them every humble assistance in his power on this and all similar occasions, when they may be of opinion, that he can be useful to them.

Given under my hand and seal of Office at Macao, this twenty third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty nine.

(Signed,) CHARLES ELLIOT.  
Chief Superintendent of the Trade of British subjects in China.

It now only remains to be observed that on Sunday evening about 9 o'clock, the native servants were directed to leave the foreign factories, and the natives were forbidden to sell them food of any kind. The coolies of the different hong, armed with shields, spears, swords, and staves, as well as a detachment of troops, occupied the square and guarded the doors of the British consulate, to prevent the escape of Mr. Dent. All the chopboats, usually employed for carrying teas to the ships, are moored head and stern in the river from the East to the West extremes of the foreign factories, whilst closer in shore there are two tiers of smaller boats used, we believe, for transporting troops. In the course of Monday night a boat belonging to the George 4th, which had been hauled up high and dry in front of the Creek hong, was taken possession of by the Chinese, and on Tuesday night, between 9 and 10 o'clock, several of the sailing and rowing boats, belonging to the foreigners, were, by the hong merchant's orders, hauled into the middle of the square, and turned bottom up. The troops and coolies have erected bamboo sheds to protect themselves from the sun, which shows a wise attention to their own comforts.

WEDNESDAY 27th.—We have delayed our issue until to day for the purpose of watching events. As the British Superintendent is now in correspondence with the government, we forbear making any remarks on the present position of foreign affairs and foreigners in Canton; but beg to refer our readers to the Public Notice issued at 6 o'clock this morning. With this evening will end the three days alluded to in captain Elliot's notice read and published on Sunday evening.

It is reported in Canton that all communication between the shore and shipping at Whampoa is prevented by the authorities; for the rest, things are dull enough—on *dine neanmoins*.

Before going to Press, we beg to record that the health of the young and lovely Queen of England has been drunk, in flowing cups, as H. M. being at the present moment the largest holder of opium on record. Whether H. E. Lin will be inclined to ask for admission into such a rich and respectable firm, time will show.

**Public Notice to British Subjects.**

I, CHARLES ELLIOT, Chief Superintendent of the Trade of British Subjects in China, presently forcibly detained by the Provincial Government, together with all the merchants of my own and the other Foreign nations settled here, without supplies of food, deprived of our commerce, and cut off from all intercourse with our respective countries (notwithstanding my own official demand to be set at liberty so that I might act without restraint), have now received the commands of the high Commissioner issued directly to me under the seals of the honorable officers to deliver over into his hands all the opium held by the people of my country.

Now I, the said Chief Superintendent, thus constrained by paramount motives affecting the safety of the lives and liberty of all the Foreigners here present in Canton, and by other very weighty causes, do hereby in the name and on the behalf of Her Britannic Majesty's government enjoin and require

all Her Majesty's subjects now present in Canton forthwith to make a surrender to me for the service of Her said Majesty's government, to be delivered over to the government of China, of all the opium under their respective controul; and to hold the British ships and vessels engaged in the trade of opium subject to my immediate direction: And to forward to me without delay a sealed list of all the British owned opium in their respective possession. AND I, the said Chief Superintendent, do now, in the most full and unreserved manner, hold myself responsible for, and on the behalf of Her Britannic Majesty's government, to all and each of Her Majesty's subjects surrendering the said British owned opium into my hands, to be delivered over to the Chinese government. AND I, the said Chief Superintendent, do further specially caution all Her Majesty's subjects here present in Canton, owners of or charged with the management of opium the property of British subjects, that failing the surrender of the said opium, into my hands at or before six o'clock this day, I, the said Chief Superintendent, hereby declare Her Majesty's government wholly free of all manner of responsibility or liability in respect of the said British owned opium.

AND it is specially to be understood that the proof of British property and value of all British opium surrendered to me agreeably to this notice shall be determined upon principles and in a manner hereafter to be defined by Her Majesty's Government.

GIVEN under my hand and seal of Office at Canton in China this twenty seventh day of March one thousand eight hundred and thirty nine at six of the clock in the morning.

(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT.  
Chief Superintendent of the Trade of British Subjects in China,

True Copy L.S.  
EDWARD ELSLIE.

Secretary and Treasurer to the Superintendent's.

Yu Collector of Customs &c. &c. at the Port of Canton proclaims to the Hong Merchants for their full information.

During the stay of the Commissioner in Canton, and while his measures against the Opium traffickers are in operation, all Ships now anchored at Whampoa are prohibited from opening their holds, and must not attempt to leave the Port without their Grandchops. The Tungche of Macao has been commanded to forbid the pilots (going on board.)

Uniting the circumstances I issue this edict. On receipt of it let the Hong merchants forthwith transmit copies of it to all the foreign merchants for their information and obedience. The slightest opposition will be most severely punished. Haste! Haste! A special edict. 2nd moon, 12th day, March 26th, 1839.

S. FEARON.

Chinese Interpreter G. C. C.

The shortest passage on record from China to this port is, we believe, that made by the *Sultana* which arrived here on the 2nd instant, as reported in our last week's shipping list, having accomplished the distance, from leaving the land in China to the anchorage next shortest we have heard of is that formerly made by the *Earl of Bulcarras* in 5 days and 17 hours.—*The Singapore Free Press*, 14th February, 1839.

**MARRIED.**—At Oahu, Sandwich Islands on the 9th of October, 1838, at the British Consulate Henry Skinner, Esq. Merchant, to Miss Taylor Nicolson, Esq. Her Britannic Majesty's Consul at that place.

**DIED.**—At Bhatnagher, on the 19th December on his way to Bombay, Mr. THOMAS GREEN, late Consul of the late Bark *Ruby*.



# CHINESE AND ENGLISH OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS,

*relating to the demand and surrender of Opium. March and April, 1839.*

## *Proclamation to Foreigners, from the Imperial Commissioner, H. E. Lia.*

Lia, a high officer of the Chinese empire, now specially appointed an imperial envoy, a president of the board of war, and viceroy of Hoo Kwaug, hereby proclaims to the foreigners of every nation, that the may thoroughly know and understand.

Whereas ye, the said foreigners, coming to Canton to trade, have usually reaped immense profits: therefore it is that your ships which in former years amounted annually to no more than several tens, now exceed a hundred and several tens, which arrive here every year. Your import goods, no matter what they be, with us find a consumption; and respecting the cargo which you may wish to purchase in return, there is nothing in which you may not adventure. I would like to ask you if in the wide earth under heaven you can find such another profit-yielding market as this is! Our great Chinese emperor views all mankind with equal benevolence, and therefore it is that he has thus graciously permitted you to trade, and become, as it were, steeped to the lips in gain. If this port of Canton, however, were to be shut against you, how could you scheme to reap profit more? Moreover, our tea and rhubarb are articles which ye foreigners from afar cannot preserve your lives without; yet year by year we allow you to export both beyond seas, without the slightest feeling of grudge on our part: never was imperial goodness greater than this!

Now if ye foreigners had a proper sense of gratitude for this extraordinary goodness, ye would hold the laws in dread; and while ye sought to profit yourselves, ye would abstain from injuring other men. But how happens it on the contrary that ye take your unobtainable opium and bring it to our central land, cheating people out of their substance, and involving their very lives in destruction? I find that by means of this noxious article, you have been fraudulently imposing upon the Chinese people now upwards of several tens of years, during which time the unjust wealth ye have reaped exceeds all calculation: this is a circumstance sufficient to rouse the general indignation of mankind, and which the laws of heaven can with difficulty scarce pardon.

Formerly the prohibitions of our empire might still be considered indulgent, and therefore it was that from all our ports the sycee leaked out as the opium rushed in: now, however, the great emperor, on hearing of it, actually quivers with indignation, and before he will stay his hand the evil must be completely and entirely done away with.

Respecting our own subjects, he who opens an opium shop, or who sells opium, is immediately put to death; and it is also in agitation whether or not to the mere smoker may not be accorded the extreme penalty of the law: and ye foreigners who come to our central land to reside ought in reason to submit to our statutes, as do the natives of China themselves.

Now I, the said imperial envoy, reside in Fokien, on the borders of the sea, & thoroughly understand all the arts and ingenious devices of you foreigners in all their hearings; so it is that I have to thank the great emperor for thus specially appointing me as an officer, who has frequently distinguished himself by meritorious actions, to be a special commissioner for reducing to order these distant districts, and for takings measures with irresponsible authority to prevent the further influx of opium. Were I to go back and sit in judgment on your re-iterated crimes as relates to the selling of opium,—then indeed to spare you would be impossible; but remembering that ye are foreigners from afar, and that hitherto ye may not have known that our laws are so severe, I now clearly expound the statute to you, not bearing to slay you without previous instructive warning.

I find that ye have now anchored at Lintin, and other places, many store-ships, in which are several tens of thousands of chests of opium. Your intention is to dispose of them clandestinely, but ye remember not how strict we are in making captures at this port; how, then, will ye find people who will convey it for you any more?—And seizure being made with equal severity throughout every province of the empire, what

other place have ye where ye dare to sell it off? This time opium is indeed prohibited and cannot circulate; every man knows that it is a deadly poison: why then should ye heap it up in your foreign store-ships, and keep them there long anchored on the great sea; not only thereby wasting much money by their heavy expenses, but exposing them to the chance of storms, of fire, and other accidents which no man can foresee?

I therefore uniting all these circumstances now issue this my edict, and when it reaches the said foreigners let them immediately and with due respect, in conformity thereto, take all the opium in these said store-ships, and deliver it up to the officers of government; and allow the hongmerchants to examine clearly, which man by name gives up so many chests; the total weight, so many catties and taels; and let the hongmerchants make out a distinct list to that effect, and hand it up to the officers to be checked; that these officers may openly take possession of the whole, and have it burned and destroyed so as to cut off its power of doing mischief: a single atom must not be hidden or concealed; and at one and the same time let a duly prepared bond be drawn up, written in the Chinese and Foreign character, stating clearly that the ships afterwards to arrive here shall never to all eternity dare to bring any opium: should any ship after this bring it, then her whole cargo on board is to be confiscated and her people put to death; and that they will willingly undergo it as the penalty of their crime: all this to be stated clearly in the said bond.

I have heard it said, that in the ordinary transactions of life, ye, the said foreigners, attach a great deal of importance to the word "good faith." If, then, you will readily do as I am commanding you: i. e. take that opium which has already come and deliver every atom of it up to the officers of government, and in relation to that opium not yet arrived, prevent it from ever coming here, and this will show that you really can feel contrition for your crime, and fear the laws of the land: this, then, may spare your previous iniquities being raked up and brought against you. I, the imperial commissioner, will then forthwith consult with the governor and fooyen that we may conjointly memorialize the great emperor, that he may grant you extraordinary indulgence, and that he not only forgive you your previous sins, but that he may also bestow upon you some proof of his favour so as to testify his approbation of your contrition and repentance; and after this your trade may go on the same as ever. Thus not losing by being good foreigners, and by means of an honorable traffic attaining to riches and honors: can any thing be more respectable than this?—But if, on the other hand, you obstinately adhere to your folly, and will not awake, if you think to borrow excuses to carry on your smuggling, or if you use the name of some sailor or other to bring it, and say that it does not concern you, or if you craftily say that you are going to take it to another country, or throw it into the sea, or if you wish to seize an opportunity for going to another province to sell it; or if you hope to stifle enquiry by giving up to the mandarins one or two chests out of ten; then all such procedures show that you have in your hearts a desire to oppose the laws, and to remain firmly wedded to your wickedness, without prospect of change; then I say that altho' it is the maxim of our Chinese empire to treat with great kindness and tenderness the men from afar, yet can we not suffer them to treat us with scorn and contempt; but shall immediately in conformity with the new statute punish them with the utmost severity, as we do our own people.

Upon this occasion, I, the imperial commissioner, being at Peking, in my own person received the emperor's commands; the law, when once uttered, must be put in force! moreover, having brought with me these orders and this great irresponsible authority for prevention, they must be executed to the benefit of public business, and may not be compared with that careless examination and mode of acting that belong to ordinary matters. If the stream of opium cannot be cut off, I cannot return from this. I am sworn to have the same beginning and end

(anglice, to stand or fall) by the opium question. There is no such thing as suspending my labors in the middle. Moreover, I find that the indignation of the people of the inner land is almost to a man roused against you; and if ye foreigners will not reform and repent, if profit continues to be your sole object; then it is not only with the majesty of our troops and the abundance of our forces by land and water that we may sweep you off, but we have merely to call upon the common people of the land to rise, and these would be more than sufficient utterly to annihilate you. Further, we should, as a temporary expedient, close the ships holds and as a final one shut up the port; and what difficulty would there be in cutting off your commerce for ever? Our Chinese empire covers many tens of thousands of miles in extent, every sort of produce is there heaped up and running over, we have no occasion to borrow any thing from you foreigners; but I fear that were we to stop the intercourse, the plans for doing business (and obtaining profit) of every one of your countries would at that moment come to an end! Ye foreign traders, who have come from distant countries, how is it that you have not yet found out the difference between the pains of toil and the sweets of ease? the great distance betwixt the power of the few and the power of the many?

In reference to these vagabond foreigners who reside in the foreign hong and are in the habit of selling opium, I already know their names full well, and those good foreigners who do not deal in opium, I am no less acquainted with them also. Those who can point out the vagabond foreigners, and compel them to deliver up their opium; those who first step forward and give the bond before spoken of, these are the good foreigners, and I, the imperial envoy, will speedily bestow upon them some distinguishing mark of my approbation. Woe and happiness, disgrace or honor, are in your hands! It is ye yourselves who select for yourselves.

I have now ordered the hongmerchants to go to your factories, and explain the matter to you; and I have limited three days within which they must let me have a reply, and at the same time produce the duly-prepared bond afore-mentioned.

Wait till I have consulted the viceroy and fooyen, when we shall clearly proclaim the time within which the opium must be delivered up.

Do not indulge in idle delay and expectation, which will only lead to a vain repentance. A special edict.—Taoukwang, 19th year, 2nd moon, 4th day.—18th March, 1839.

## *Circular to Her Britannic Majesty's Subjects.*

The Chief Superintendent of the trade of British subjects in China, having received information that Her Majesty's subjects are detained against their will in Canton; and having other urgent reasons for the withdrawal of all confidence on the just and moderate dispositions of the provincial government, has now to require that all the ships of Her Majesty's subjects at the outer anchorages should proceed forthwith to HongKong, and hoisting their national colours be prepared to resist every act of aggression upon the part of the Chinese government.

In the absence of captain Blake, of H. M's. Sloop Lark, captain Parry of the Hercules will make the necessary dispositions for putting the ships in a posture of defence, and in the absence of captain Parry, that duty will devolve on captain Wallace of the Mermaid.

And the Chief Superintendent, in Her Majesty's name, requires all British subjects, to whom these presents may come, to respect the authority of the persons herein charged with the duty of providing for the protection of British life and property.

Given under my hand and seal of office, at Macao, this twenty second day of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty nine.

(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT

Chief Superintendent of the trade of British Subjects in China.

## *Public Notice to British Subjects.*

L. S.

Macao, 23rd March, 1839.

The considerations that have moved the un

dersigned, to give public notice to all Her Majesty's Subjects that he is without confidence in the justice and moderation of the provincial government, are:—

The dangerous, unprecedented, and unexplained circumstance of a public execution before the Factories at Canton, to the imminent hazard of life and property, and total disregard of the honor and dignity of his own and the other Western governments, whose flags were recently flying in that square; the unusual assemblage of troops, vessels of war, fire-ships, and other menacing preparations; the communication, by the command of the provincial government, that in the present posture of affairs the Foreigners were no longer to seek for passports to leave Canton (according to the genius of our own countries, and the principles of reason, if not an act of declared war, at least its immediate and inevitable preliminary); And lastly, the threatening language of the High Commissioner and provincial authorities, of the most general application, and dark and violent character.

Holding it, therefore, impossible to maintain continued peaceful intercourse with safety, honor, or advantage, till definite and satisfactory explanations have passed in all these particulars, both as respects the past and the future, the undersigned has now to give further notice that he shall forthwith demand passports for all such of Her Majesty's subjects as may think fit to proceed outside, within the space of ten days from the date that his application reaches the government; such date hereafter to be made known.

And he has to counsel and enjoin all Her Majesty's subjects in urgent terms to make immediate preparations for moving their property on board the ships "Reliance," "Orwell," and "George the 4th," or other British vessels at Whampoa, to be conveyed to Macao; forwarding him, without delay, a sealed declaration and list of all actual claims against Chinese subjects, together with an estimate of all loss or damage to be suffered by reason of these proceedings of the Chinese government.

And he has further to give notice, that the Portuguese government of this settlement has already pledged itself to afford Her Majesty's subjects resident here, every protection in its power so long as they shall be pursuing no course of traffic within the limits of the settlement at variance with the laws of this empire.

And he has most especially to warn Her Majesty's subjects that such strong measures as it may be necessary to adopt on the part of Her Majesty's government, without further notice than the present, cannot be prejudiced by their continued residence in Canton (beyond the period now fixed), upon their own responsibility, or without further guarantees from the undersigned.

And he has further to give notice that if the passports shall be refused for more than three days, from the date that his application shall reach the provincial government, he will be driven to the conclusion that it is their purpose

to detain all Her Majesty's subjects as hostages; and to endeavour to intimidate them into unsuitable concessions and terms, by the restraint of their persons, or by violence upon their lives or property, or by the death of native merchants in immediate connexion with them, both by ties of friendship and of interest; or by the like treatment of their native servants.

The undersigned, in conclusion, most respectfully submits these observations to the attention of all foreigners in China: And the respective Governments closely united by a community of feeling and interests, not only in their own quarters of the Globe, but most especially in this peculiar country, he feels that he is performing an act of duty in offering them every humble assistance in his power on this and all similar occasions, when they may be of opinion that he can be useful to them.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Macao, this twenty third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty nine.

(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT.

Chief Superintendent of the trade of British subjects in China.

#### PUBLIC NOTICE TO BRITISH SUBJECTS.

I, CHARLES ELLIOT, Chief Superintendent of the Trade of British Subjects in China, presently forcibly detained by the Provincial Government, together with all the Merchants of my own and the other Foreign nations settled here, without supplies of food, deprived of our servants, and cut off from all intercourse with our respective countries (notwithstanding my own official demand to be set at liberty so that I might act without restraint) have now received the commands of the high Commissioner issued directly to me under the seals of the honorable officers to deliver into his hands all the opium held by the people of my country.

Now I, the said Chief Superintendent, thus constrained by paramount motives affecting the safety of the lives and liberty of all the Foreigners here present in Canton, and by other very weighty causes, do hereby in the name and on the behalf of Her Britannic Majesty's government enjoin and require all Her Majesty's subjects now present in Canton forthwith to make a surrender to me for the service of Her said Majesty's government, to be delivered over to the government of China, of all the opium under their respective controul; and to hold the British ships and vessels engaged in the trade of opium subject to my immediate direction: AND to forward to me without delay a sealed list of all the British owned opium in their respective possession. AND I, the Chief Superintendent, do now, in the most full and unreserved manner, hold myself responsible for, and on the behalf of Her Britannic Majesty's government, to all and each of Her Majesty's subjects surrendering, the said British owned opium into my hands, to be delivered over to the Chinese government. AND I, the said Chief Superintendent, do further specially caution all Her Majesty's subjects here present in Canton, owners of or charged with the management of opium the property of British subjects, that failing the surrender of the said opium, into my hands at or before six o'clock this day, I, the said Chief Superintendent, hereby declare Her Majesty's government wholly free of all manner of responsibility or liability in respect of the said British owned opium.

AND it is specially to be understood that proof of British property and value of all British opium surrendered to me agreeably to this notice shall be determined upon principles and in a manner hereafter to be defined by Her Majesty's Government.

Given under my hand and seal of Office at Canton in China this twenty seventh day of March one thousand

eight hundred and thirty nine at six of the clock in the morning.

(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT,  
Chief Superintendent of the Trade  
of British Subjects in China.

True Copy  
L. S.  
EDWARD ELMSLIE,  
Secretary and Treasury to the Superintendents.

#### Public Notice to British Subjects.

The undersigned has now to announce that arrangements have been made for the delivery of the opium lately surrendered to him for Her Majesty's Service, by which His Excellency, the High Commissioner, has stipulated that the opium shall be restored after one fourth of the whole be delivered, the passage boats being permitted to run after one half be delivered, the remainder after three fourths be delivered, and every thing to proceed as usual after the whole be delivered (the signification of which last expression the undersigned does not understand).

Breach of faith (and His Excellency, not unnaturally, is pleased to suppose, that breach of faith may be possible) is to be visited after three days of loose performance of engagements with the cutting off of supplies of fresh water, after three days more, with the stoppage of food, and after three days more, with the last degree of severity on the undersigned himself.

He passes by these grave forms of speech without comment.

But with the papers actually before him, and all the circumstances in hand, he is satisfied that the effectual liberation of the Queen's Subjects, and all the other Foreigners in Canton, depends upon the promptitude with which this arrangement is completed.

The maintenance of the national character, and the validity of the claim for indemnity depend upon that scrupulousness of fidelity with which he is well assured his countrymen will enable him to fulfil his public obligations to this government.

As soon as the whole opium surrendered to him be delivered over to the Chinese officers, it will be the duty of the undersigned to communicate with his countrymen again.

But it is a present relief to him to express to the whole foreign community his admiration for the patience and kindly feeling which has uniformly distinguished this community throughout these trying circumstances.

And he offers his own countrymen his grateful thanks for their confidence in his sincerest efforts to lead them safely out of their actual strait.

The ultimate satisfactory solution of the remaining difficulties need give no man an anxious thought.

The permanent stability of the British trade with this empire, with honor and advantage to all parties, rests upon a firm foundation; upon the wisdom, justice, and power of Her Majesty's Government.

CHARLES ELLIOT,  
Chief Superintendent of the Trade of British  
Subjects in China.

Canton Register office.  
3rd April, 1839



4

*Proclamation to the foreigners of all Nations.*

Choo, Kwangchow Foo &c. &c. proclaims to the hongmerchants for their full information.

The following official communication has been received from *Liu* the imperial-commissioner &c., dated the 13th day of the 2nd month.

The foreigners of all nations have presented the following petition.

The foreign merchants of all nations in Canton have received, with profound respect, the Edict of His Excellency, the Imperial Commissioner, and now beg leave respectfully to address his excellency, having already communicated, through the hongmerchants, their intention of doing so with the least possible delay.

They beg to represent that being now made fully aware of the imperial commands for the entire abolition of the traffic in opium, the undersigned Foreign merchants hereby pledge themselves not to deal in opium, nor to attempt to introduce it into the Chinese empire.

Having now recorded their solemn pledge, they have only further respectfully to state to H. E. that as individual foreign merchants they do not possess the power of controlling such extensive and important matters as those treated of in H. E.'s edict; and they trust H. E. will approve of leaving a final settlement to be arranged through the representatives of their respective nations.

*Canton, 25th March, 1839.*

This coming before me, the commissioner, it appears by the petition that in obedience to my commands they dare no longer traffic in opium. Their reverential obedience is thus manifested. They also earnestly entreat that as my will involved such important and heavy results, I will direct the superintendents and consuls of their several nations to manage the business.

Now as respects the delivering up of the opium, the superintendent Elliot has to day handed up a duly prepared petition to deliver up the opium; and I, the commissioner, in due course commanded that the most minute particulars be examined into and handed up in the form of a clear and distinct report; when he must wait till I fix a day for receiving the opium. This is on record. As respects Elliot, therefore, there is no occasion for my again issuing my instructions; but the consuls must forthwith clearly petition as to who they are, and their names and surnames, so as to enable me to act accordingly. and issue an Edict immediately for their instruction.

This Edict is now issued to the Kwangchow Foo for his information and obedience. Let him forthwith send a reply with instructions to the hongmerchants to transmit copies of it to the foreigners of all nations for their information and obedience, and report same, A special Edict.

On receipt of this I, uniting the circumstances, issue this Edict. On receipt of it let the said foreign merchants, in obedience thereto, forthwith state in a clear petition the names and surnames of the consuls. Do not oppose. A special Edict. March 27th 1839.

# THE CANTON REGISTER.

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**VOL. 12.**

**TUESDAY, APRIL 2ND, 1839.**

**NO. 14.**

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

## CANTON.

### LATEST DATES.

|           |            |              |            |
|-----------|------------|--------------|------------|
| England   | 6th Nov.   | Singapore    | 15th Feby. |
| U. States | 24th Oct.  | Java         | 28th Jany. |
| Calcutta  | 25th Jany. | Manila       | 5th March  |
| Bombay    | 10th Jany. | Austral-Asia | 8th Oct.   |
| Madras    | 10th Oct.  |              |            |

**ARRIVED.**—24th March. NANTASKETS, (Am.) from Java and Manila. NAPLES, (Am.) from Boston.

We hear that several other ships have arrived and are at anchor in Macao roads, where it is reported upwards of thirty sail are lying.

**MANILA.**—Don Andres Garcia Camba, late governor of Manila, was to leave that island for Cadiz on the 10th ult., in the Spanish ship Nueva Victoria, the late English ship Victory.

The British ships Earl Grey and James Patterson were loading (4th March) at £4.10s. dead weight, and £4. for hemp, 50 cubic feet. Exchange on London 4s. 8d., at which rate some American paper had been negotiated.

**WEDNESDAY 26TH MARCH, 1839.**—To complete our hebdomadal Journal, we commence from the day following our usual day of publication, although the public notice to British Subjects, the hoppo's proclamation, and the few remarks under this date, were published in our last number.

*Au reste*, we beg to refer our readers to the various documents published by H. E. the high commissioner, which are arranged according to their dates, after the Journal.

### PUBLIC NOTICE TO BRITISH SUBJECTS.

I, CHARLES ELLIOT, Chief Superintendent of the Trade of British Subjects in China, presently forcibly detained by the Provincial Government, together with all the Merchants of my own and the other Foreign nations settled here, without supplies of food, deprived of our servants, and cut off from all intercourse with our respective countries (notwithstanding my own official demand to be set at liberty so that I might act without restraint) have now received the commands of the high Commissioner issued directly to me under the seals of the honorable officers to deliver into his hands all the opium held by the people of my country.

Now I, the said Chief Superintendent, thus constrained by paramount motives affecting the safety of the lives and liberty of all the Foreigners here present in Canton, and by other very weighty causes, do hereby in the name and on the behalf of Her Britannic Majesty's government enjoin and require all Her Majesty's subjects now present in Canton forthwith to make a surrender to me for the service of Her said Majesty's government, to be delivered over to the government of China, of all the opium under their respective control: and to hold the same subject to my immediate direction: AND to forward to me without delay a sealed list of all the British owned opium in their respective possession. AND I, the Chief Superintendent, do now, in the most full and unreserved manner, hold myself responsible for, and on the behalf of Her Britannic Majesty's government, to all and each of Her Majesty's subjects surrendering the said British owned opium into my hands, to be delivered over to the Chinese government. AND I, the said Chief Superintendent, do further specially caution all Her Majesty's subjects here present in Canton, owners or charged with the management of opium the property of British subjects, that failing the surrender of the said opium, into my hands at or before six o'clock this day, the said Chief Superintendent, hereby declare Her Majesty's government wholly free of all manner of responsibility or liability in respect of the said British owned opium.

And it is especially to be understood that proof of title property and value of all British opium surrendered me agreeably to this notice shall be determined upon principles and in a manner hereafter to be defined by

Her Majesty's Government.

GIVEN under my hand and seal of Office at Canton in China this twenty seventh day of March one thousand eight hundred and thirty nine at six of the clock in the morning.

(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT,  
Chief Superintendent of the Trade  
of British Subjects in China.

True Copy L. S.  
EDWARD ELMSELEY,  
Secretary and Treasurer to the Superintendents.

You Collector of Customs &c. &c. at the Port of Canton proclaims to the Hong Merchants for their full information.

During the stay of the Commissioner in Canton, and while his measures against the Opium traffickers are in operation, all Ships now anchored at Whampoa are prohibited from opening their holds, and must not attempt to leave the Port without their Grandchop. The Tungche of Macao has been commanded to forbid the pilots (going on board.)

Uniting the circumstances I issue this edict. On receipt of it let the Hong merchants forthwith transmit copies of it to all the foreign merchants for their information and obedience. The slightest opposition will be most severely punished. Haste! Haste! A special edict. 2nd moon, 12th day. March 26th, 1839.

S. FEARON.

Chinese Interpreter G. C. C.

### Proclamation to the foreigners of all Nations.

Choo, Kwangchow Foo &c. &c. proclaims to the hongmerchants for their full information.

The following official communication has been received from Lin the imperial commissioner &c., dated the 13th day of the 2nd month.

The foreigners of all nations have presented the following petition.

The foreign merchants of all nations in Canton have received, with profound respect, the Edict of His Excellency, the Imperial Commissioner, and now beg leave respectfully to address his excellency, having already communicated, through the hong merchants, their intention of doing so with the least possible delay.

They beg to represent that being now made fully aware of the imperial commands for the entire abolition of the traffic in opium, the undersigned Foreign merchants hereby pledge themselves not to deal in opium, nor to attempt to introduce it into the Chinese empire.

Having now recorded their solemn pledge, they have only further respectfully to state to H. E. that as individual foreign merchants they do not possess the power of controlling such extensive and important matters as those treated of in H. E.'s edict; and they trust H. E. will approve of leaving a final settlement to be arranged through the representatives of their respective nations.

Canton, 25th March, 1839.

This coming before me, the commissioner, it appears by the petition that in obedience to my commands, they dare no longer traffic in opium. Their reverential obedience is thus manifested. They also earnestly entreat that as my will involved such important and heavy results, I will direct the superintendents and consuls of their several nations to manage the business.

Now as respects the delivering up of the opium, the superintendent Elliot has to day handed up a duly prepared petition to deliver up the opium; and I, the commissioner, in due course commanded that the most minute particulars be examined into and handed up in the form of a clear and distinct report; when he must wait till I fix a day for receiving the opium. This is on record. As respects Elliot, therefore, there is no occasion for my again issuing my instructions; but the consuls must forthwith clearly petition as to who they are, and their names and surnames, so as to enable me to act accordingly, and issue an Edict immediately for their instruction.

This Edict is now issued to the Kwangchow Foo for his information and obedience. Let him forthwith send a reply with instructions to the hongmerchants to transmit copies of it to the foreigners of all nations for their information and obedience, and report same, A special Edict.

On receipt of this I, uniting the circumstances, issue this Edict. On receipt of it let the said foreign merchants in obedience thereto, forthwith state in a clear petition the names and surnames of the consuls. Donot oppose. A special Edict. March 27th 1839.

**THURSDAY, 28TH MARCH, 1839.**—We continue our daily journal of passing events, but it must necessarily be so, for a prudent policy teaches us at present not to say all that we know, though that is but little, as the communications between H. E.'s Superintendent and the imperial envoy are, of course, guarded as secret; and most of the information that comes to our knowledge is merely founded on the floating rumors of the day.

The following is a translation of a document issued by the commissioner, and which is pasted up on the entrance door of the American hong, in which Mr. King resides.

### Mr. King's address to H. E. the Imperial Commissioner, Lin.

Your Excellency has been communicated to the undersigned, his reply respectfully replies to the many years he has been engaged in trade with Canton, he has never bought, sold, received, or delivered, a quantity of opium or one tael of sycee silver; he has at the same time used his best efforts to dissuade all those from the injurious traffic. He is now ready and he is engaged to pursue in future the same course as he has before under the penalties desired by the Chinese government.

Having done this, the undersigned begs that the business of his ships and all his other business may be permitted to proceed, and his servants returned to his Factory; he has only to add that he has delayed beyond the period fixed, for the hope that all the merchants would come forward at one time to save time with their reply.

H. E.'s reply.  
The undersigned and imperial commissioner of the said Factory, to the address of the American merchant, King.

On my arrival in Canton, I heard that the said foreigner, King, was trafficked in opium; of all he is the most praiseworthy; but when I, the great minister, early promulgated my decree, requiring all the Foreigners to deliver up their opium to government, why was not the said foreigner so quick to deliver them to do so? Yesterday, because many days had elapsed without receiving any report of his being delivered up, the holds of the ships were in due course checked; moreover, the bad Foreigners having a desire to escape, and their factories being open, and accessible on every side and from every quarter, it is difficult to prevent their so doing—Hence it was that all the compradors and servants have been temporarily removed, in order to prevent their showing them a way of escape. Now, according to what is stated in this address, "it was hoped that all the merchants would at once comply &c.," if

they really act thus, and immediately deliver up all their opium, then what difficulty can there be in having all business go on in its usual course? But at the present time all the foreigners have not delivered up all their opium; and while on the one hand I cannot allow the bad foreigners to involve the good, so neither can I on the other for the sake of a single case change my great plans. Therefore in regard to the opening of the trade &c., for the time being it is difficult to grant the request. I give instructions to the prefect of Kwangchow, that he may direct the hong merchants clearly to explain this edict, that he (King) may early induce all the foreign merchants to comply and give up their opium without delay, that they may in no way be involved thereby. March, 26th, 1839.

Let this be posted upon the Foreigner's Factory.

It is reported this evening that the merchants have proposed a plan for the surrender of the opium, but the commissioner has not approved of it. It is said H. E. expressed his surprise at the immense booty he has obtained, and feels rather embarrassed as being in the present ownership of such extensive national spoils; and that he has observed it will be necessary to wait for instructions from Peking; yet also on *dit* that H. E. requires an equal quantity to be delivered up by the consuls of the other nations.

**FRIDAY, 28TH.**—This day, being Good Friday, divine service was performed, at the request of Captain Elliot, in the chapel by the reverend P. Bridgman. The day passed quietly; and the linguists brought opium into the hongs to supply water. There was a rumour that some of the lascars on board the passage boats in the river—communication with which has entirely been cut off since Monday—are sick and famishing—even dying and dead!

This evening, about 10 o'clock, all the sailing and rowing boats that were left afloat or hoisted up under cover on Wednesday night, were hauled up, by the hongmerchants orders, into the centre of the square.

**SATURDAY, 30TH.**—We heard this morning that H. E. has made the most unreasonable demand that ten thousand chests of opium shall be delivered up in ten days. The reply is said to have been that the whole quantity surrendered to the British Superintendent "for the service of H. M's. government to be delivered over to the government of China" shall be delivered up to H. E.; but that some of the opium ships outside, alarmed at the rigorous measures of H. E., have sailed for Singapore and elsewhere; and they must necessarily be ordered to return to China before H. E.'s requisition can be obeyed.

Ingress into Old China Street was refused this day; and the reason given by the officer on guard for this refusal was that the Kwangchow foo and other magistrates were in consultation at the consou house; but the individual seeking admittance was informed that in about two hours, when the magistrates would leave, he would be allowed to pass; he did not, however, subject himself to another refusal.

At 2 o'clock the Namby magistrate, accompanied by the Weiyeen, who went to Mr. Dent's house on the 23rd ulto., made a tour of inspection of the whole space in front of the Foreign factories: entering from Old China Street they walked as far as the Danish hongs, and directed the fruit stall in front of Chungking's sweatmeat shop to be removed; they then proceeded down the east side of the square, and returned along the paving to their chairs.

To day a supply of five o'clock, consisting of sheep, pigs, fowl &c. was sent to the British superintendent by the imperial commissioner, but was declined by the former; supplies of household necessities were also sent into the different hongs inhabited by foreigners, by and at the expense of the hong merchants; these supplies were accepted by some and refused by others.

**SUNDAY, 31ST.**—Divine service was performed in the chapel; the service was read and an appropriate sermon preached, from the text—"What is your life?" by the reverend P. Parker. The day passed quietly; between 4 and 5 o'clock a linguist informed us that provisions would be supplied by the linguists in future, for which payment would be required; the linguists, in fact, are to act as compradors, or house stewards.

**MONDAY, 1ST APRIL.**—The jokes of April fool's day were not forgotten by the foreigners. Nothing has passed worth recording.

**TUESDAY, 2ND APRIL.**—To day the Washing men have appeared in the hongs, with a porter's wooden ticket from the linguists.

**WEDNESDAY 3D APRIL.**—Circumstances having obliged us to delay the publication of the Register until to day, we are enabled to publish the *Public Notice to British Subjects*, issued this day by the chief superintendent, and the official translation of the commissioner's commands to the general chamber of commerce.

#### PROCLAMATION

To WETMORE, CHAIRMAN OF THE GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Choo, Kwangchow Foo &c. Proclaims to Wetmore, Chairman of the general chamber of commerce, for his full information.

The following has just been received from H. E. Lin, imperial commissioner, &c.

On the 18th day of the 2nd month, of the 19th year of Taoukwang, Wetmore, Chairman &c. petitioned follows. [Copy of Petition.]

"This coming before me the commissioner, &c., I, as is proper, reply.—I find on examination, that the American nation ought to deliver up some opium, yet, up to this time, they have not handed up any account of the quantity they are to deliver up. I have already strongly commended their consul, Snow, in my reply to his petition on the subject, to be *urgent*: this is on record. Now I have looked into the petition of the said chairman, and find it a mere tissue of senseless prattle. It is of the greatest importance that the opium be delivered up and received at the present time; how, then, can I allow myself to be trifled with in this way? Let the said consul, Snow, forthwith hand up in a responsive petition, a clear and detailed account of the quantity &c., to be delivered up, so that it may be examined and received at the same time with the smoking 'filth' which the English have given up; do not let him attempt the least concealment, lest he involve himself in unpleasant consequences.

Uniting the circumstances, I send this edict to the Kwangchowfoo, who must instantly hand it over to the hong merchants with instructions to deliver it to the said chairman, Wetmore, for his information and obedience, do not oppose, &c. &c." Upon receipt of the above, and uniting the circumstances, I at once issue an edict, upon receipt of which, the said chairman, Wetmore, must accord his instant obedience thereto, and forthwith make out a true and detailed account of the quantity &c. of opium—(American property) which the said consul, Snow, must hand up in a responsive edict, and forthwith deliver up the opium.

Should there be any further delay, or glossing over, you may become involved in the consequences of the high commissioner's displeasure.

Do not then, O chairman! any longer oppose and evade this heavy matter.

Tremble, haste, haste, a special edict, April, 1st, 1839.

This morning the entrances to New Chiu a Street and Hoglane, were walled up: this we consider a cautious prevention against popular tumults. Rice is, fortunately for all parties, cheap—say \$ 2 per pecul.

At 4 o'clock this afternoon, Mr. Johnston, the second superintendent, accompanied by Mr. Thom, as Chinese interpreter, proceeded in a chopboat, under the escort of Chinese officers, to Macao, to superintend the delivery of the first parcel of opium.

Requiem Mass for H. E. the high Commissioner Lin, desiring foreigners speedily to deliver up their opium; under four beads, or for four reasons.

First.—Ye ought to make haste and deliver it up, by virtue of that reason which heaven has implanted in all of us.

I find that during the last several tens of years, the money out of which you have duped our people by means of your destructive drug, amounts I know not to how many tens of thousands of myriads! thus, while you have been scheming after private advantage with minds solely bent on profit, our people have been wasting their substance and losing their lives, and if the reason of heaven be just, think you that there will be no retribution? If, however, ye will now repent and deliver up your opium, by a well timed repentance, ye may yet avert judgment and calamities; if not, then your wickedness being greater, the consequences of that wickedness will fall more fearfully upon you! Ye are distant from your homes many tens of thousands of miles, your ships in coming and going, cross a vast and trackless ocean, in it ye are exposed to the visitations of thunder and lightning and raging storms, to the dangers of being swallowed up by every species of monster of the deep, and amid such perils fear ye not the retributive vengeance of heaven? Now my

great emperor, being actuated by the exalted virtue of heaven itself, wishes to cut off this deluge of opium, which is the plainest proof that such is the intention of high heaven! It is then a traffic on which heaven looks with disgust, and who is he that may oppose it's will? Thus, in the instance of the English Taepan Roberts who violated our laws:—he endeavored to get possession of Macao by force, and at Macao he died! Again, in the 14th year of Taoukwang (1834) Lord Napier bolted thro' the Bocca Tigris, but being overwhelmed with grief and fear he almost immediately died; and Morrison, who had been darkly deceiving him, died that very year also! Besides these every one of those who have not observed our laws, have either on their return to their country been overtaken by the judgment of heaven, or silently cut off ere they could return thither! These are facts recorded in the newspapers of all countries! Thus then it is manifest that the heavenly dynasty may not be opposed! and still, oh ye foreigners! do you refuse to fear and tremble thereat?

Secondly. You ought to make immediate delivery of this opium, in order to compliance with the laws of the land.

I have heard it said, that the laws of your own countries prohibit the smoking of opium, and that he who uses it is adjudged to death! thus plainly showing that ye yourselves know it to be an article destructive to human life. If, then, your laws forbid it to be consumed by yourselves, and yet permit it to be sold that it may be consumed by others, this is not in conformity with the principle of doing unto others, what you would that they should do unto you:—if on the other hand, your laws prohibit it's being sold, and ye yet continue to sell it by stealth, then are ye sporting with the laws of your own countries! and, moreover, the laws of our Chinese empire look upon the seller as guilty of a crime of a deeper dye, than the mere smoker of opium. Now you foreigners, altho' ye were born in an outer country, yet for your properties and maintenance do ye depend entirely upon our Chinese empire; moreover, in our central land ye pass the greater part of your lives, and the lesser portion of your lives is passed at home; the food that ye eat every day, not less than the vast fortunes ye amass, proceed from nought but the goodness of our Emperor; which is showered upon you in far greater profusion than upon our own people: and how is it, then, that ye alone know not to tremble and obey before the sacred majesty of our laws! In former times, altho' opium was prohibited, yet the penalty attached thereto, did not amount to a very severe punishment; this arose from the extreme mildness of our government; and therefore it was that your clandestine dealings in the drug were not scrutinized with any extraordinary rigor. Now, however, our great emperor looks upon the opium trade with the most intense loathing, and burns to have it cut off forever; so that henceforward not only is he who sells it adjudged to death, but he who does no more than smoke it, must also undergo the same penalty of the law! Now try and reflect for one moment:—If ye did not bring this opium to China, how should the people of our inner land be able either to sell it or to smoke it! the lives of our own people which are forfeited to the laws are taken from them by your unrighteous procedure: then what reason is there that the lives of our own people should be thus sacrificed, and that ye alone should escape the awful penalty! Now I, the High Commissioner, looking up to the great Emperor, and feeling in my own person his sacred desire to love and cherish the men from afar, do mercifully spare you your lives.—I wish nothing more than that ye deliver up all the opium you have got, and that ye forthwith write out a duly prepared bond to the effect that you will henceforth never more bring opium to China, and should you bring it, agreeing that the cargo be confiscated, and the people who bring it put to death. This is pardoning what is past, and taking preventive measures against the future: why any longer cherish a foolish indiscriminate generosity! Moreover, without discussing about the opium which ye have sold in bygone years, and adding up it's immense amount, let us only speak about that quantity which during the last year ye have clandestinely sold, which I presume was no small matter, hardly equal to the quantity which ye have now stored up in your receiving ships, and which I desire may be entirely surrendered to the mutual advantage of all: where is there the slightest chance or prospect that after this you will be permitted to dupe our deluded people out of their money, or inveigle them to do an act in which destruction overtakes them! I have with deep respect examined the statutes of this the T'ung-ching dynasty, and upon these statutes I find it recorded, that if any person, or persons, be caught selling opium, or smoking it, or being concerned in the same statute, and warts to that effect, upon former occasions we have condemned to death, as in the case of having killed our people, require to give life for life &c. &c., of which we have instances recorded. Now think for a little: depriveth an individual of his life, is a crime committed in a moment, and still the perpetrator of it must forfeit his own life in return. But he who sells opium, has a plot to swindle a man out of his money, as well as to deprive him of his life; and how can one say that it is only a single individual, or a single family, that the opium seller thus dupes and entangles in destruction and for a crime of this magnitude ought one to die not to die! and still will ye refuse to deliver up your opium, which is the way to preserve your lives? Oh foreigners! do ye deeply ponder upon this! Truly.—You ought to make immediate delivery of opium, by reason of your feelings as men.

Ye come to this market of Canton to trade, a profit thereby full threefold. Every article of ours that ye bring with you, no matter whether it be fine or fine, in whole pieces or in small, there is a tota of it that is not sold off and consumed; and produce of our country, whether it be for feeding for clothing you, for any kind of use, or for me

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there is not a description that we do not permit you to take away with you, so that not only do you reap the profit of the inner land by the goods which you bring, but moreover by means of the produce of our central land do you gather gold from every country to which you transport it. Supposing that you cut off and cast away your traffic in the single article of opium, then the other business which you do will be much increased; you will thereon reap your threefold profit comfortably; and you may, as previously, go on acquiring wealth in abundance: thus neither violating the laws, nor laying up store for after misery, what happiness! what delight will be yours! But if on the other hand you will persist in carrying on the opium traffic, then such a course of conduct must infallibly lead to the cutting off of your general trade. I would like to ask of you if under the whole heavens you have such an excellent market as this is? Then without discussing about Tea and Rhubarb, things which you could not exist without, and every kind and description of silk, a thing which you could not carry on your manufactures without, there are under the head of eatable articles, white sugar, sugar candy, cassia, cassia buds &c. &c. and under the head of articles for use, vermilion, gamboge, alum, camphor &c.:—how can your countries do without these? and yet our central land is heaped up and over flowing with every kind of commodity, and has not the slightest occasion for any of your importations from abroad! If on account of opium the port be closed against you, and it is no longer in your power to trade more, will it not be yourselves, who have brought it upon yourselves? Nay, further, as regards the article of opium, there is now no man who dares to buy it, and yet ye store it up in your receiving ships, where you have so much to pay per month for rent; day and night ye must have labouring men to watch and guard! and why all this useless and enormous expense? A single typhoon, or one blaze of fire, and they are forthwith overwhelmed by the billows, or they sink amid the consuming element! these are all things very likely to happen! What better plan, then, than at once to deliver up your opium, and to reap enjoyments and rewards by so doing!

4thly.—You ought to make a speedy delivery of your opium, by reason of the necessity of the case.

Ye foreigners from a far, in coming hither to Trade, have passed over an unbounded ocean, your prospects for doing business depend entirely on your living on terms of harmony with your fellow men, and keeping your own station in peace and quietness. Thus may you reap solid advantage and avoid misfortune! But if you will persist in selling your opium, and will go on involving the lives of our foolish people in your toils, there is not a good or upright man whose head and heart won't burn with indignation at your conduct; they must look upon the lives of those who have suffered for smoking and selling the drug as sacrificed by you; the simple country folks and the common people must feel any thing but well pleased, and the wrath of a whole country is not a thing easily restrained:—these are circumstances about which ye cannot but feel anxious! The men who go abroad, are said to adhere bigotedly to a sense of honor. Now our mandarins are every one of them appealing to your sense of honor, and on the contrary we find (to our amazement) that ye have not the slightest particle of honor about you! are you quite tranquil and composed at this? and will ye yet acknowledge the necessity of the case or not? moreover viewing it as an article which ought never to be sold at all, and more especially considering that it is not permitted to be sold at this present moment, what difficulty should you make about the matter? Why feel the smallest regret to part with it? Still further, as ye do not consume it in your own country, why bootlessly take it back! If you do not now deliver it up to the mandarins, pray what will be the use of keeping it on hand? After having once made the delivery thereof, your trade will go on flourishing more abundantly than ever! polite tokens of our regard will be heaped on you to overflowing, and oh! ye foreigners! will not this be happiness indeed! Let the high commissioner, as well as the governor and lieutenant-governor—cannot bear the idea of being unnecessarily harsh and severe, therefore it is that tho' I thus weary my mouth, as it were, entreating and exhorting you, yet do I not shrink from the task! Happiness and misery glory and disgrace are in your own hands! say not that I did not give you early warning thereof! A special proclamation, to be stuck up before the foreign factories.

Canton, 26th March, 1839.

*General replies of the High Commissioner published by him in the form of proclamation, before the factories.*

Reply of the 27th March, to the address of the English Superintendent Elliot surrendering Opium.

"The representation that in obedience to the commands he will deliver up the opium manifests a respectful sense of duty and understanding of matters. I find that the store-ships at present in these seas are in all twenty-two; and the general amount of the opium they have on board, I am already informed of by my inquiries. The Superintendent can have no difficulty

in instantly ascertaining from all the foreigners in the factories the precise amounts, and immediately writing out and presenting a clear statement thereof, to enable me, the commissioner, in conjunction with the governor and lieutenant-governor, at once to declare a certain period, when we will ourselves go to receive what is delivered up. He must not make an untrue report, lest he bring on himself the offence of concealing, deceiving, and glossing over. Beware of this!

Reply of the 28th March, to the address of the English Superintendent Elliot stating the amount of Opium surrendered, 20,283 Chests.

"By this address it appears, that the amount of opium has been ascertained, and the needful examination and receipt thereof are respectfully awaited. The real sincerity and faithfulness thus shown are worthy of praise. I find that the amount of 20,283 chests, stated by the said superintendent, has reference only to such as is brought by the English foreigners. I, the commissioner, have assuredly no suspicion that there is any insincerity behind. And the statement that there is some at other ports elsewhere, I presume also to be the fact. But I have considered, that, before the issuing of the orders to deliver up, it is difficult to feel assured that there has been no opium laid up in the several foreign factories, nor any brought in the various vessels at Whampoa. The question does not now stop with what is in deposit on board the store-ships: but at this time, when punishment is not to be inflicted on past offences, it is essential that all the opium, wherever laid up, should be completely surrendered. Assuredly the offences of those who have before laid up a store thereof shall not be visited upon them.

"I have now, in conjunction with the governor and lieutenant-governor, determined on the rules to be observed in regard to the delivery of the opium. Besides sending a copy thereof separately to the prefect of Kwangchow Foo, that he may desire the hong merchants to make known the same, I also require of the said superintendent instantly to ascertain what quantity of opium there may be in the foreign factories, and on the 29th officers shall be deputed to receive the same:—what quantity of opium there may be on board the ships at Whampoa, to examine and receive which officers shall be sent on the 30th:—and what quantity there is on board the twenty-two store-ships outside, to examine and receive which I, the commissioner, and the governor, will ourselves go to the Bocca Tigris. Whatever there may be stored up at other ports, since the said superintendent has promised to deliver up the whole, he should of course be held responsible for the delivery of, from time to time as it shall arrive. Should the amount be in excess of the 20,283 chests it must still be fully surrendered. In so doing the sincerity of the purpose will be shown. And assuredly no blame shall be attached to the inaccuracy of the original report, on account of such excess.

"Besides this, the American, French, and Dutch nations have also Consuls in superintendence of affairs, to whom orders have now been given in like manner to pay obedience and, speedily to represent the real amounts, waiting till examination can be made and the whole received. Though the said superintendent be peculiarly charged with the controul of the English foreigners; yet having been permitted by the crown, in consequence of the governor's representation, to remain as superintendent in the foreign factories, he should spread abroad his monitions, so that all may speedily deliver up what opium they have, so as to

enable us to memorialize the throne conjointly, and request a conferment of favors from the great Emperor, in order to afford encouragement and stimulate exertion. Now is the time for the foreigners of all nations to repent of their faults, and pass over to the side of virtue. This is the day and time for reformation; and if embraced, the enjoyment of un-ending advantages will be the result. Let none on any account make excuses, or seek delay, so as to incur cause for future repentance."

Reply of the 29th March, to the English Superintendent Elliot's address requesting that as usual the compradors and servants should be allowed, and that the passage boats should be permitted to run between this, the outer anchorage, and Macao.

"Yesterday the said superintendent, when addressing me in reply, promised for himself that he would certainly deliver up the opium of his nation to the amount 20,283 chests, surrendering the whole quantity as he should bring it into his hands: I therefore answered; in his praise, and at the same time clearly gave directions in regard to the places where and times when the delivery should be made. And I besides sent, in a separate form, a list of rules, and required of him to write foreign letters (or orders), to enable me to depute officers to proceed therewith to the store-ships, and call on them to make the delivery. This was a most simple, convenient, and easy mode of proceeding. If the said superintendent were really acting with sincerity of purpose, he certainly should have speedily proceeded to obey my commands. Though he say, that in the foreign factories, and on board the ships at Whampoa, there is now no opium, yet the opium laid up on board the 22 store-ships, is all deposited therein by the foreigners residing in the factories. Ordinarily, when combining with Chinese traitors to dispose thereof clandestinely, it has been always practicable to obtain foreign orders written at the factories, and giving the name to the fast boats to proceed therewith outside and get possession of the commodity. How is it then that on this occasion, when surrendering the opium, there is no knowledge of this mode of operation?

"In the present address it is represented that now, while the north wind is blowing, it is feared that vessels outside having opium on board may perhaps set sail and go away. Now I find that of late the store-ships have all returned to Lintin, Macao roads, and the other anchorages, and there remained; doubtless because they have heard that commands have been issued requiring delivery of the opium, and therefore have not dared to sail far away. They are yet disposed to await and pay obedience; while you would desire to stir them up and make them go. I would not, seeing that you have taken upon you the responsibility in this matter, how, if the store-ships should dare to sail away, you will be able to sustain the heavy criminality attaching to you?

"The address talks of release and restraint, as it were imprisonment; which is still more laughable. I find that from the 18th of March, when the commands were given to all the foreigners to deliver up their opium, every thing remained as usual, until the 24th, when you came in a boat to Canton, and that night wished to take Dent and abscond with him. It was after this that cruisers were stationed to examine and observe all that went in and out. It was because you were void of truth and good faith, that it became unavoidably necessary to take preventive steps. As to the compradors, and others, they are in fact Chinese traitors, who would also suggest absconding and escape. How then could the withdrawal of them be omitted? Yesterday,

made and the whole received. Thus in the said sentence the peculiarity directed with the consent of the English Government, yet having been imposed by the crown, in consequence of the government's representation, to revenue as paper printed in the foreign countries, he should not make any distinction, so that all may as speedily deliver up what they possess, as so as to enable us to maintain the title, through the said sentence.

favours from the great Creator, in order to afford an encouragement and stimulate exertion. Now is the time for the foreigners of all nations to render up their talents, and pass over to the side of virtue. This is the time of reformation; and if they are embraced, the enjoyment of all the mercies of God will be the result. Let none of any account make excuses, or seek delay, so as to incur cause for future repentance.

Reply of the 29th March, in the English Superintendant Efflin's answer, regarding that as usual the emigrants and servants should be allowed, and that the passage boats should be permitted to run on the coast.

"Yesterday the said answer, *arrivando*, was addressed me in reply, provided for myself, that he would certainly deliver up the opinion of his nation on the subject, and that he would be ready to answer as frequently as he should bring it into his hands. I therefore answered, in his name, and at the same time, that I would be ready to receive him at any place where and times when the delivery should be made."

And I besides send, in separate form a list of the names of the persons who are to be sent (or wives), to enable you to ascertain whether they proceed therewith to the store-house, and call on them to make the delivery. This was a most simple, convenient, and easy mode of proceeding. If the persons are not disposed to acting with fidelity for purpose, he certainly ascertains, and is enabled to proceed to obey my commands. Though he says that in the foreign factories, and on board the ships at Canton, there is now no opium, yet the opium is still upon the land, and he is enabled to deliver it thereby by the foreigners residing in the city. Ordinarily, when combining with Chinese traitors to dispose thereof clandestinely, it has been always necessary to obtain foreign orders written at the factories, and give them to the Chinese, in order to proceed therewith outside and get possession of the commodity. How is it then that on this occasion, when surrendering the opium, there is no knowledge of this mode of operation?

At the present address, it is represented that now, while the opium is being landed, it is feared that vessels outside having opium on board, may perhaps set sail and go away. Now I find that that possibility, can have not the smallest loophole except therefrom. How can it possibly have the power to require of all the foreigners to deliver to the Chinese, and yet not have the power to require that they should do so? They are required immediately to pay obedience to my repeated commands, and specially to require of all the foreigners generally to write foreign orders. The foreigners are required to have on board every vessel by name, and to present the same for payment through the said Superintendent, covered by a general order from himself, that these being so-veiled to themselves they may in order comply with the requirements, and so the duty of the complete delivery, the carrying of the opium to the commercial intercourse to resume its ordinary course, not stopping merely at the giving, permission to the damage boats to run.

The said Superintendent must know that if I, the Commissioner, give my commands and cautions with full sincerity, and with my mind in the discharge. He must not be turning inconstantly this way and that, bringing thereby criminally an excuse of sorrow on himself.

The foreign order is sent back herewith.

An edict from Lin, imperial commissioner, &c to the American consul Shuw, commissioner of Chinese Affairs at Canton.

An official communication has been received from Lin, governor of Kwangtung, and high imperial commissioner; it is as follows.

“ On the 16th day, of the 5th month, of the 19th year of Taoukwang, (30th of March, 1859), the American consul, Shuw, presented an address to me as follows:

"I find that from the 18th of March, when the commissi6ns were given to all the foremen to deliver up their opium, every thing remained as usual, and that the foremen did not deliver up their opium, and that night wished to take Den and proceed with him. It was after this that runners were stationed to observe all that was in and out of the opium shops, and to report to the British agents, that it became unavoidably necessary to take preventive steps. As to the compradors, and others, suspecting themselves of being traitors, and would also have been glad to have been paid for the withdrawal of them is omitted? Yesterday, one, who was said to have a secret of the amount of opium in the country, was seized, and a number consisting of sundry articles of food. Is this the manner in which prisoners are ever treated?"

"\* The High Commissioner, in conjunction with the governor and first-governor, acting up to the great instructions, and the British agents, have

ness, and in our treatment, my messengers of every nation never go beyond these two words, favor and respect. I have no display of emotion and contempt, how can I? But such as show a respectful sense of duty, shall assuredly be tenderly treated with favor.

Do you now simply command plainly all the foreigners with instant speed to prepare letters, and hand them in to our commissioners, so as to give commands to all the store-shops to deliver up in orderly succession the opium, and as soon as this shall be delivered up, even this shall without fail be returned to its ordinary course. If any person be required to be conformable to reason: what question is indeed conformable to reason: what difficulty is there in complying with it? If in place of this, you have any other question, I will answer it for you.

Therefore I send this dispatch to the prefect, so that he may deliver it to the merchants, so that they may be by them transmitted to the same Consul Snow, to obey the same without opposition.

Having received the above, I forthwith without any delay transmit it to the said foreign consuls, so that they may deliver the same without opposition. A special edict.

Taukwang, 19th year, 2nd month, 16th day, (March 30th, 1850.)

A. Effect from Lin, the commissioner to Mr. van Bred, Dutch Consul in China, communicated by Lin's letter to the Consul in Canton.

An official communication has been received from

"On the 16th day, 2nd moon, of the 19th year of Taoukwang (30th of March 1859), the Dutch Consul at Basel presented an address in the following terms:

(Mr. van Baasland in his address informed H. E. the Commissioner that neither law nor any of his nation yielded any Opium; informing H. E. that the same time of his leaving in vain applied to the Hoppey for leave for himself to go to Macao, and for the



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VOL. 4. No. 31.

ART. II. *Sketch of Spanish Colonial History in Eastern Asia: government of De Silva, Tabara, Zorroza, and De Corcuera, &c.* Continued from A. D. 1624 to 1677. From the Chinese Repository for February. Continued from last weeks.

The quiet in Manila was not restored by the persecution and removal of Corcuera. The military austerity of Pareda and Pim to seek to enforce unanimity by imprisonments and banishments; but when the prisons of the prisoners were both filled by these expedients, the civil war commenced. The colonists divided into parties, and inflamed with mutual animosities, were giving the trade of persecution, when their dissensions received from Providence a severe and unexpected castigation.

It was the evening of St. Andrew's day (1645), the deliverance of the city from the pirate Limon had just been commemorated in the streets and before the altars; the ball and the dance were preparing; the serene sky, the smooth sea, the delicious temperature, were lending, as they still lend, their charms to the gayest holiday of the Philippine winter. Suddenly the waters of the bay were stirred from beneath; the river rose in its bed; globes of fire broke from the cleft soil; there was a rush in the air, as of an invisible tempest; they were the heralds of the terrible earthquake. The first shocks were severe, and were followed by others still more destructive. The cries of the living for mercy mingled with the crash of falling buildings, and the groans of the sufferers buried beneath the masses of rubbish. The dawn of the following day came, and the city was a pile of ruins. Almost all the public buildings—the cathedral, the churches, convents, colleges—were destroyed or irreparably injured, and the bodies were disinterred from beneath the wreck of private mansions.

In the midst of this awful visitation, superstition and time to invent a new wonder. While the shocks were following each other in fatal succession, the image of St. Francisco in the pulpit of Manila, was seen to keep and sweat profusely. For three hours its hands were stretched forth in the attitude of intense intercession. This prodigy called forth the pious gratitude of the spared citizens, and the image was unanimously voted by the civil and ecclesiastical authorities, protector and advocate against earthquakes, under the title of St. Francisco of tears (San Francisco de las Lagrimas).

When Manila rose again from its ruins, it was in a humbler style of architecture. The lofty towers and projecting galleries, in which the wealthy citizens had delighted, were foregone, and though the balcony and azotea so necessary in the climate were preserved, in the moderate elevation of the houses, none exceeding two stories, and in the overlapping timbers, the sister saw, as he may still see, that the crosses of the fatal night of St. Andrew's were not soon forgotten.

Faxardo had now ample employment in rebuilding

the city, under whose ruins, it would appear, that many later discords were for ever buried. From these useful labors he was in part drawn away by a revival of old predilections; these difficulties were waived for a time, by a boundary treaty with Corralat in Mindanao, and an amistice with the Suluans, under whose provisions the islands accepted the protection of Spain, while the Spanish troops were withdrawn from them.

The ruins of Manila were but ill repaired, when the city was again entered by a Dutch fleet, the 10th of June 1651. Their unexpected appearance and the state of the city gave them great advantages, but several days were suffered to elapse before they could resolve on an attack upon Cavite. The garrison made a brave defence, the Dutch commander was mortally wounded, and the citizens in pious gratitude for the retirement of their enemies, ascribed all the merit of the triumph to the marvellous image of the Virgin of Antipolo.

The government of Faxardo, severe from the beginning, had become more and more harsh, under the influence of Venegas, his military adviser and secretary. Convinced, at last, that this favorite had abused his confidence, he gave him up to public trial in Sept. 1651 when the unhappy man was put to the rack and his fortune confiscated. His case was afterwards referred to the king, but the royal mercy came too late, for Venegas had already died in prison, and the popular aversion had gone so far as to deny him honors of burial. We will add one anecdote more of Faxardo's official bearing, though it may be difficult to decide whether it be an illustration of misplaced leniency or of still more refined severity. A foreigner, holding employment in the colony, had become obnoxious to the governor, the commissary of the holy office received orders to remove him to Mexico. The colonial agent of the king proceeded to put his orders in execution, without the assent of a justice of the governor. The unfortunate man, the persecutor of Corcuera might have been expected to resent this irregular suppression of his authority, but the mildest possible rebuke—a gentle exhortation to be deprived of the opportunity of cooperating in an honorable service—was all that the governor inflicted on the commissary.

During the last years of Faxardo's government, the colony seems to have been much neglected by the mother-country, and long intervals elapsed between the arrival of new governors. The archiepiscopal seat had been vacant since the death of the unfortunate Fr. Guerrero. On July 1653, the galleon was at Manila, having aboard a new archbishop, as well as new governor in person of Don Sabidiano Manrique de Lara.

Faxardo was now destined to feel in his turn the rigors of a public prosecution. After an administration of nine years, and at the age of 96, a "residencia" was instituted, and various charges proved against him. His case was referred to court, and his prosecutor, more mild to him, as he had been to Corcuera suffered the Jesuit convent to give him an asylum, where death anticipated the royal decision.

De Lara entered on his government, at a period of extreme corruption of morals at Manila. Unblushing dishonesty in commercial transactions, unreined malice and hatred in private life, were said to have characterized the time, and these unhappy features were overshadowed by an all preva- lent licentiousness and sensuality. To meet this bad state of things, pope Innocent X. benignly dispatched his apostolic brief to the archbishop, "abolishing every crime or crime whatever, in which the residents or visitors at the Pudianness might be found implicated." Pardon indulgences were conceded "a las que turban la disposicion sicienta," i. e. to all who chose to ask and pay for them.

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## Canton, Saturday

"When these gracious providences were made public in March 1651, 'the disposition to receive them was universal.' The throng at the confessionals was so great, that the rite was administered, in the city alone, to 40,000 persons. When the 22d of March came, the day fixed for the benediction of the islands, high mass was celebrated, and the ceremonial closed amid general joy, and 'extraordinary consolations.' De Lanza lent himself most devoutly to these religious observances, and surrounded the archbishop with a liberal contribution toward rebuilding his ruined cathedral. These ceremonies did not avert from the colony a long train of disasters. Several galleons were lost or miscarried: clouds of locusts ate up the harvests; and the small pox made great ravages. The piratical incursions of the Mindanians were prosecuted to the very entrance of the bay of Manila, and in one of these, their booty included a thousand captives. On St. Bernard's day, August 10th, 1688, Manila was again visited by destructive shocks of earthquake. Many of the lately rebuilt edifices were shaken down, and, but for the safer style of building and the occurrence of the shocks in the day-time, the loss of life and property would have been terrible. \* Two years after this, disturbances arose in Pampanga, out of the hurricanes suffered by the natives, in services required by the crown, and particularly in the cutting and preparation of timber. The revolt extended to the neighboring provinces, and the leaders of the leader in the insurrection swelled at one time to 40,000. This threatening combination was however dissolved, the year after, by a small Spanish force, and the ringleaders in the mutiny were apprehended and executed.

We noticed briefly the contents of the following documents last week, and now publish their translation.

*General replies of the High Commissioner published by him in the form of proclamation, before the factories.*

Reply of the 28th March, to the address of the English Superintendent Elliot surrendering Opium.

"The representation that in obedience to the commands he will deliver up the opium manifests a respectful sense of duty and understanding of matters. I find that the store-ships at present in these seas are in all twenty-two; and the general amount of the opium they have on board, I am already informed of by my inquiries. The Superintendent can have no difficulty in instantly ascertaining from all the foreigners in the factories the precise amounts, and immediately writing out and presenting a clear statement thereof, to enable me, the commissioner, in conjunction with the governor and lieutenant governor, at once to declare a certain period, when we will ourselves go to receive what is delivered up. He

must not make an untrue report, lest he bring on himself the offence of concealing, deceiving, and glossing over. Beware of this!

Reply of the 28th March, to the address of the English Superintendent Elliot stating the amount of Opium surrendered, 20,283 Chests.

By this address it appears, that the amount of opium has been ascertained, and the needful examination and receipt thereof are respectfully awaited. The real sincerity and helpfulness thus shown are worthy of praise. I find that the amount of 20,283 chests, stated by the said superintendent, has reference only to such as is brought by the English foreigners. I, the commissioner, have assuredly no suspicion that there is any insincerity behind. And the statement that there is some at other ports elsewhere, I presume also to be the fact. But I have considered, that, before the issuing of the orders to deliver up, it is difficult to feel assured that there has been no opium laid up in the several foreign factories, nor any brought in the various vessels at Whampoa. The question does not now stop with what is in deposit on board the store-ships: but at this time, when punishment is not to be inflicted on past offence, it is essential that all the opium, wherever laid up, should be completely surrendered. Assuredly the offences of those who have before laid up a store thereof shall not be visited upon them.

I have now, in conjunction with the governor and lieutenant governor, determined on the rules to be observed in regard to the delivery of the opium. Besides sending a copy thereof separately to the prefect of Kwang-chow Foo, that he may desire the hong merchants to make known the same, I also require of the said superintendent instantly to ascertain what quantity of opium there may be in the foreign factories, and on the 28th officers shall be deputed to receive the same—what quantity of opium there may be on board the ships at Whampoa, to examine and receive which officers shall be sent on the 30th:—and what quantity there is on board the twenty-two store-ships out-side, to examine and receive which I, the commissioner, and the governor, will ourselves go to the Bocca Tigris. Whatever there may be stored up at other ports, since the said superintendent has promised to deliver up the whole, he should of course be held responsible for the delivery of, from time to time as it shall arrive. Should the amount be in excess of the 20,283 chests, it must still be fully surrendered. In so doing the sincerity of the purpose will be shown. And assuredly no blame shall be attached to the inaccuracy of the original report, on account of such excess.

"Besides this, the American, French, and Dutch nations have also Consuls in superintendence of affairs, to whom orders have now been given in like manner to pay obedience, and speedily to represent the real amounts, waiting till examination can be

\* We are incidentally told that there still remained at this time a considerable Japanese population at Manila. It is mentioned that a Japanese junk put into the bay to refit and that on sailing again, a number of the crew preferred to stay behind with their christianized countrymen in the parish of San Antonio.



# THE HONGKONG Herald

7, 6th April, 1839.

made and the whole received. Though the said superintendent be peculiarly charged with the controul of the English foreigners; yet having been permitted by the crown, in consequence of the governor's representation, to remain as superintendent in the foreign factories, he should read aloud his monitions, so that all may speedily deliver up what opium they have, so as to enable us to memorialize the throne conjointly, and request a conferment of favors from the great emperor, in order to afford encouragement and stimulate exertion. Now is the time for the foreigners of all nations to repent of their faults; and pass over to the side of virtue. This is the day and time for reformation; and if embraced, the enjoyment of anending advantages will be the result. Let none on any account make excuses, or seek delay, so as to incur cause for future repentance.

Reply of the 29th March, to the English Superintendent Elliot's address requesting that as usual the compradors and servants should be allowed, and that the passage boats should be permitted to run between this, the outer anchorages, and Macao.

"Yesterday the said superintendent, when addressing me in reply, promised for himself that he would certainly deliver up the opium of his nation to the amount 20,283 chests, surrendering the whole quantity as he should bring it into his hands: I therefore answered, in his praise, and at the same time clearly gave directions in regard to the places where and times when the delivery should be made. And I besides sent, in a separate form a list of rules, and required of him to write foreign letters (or orders), to enable me to depute officers to proceed therewith to the store-ships, and call on them to make the delivery. This was a most simple, convenient, and easy mode of proceeding. If the said Superintendent were really acting with sincerity of purpose, he certainly should have speedily proceeded to obey my commands. Though he say, that in the foreign factories, and on board the ships at Whampoa, there is now no opium, yet the opium laid up on board the 22 store-ships is all deposited therein by the foreigners residing in the factories. Ordinarily, when combining with Chinese traitors to dispose thereof clandestinely, it has been always practicable to obtain foreign orders written at the factories, and giving the same to the fast boats to proceed therewith outside and get possession of the commodity. How is it then that on this occasion, when surrendering the opium, there is no knowledge of this mode of operation?

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"In the present address, it is represented that now, while the north wind is blowing, it is feared that vessels outside having opium on board may perhaps set sail and go away. Now I find that of late the store-ships have all returned to Lintin, Macao roads, and the other anchorages, and there remained: doubtless because they have heard that commands have been issued requiring delivery of the opium, and therefore have not dared to sail far away. They are yet disposed to admit and pay obedience; while you would desire to stir them up and make them go. I would as, seeing that you have taken on you the responsibility in this matter, how, if the store-ships should dare the to sail away, you will be able to sustain the heavy criminality attaching to you?

"The address talks too of close restraint, as it were imprisonment; which is still more laughable. I find that from the 18th of March, when the commands were given to all the foreigners to deliver up their opium, every thing remained as usual, until the 24th, when you came in a boat to Canton, and that night wished to take Dent and abscond with him. It was after this that cruisers were stationed to examine and observe all that went in and out. It was because you were void of truth and good faith, that it became unavoidably necessary to take preventive steps. As to the compradors, and others, they are in fact Chinese traitors, who would also suggest ascending and escape. How then could the withdrawal of them be omitted? Yesterday, too, when you had made a statement of the amount of opium, I at once conferred on you a reward, consisting of sundry articles of food. Is this the manner in which prisoners are ever treated?

"I the High Commissioner, in conjunction with the governor and lieutenant-governor, looking up to the great emperor, embody his all-comprehending kindness, and in our treatment of you foreigners of every nation never go beyond these two words, favor and justice. Such as display contumacy and contempt, how can they have ought but justice dealt out to them? But such as shew a respectful sense of duty, shall assuredly be tenderly intreated with favor.

"Do you now simply command plainly all the foreigners, with instant speed to prepare letters, and hand them in to government, to enable it to give commands to all the store-ships to deliver up in orderly succession the opium, and as soon as this shall be delivered up, every thing shall without fail be restored to its ordinary condition. This requisition is indeed conformable to reason: what difficulty is there in complying with it? If in place of speedily making delivery, you make prettexts for diverting attention, in the hope that after the strict preventive measures shall be withdrawn you may form some other scheme, who cannot see through such artful devices? And will you be enabled to make a repetition of such attempts?

"Besides deputing officers to proceed to the Hong merchants Consol House, there to give verbal commands and to prevent delay, you are also hereby required to act speedily in obedience to this my reply. Do not again be working at excuses and delay, thereby drawing on yourself cause for future repentance."

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No. 187.

Reply of the 30th of March to the English Superintendent Elliot's address, proposing to send Johnston outside.

"This address represents, that the Deputy Superintendent, Johnston, shall be sent outside, to call together all the vessels, and deliver up the whole amount of opium; and gives conveyance to an order to him for my perusal. I, the high commissioner, have carefully examined the terms of this order; and though I find therein nothing improper, yet considering that in a previous address the said Superintendent stated, that taking on him the power entrusted to him by his sovereign he had required of the people of his land immediately to deliver up the whole of the opium,—it is plain to me that as the said Superintendent has the power of making such a requisition, he can have no difficulty in giving orders directly to all the store-ships; and what necessity then is there for committing the matter to Johnston, and thus multiplying the twists and bends of the transaction.

"I, the high commissioner, have given reiterated official replies, requiring of all the foreigners to write orders themselves, on the ground that in the ordinary manner of selling the opium, they have always thus disembarked the goods, without committing an error once in a hundred times. Why then is not the opium surrendered in this comparatively simple, convenient, and easy way?

"Let me now weigh the matter for you. The said Superintendent having power to act, and having repeatedly acknowledged before me his responsibility, can have not the smallest loophole of escape therefrom. How can he possibly have the power to require of all the foreigners to deliver up the opium, and yet not have the power to require that they write orders for the same? It is his duty then immediately to pay obedience to my reiterated commands, and speedily to require of all the foreigners severally to write foreign orders, for the number of chests of opium they have on board each vessel by name, and to present the same to government through the said Superintendent, covered by a general order from himself, that these being conveyed to the store-ships they may in orderly succession make delivery. The earlier the day of the complete delivery, the earlier will be the day for the commercial intercourse to resume its ordinary course, not stopping merely at the giving permission to the passage boats to run.

"The said Superintendent must know that I, the commissioner, give my commands and cautions in full sincerity, and must speedily pay implicit obe-

dience. He must not be turning inconstantly this way and that, bringing thereby criminality and cause of sorrow on himself.

The foreign order is sent back herewith.

An edict from Lin, imperial commissioner, &c., to the American consul Snow, communicated by Choo, prefect of Canton.

An official communication has been received from Lin, governor of Hoo kwang, and high imperial commissioner; it is as follows.

"On the 16th day, of the 2nd month, of the 19th year of Taoukwang, (30th of March, 1839,) the American consul, Snow, presented an address as follows. (here the address is copied.)

"This having come before me, the high imperial commissioner, I find that already, before this time, the English Superintendent Elliot, presented an address, declaring that the opium belonging to English Subjects, which he had required of them to deliver up to him, was 20283 chests, and that he had no control over the people of other countries not under British rule. This declaration of Elliot's is clear and explicit. Now I, the high imperial commanded Snow, the American consul, to make out a clear and full statement of all the opium of his country and present the same for delivery. But he comes forward in reply, with this statement that already 1540 chests have been taken and delivered up to Elliot, or be handed over to government. This really is greatly at variance with Elliot's statement, and is a dull pretext. I command obedience to the previous instructions, that a full and true statement be made out and be presented for delivery. Let there be no concealment to involve guilt.

"Wherefore, I send this dispatch to the prefect, that he may immediately convey it to the Hong merchants, to be by them transmitted to the said consul Snow, to obey the same without opposition."

Having received the above, I forthwith without any delay transmit it to the said foreign consul, Snow, in order that he may obey the same without opposition. A special edict.

Taoukwang, 19th year, 2nd month, 16th day,  
(March 30th, 1839.)

An Edict from Lin, the commissioner to Mr. van Basel, Dutch Consul in China, communicated by Choo, the Prefect of Canton.

An official communication has been received from Lin the Governor of Wookwang, a great minister of state and Imperial Commissioner; it is as follows:

"On the 16th day, 2nd moon, of the 19th year of Taoukwang (30th of March 1839,) the Dutch Consul van Basel presented an address in the following terms:

(Mr. van Basel had in his address informed H. E. the commissioner that neither he nor any of his nation held any Opium; informing H. E. at the same time of his having in vain applied to the Hoppo for leave for himself to go to Macao, and for the grand chop of a Dutch ship now at Whampoa—that he therefore considered himself and the people

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of his nation forcibly detained, and the Consul asks that leave to depart may be given.—)

This coming before me, a great minister of state is replied: Now because all the Opium of the several nations has not been given up, the holds of the ships have been closed in conformity with the laws, and for the sake of a single vessel of your nation, it is impracticable to break in upon the present preventive measures. And although the said foreigner has no Opium, he ought still to induce all the foreigners resident in the Factories immediately to give up all the Opium in their possession. Then, as usual, the ship's holds shall be opened and the trade resumed! Moreover, no apprehension need be entertained respecting the detention of your country's vessel!

Wherefore this edict is now despatched to the prefect of Canton that he may immediately deliver the same to the Hong merchants to be by them transmitted to the said Dutch Consul van Basel that he may act in conformity thereto without opposition.

Now, having received this edict I immediately transcribe it to the said Consul van Basel, that he may act in conformity thereto without opposition.

April 1st, 1839

An Edict from the Imperial Commissioner Lin addressed to the Foreign Consuls, Mr. Snow and others, communicated by Choo, the prefect of Canton.

An official communication has been received from H. E. Lin, Governor of Hoo kwang, a great Minister of State and Imperial Commissioner; it is as follows:

I, a great minister of state, having received the Emperor's decree to repair to Canton to make enquiries and act respecting the business of Opium, d.d. without delay on my arrival here, give commands to foreigners of every nation to deliver up their Opium, and to give bonds never more to bring it to this country. The said foreign Consul Snow, the Dutch Consul van Basel, and the French Consul van Laffite must all have seen and heard these commands. Now, on the 27th instant the foreign merchants of every nation presented an address, declaring that hereafter, in coming to Canton to trade, they will never more bring any Opium, but intimating that orders should be given for referring business of great importance to the controul of their respective Consuls. Of such importance is evidently the delivering up of the Opium. The said foreign merchants being of different nations, and their cargo belonging to different owners, declared it to be difficult to determine what ought to be done, unless the business were referred to some responsible head. It is necessary therefore to enjoin it on all the said foreign Consuls, that they severally take up the business in detail, make clear enquiry in distinct order, and prepare and present complete lists of all the Opium in order that it may be delivered up. Then all will be safe and secure.

Now the English Superintendent Elliot has sent in his report stating there are in his possession 21,2-3 Chests which he is ready to deliver up. I, a great minister of state, have given my perspicuous

reply, and have named a period for it to be received. This is on record. The traffic in Opium hitherto carried on by the American and other foreign merchants has not been less than that of the English. Why is it therefore that the said Consuls have not made out a true statement and delivered it up to Government? Truly this conduct has been very remiss.

Wherefore this Edict is despatched to the Kwang chow foo (or prefect of Canton); on the receipt of it let him immediately instruct the Hong merchants to convey the same to all the said Consuls, Snow and others, that they may without delay prepare full statements of all the Opium in the possession of the merchants of their respective countries and deliver up the same and wait till I, a great minister of state, confer with the Governor and Lieutenant Governor, and appoint a period for its being examined and received at the same time with that delivered up by the English. Let not the smallest quantity be concealed. If the said Consuls conform implicitly to these commands, and make a complete and entire delivery, not only shall the past be forgiven, but it will be incumbent on me to memorialize the Emperor, and to request that a remuneration may be made. But if there be any procrastination indulged, or if the whole be not given up, they will involve themselves in guilt, when repentance will be unavailing."

Having received these commands, I do now convey them to all the said Consuls, Snow and others, that they may, without delay, prepare full statements of all the Opium in the possession of the merchants of their respective countries and deliver up the same, and wait till the Imperial Commissioner, the great minister of state, confers with the Governor and Lieutenant Governor, appointing a period for its being examined and received, at the same time with that delivered up by the English.

Let not the smallest quantity be concealed. If the said Consuls conform implicitly to these commands, and make a complete and entire delivery, not only shall the past be forgiven, but it will become necessary to memorialize the Emperor and request that a remuneration may be made. But if there be any procrastination indulged, or the whole be not given up, they will involve themselves in guilt when repentance will be unavailing. A special edict.

Fa ukwang, 19th year, 2nd moon, 14th day,  
March 28th, 1839.

# REPLY OF THE 27th MARCH, TO WETMORE, CHAIRMAN OF THE GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Choo, Kwang chow foo, &c. proclaims to Wetmore, Chairman of the General Chamber of Commerce, for his full information.

The following communication has just been respectfully received from Lin, imperial commissioner, &c.

"On the 15th day, of the 2nd month.  
Wetmore, Chairman, &c., Petitions as Follows:—

# THE CANTON

General Chamber of Commerce.

Canton, March 28th, 1839.

## A Respectful Address

The Chairman of the General Chamber of Commerce has received with profound respect, the Proclamation of H. E. the Commissioner, addressed to all Foreigners in Canton, and in compliance with the requisition of said document reports, that Peter Wanten Snow is Consul for the United States of America, Magdalinus Jacobus Denn Van Bessel, Consul of the King of Holland, and J. P. Van Loffelt, at present at Macao, is reported to be the acting Consul for the King of the French.

W. S. WETMORE.—Chairman.

It appears that the object of this petition being brought before me is to hand up a list of the names and surnames of the several nation's Consuls: to which, as is proper, I reply.

I, the commissioner, having previously informed myself, by examination, (of their names), as was proper, yesterday issued another edict commanding the said several countries to send in a true and just account detailing the quantity of opium in their possession, and to wait till I was ready to receive it. Why have they not yet petitioned to this effect?

Let the said foreigners be forthwith urgently admonished by the said Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce to make out the required document, and at an early day to deliver up their opium. Do not attempt to escape this duty, lest you yourself become involved in error. In consideration of the circumstances I issue this edict for your information and obedience.

This proclamation is to be sent to the Kwangchowfoo, who will deliver it to the hong merchants with orders to transmit it to the said Wetmore, for his instant obedience. Do not oppose."

Upon receipt of the above I, as is proper, forthwith issuing this edict to the said Wetmore, who upon receipt of it, must accept his instant obedience. Do not oppose. A special edict March 30th 1839.

## CANTON PRESS.

Saturday, 6th April.

Monday at noon, 1st April.—Howqua, Mowqua and the other Hong-merchants have given notice to the foreigners, warning them not to induce any of their servants to enter their Hong—there being a likelihood of the Mandarins coming to search them—and any native found therein would infallibly be put to death—the Hong-merchants therefore consider that the blood of any native thus found and put to death will be on the head of such foreigners as may have induced him to be in the factory. In the evening some Mandarins came to the square to superintend the brickings up the streets leading to the square, with the exception of old China street which is the only one through which communication is allowed, but to those on duty only; every other

Chinese must get a passport to be permitted to go—no European under whatever pretext is allowed to enter China street. It is not known what the reason of this excess of precaution may be—except it be that some apprehensions are entertained of the populace.

Tuesday, 2d April.—Hong merchants as usual frequently calling on the Superintendent. A new Chop from the Yuen chae was stuck up this day, being his command, the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, and which is as follows, viz.

## PROCLAMATION

To WETMORE, CHAIRMAN OF THE GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Choo, Kwangchow Foo &c. Proclaims to Wetmore, Chairman of the general chamber of commerce, for his full information.

The following has just been received from H. E. LIN, Imperial commissioner, &c.

On the 18th day of the 2d month, of the 19th year of Taoukwaig, Wetmore, Chairman &c petitioned as follows.

General Chamber of Commerce

March 30th 1839.

To His Excellency Lin, The High Imperial Commissioner &c. &c.

## A respectful address.

The chairman of this Chamber has received the Edict your Excellency was pleased to address to him under this day's date.

In reply he begs to state, that the Consuls of the United States of America and of the King of Holland, have faithfully answered the Edict of your Excellency to them directed.

I have the honor to be,

Your Excellency's

most obedient &c. &c.

W. S. WETMORE.

Chairman.

"This coming before me the commissioner, &c., I, as is proper, reply—I find on examination, that the American nation ought to deliver up some opium, yet, up to this time, they have not handed up any account of the quantity they are to deliver up. I have already sternly commanded their consul, Snow, in my reply to his petition on the subject, to be urgent: this is on record. Now I have looked into the petition of the said chairman and find it a mere tissue of senseless prattle. It is of the greatest importance that the opium be delivered up and received at the present time; how, then, can I allow myself to be trifled with in this way? Let the said consul, Snow, forthwith hand up in a responsive petition, a clear and detailed account of the quantity &c., to be delivered up, so that it may be examined and received at the same time with the smoking "fitch" which the English have given up; do not let him attempt the least concealment, lest he involve himself in unpleasant consequences.

Uniting the circumstances, I send this edict to the Kwangchowfoo, who must instantly hand it over to the hong merchants with instructions to deliver it to the



## DN PRESS.

said chairman, Wetmore, for his information and obedience, do not oppose, &c. &c." Upon receipt of the above, and uniting the circumstances, I at once issue an edict, upon receipt of which, the said chairman, Wetmore, must accord his instant obedience thereto, and forthwith make out a true and detailed account of the quantity &c. of opium—(American property) which the said consul, Snow, must hand up in a responsive edict, and forthwith deliver up the opium.

Should there be any further delay, or glossing over, you may become involved in the consequences of the high commissioner's displeasure.

Do not then, oh chairman! any longer oppose and evade this heavy matter. Tremble, haste, haste, a special edict. April, 1st 1839.

In the evening it became known that Capt. Elliot had received a Chop, direct from the Commissioner, (those hitherto received came through the Kwang-chow-foo) by which he agrees to Mr. Johnston's proceeding to Linlin to deliver over to the Chinese Government all the Opium now there. We hear that the Commissioner says that after the delivery of the first 5000 chests, our servants shall return, after the next 5000, the boats to be removed: the following 5000 will open our intercourse with Whampoa; and the delivery of the remainder will establish every thing on the former footing. If on the other hand the deliveries should not be truly made, water is first to be denied us: if after three days foreigners do not repent, we are to be kept without food, and if after 10 days all the Opium shall not have been delivered, then the law must take its course, i.e. the foreigners must be executed.

The guard of coolies in front seems to be somewhat relaxing; there is not on this the continual parading of other nights.

Wednesday, 3rd April.—This morning Capt. Elliot issued the following proclamation:

### PUBLIC NOTICE TO BRITISH SUBJECTS.

The undersigned has now to announce that arrangements have been made for the delivery of the Opium lately surrendered to him for Her Majesty's Service, by which His Excellency, the High Commissioner has stipulated that the servants shall be restored after one fourth of the whole be delivered, the passage boats be permitted to run after one half be delivered, the trade opened after three fourths be delivered, and every thing to proceed as usual after the whole be delivered (the significance of which last expression the undersigned does not understand).

Breach of faith (and His Excellency, not unnaturally, is pleased to suppose, that breach of faith may be possible) is to be visited after three days of loose performance of engagements with the cutting off of supplies of fresh water, after three days more with the stoppage of food, and after three days more, with the last degree of severity on the undersigned himself.

He passes by these grave forms of speech without comment.

But with the papers actually before him, and all the circumstances in hand, he is satisfied that the effectual liberation of the Queen's Subjects, and all the other Foreigners in Canton, depends upon the promptitude with which this arrangement is completed.

The maintenance of the national character, and the validity of the claim for indemnity depend upon that scrupulousness of fidelity with which he is well assured his countrymen will enable him to fulfil his public obligations to this government.

As soon as the whole opium surrendered to him be delivered over to the Chinese officers, it will be the duty of the undersigned to communicate with his countrymen again.

But it is a present relief to him to express to the whole foreign community his admiration for the patience and kindly feeling which has uniformly distinguished this community throughout these trying circumstances.

And he offers his own countrymen his grateful thanks for their confidence in his sincerest efforts to lead them safely out of their actual strait.

The ultimate satisfactory solution of the remaining difficulties need give no man an anxious thought.

The permanent stability of the British trade with this empire, with honor and advantage to all parties, rests upon a firm foundation: upon the wisdom, justice, and power of Her Majesty's Government.

CHARLES ELLIOT.

Chief Superintendent of the Trade of British Subjects in China.

3rd April, 1839.

and Mr. Johnston accompanied by Mr. Thom, left for Macao in a Chop-boat at about 6 o'clock in the evening. A *deputy* (deputed officer) two Hong merchants and two Linguists have also been sent down. The first account of a partial delivery will not, probably, reach us before six or seven days are over, and these will we presume, pass over quietly enough in our prison. Servants continue to be denied to all, and if our readers find this paper badly printed, they have to blame the Chinese for it who oblige us to become press-man in person, assisted by a few friends who, from want of trade, are for the present without employment.

The Yumchae has published an admonitory address to the people in the shape of a pamphlet, expatiating on the evils produced by the smoking of Opium, and the criminality of indulging this taste. He informs the natives that they are required to give over smoking altogether within the next two months; if after three months any smoker shall be discovered, he is to be put to death; he moreover requires that every five inhabitants be bound for each other for the non-transgression of his law.

Thursday 4th April.—Every thing remains in statu quo—the coolies remain watching the factories, and the backstreets, continue to be guarded both against foreigners and natives. This evening it is reported that the Yumchae has required of the Governor of Macao to give up the forts; this rumour requires, however, confirmation. A meeting for the foreign community at the Chamber of Commerce was requested by the Hong merchants to be held tomorrow at noon—it is supposed that the merchants will there propose the signing of some bond against the trading in Opium.

**Friday 5th April.**—The general meeting of foreign residents at the Chamber of Commerce did not take place, but the Committee met to receive a communication from the Hong merchants, which was anticipated was a proposal to H. M. Superintendent and to other consuls to sign a long document which is to the effect that the Foreign merchants, thankful for the unbounded favors showered on them by the Emperor, have, knowing the trade in Opium to be an illegal one, reverently delivered over to the Government all the Opium they had in the outside warehouses; they promise henceforward to abstain from all trade in Opium, and promise that, should ships arrive within the next six months with Opium on board, must be delivered up, when the ships will be allowed to load and unload—should after the expiration of six months (or after autumn) vessels still continue to arrive with Opium, they are to be confiscated, ship and cargo, and the bond is to the effect that the crews of such ships are to be put to death and that foreigners willingly submit to the justice of the doom.—That such a document cannot be signed by any one is evident. This day a number of large cargo boats were despatched from here to Bogue to deliver the Opium that is to be delivered. It is also said that the Yenchae and Governor themselves proceeded to the Bogue in a day or two.

**Saturday, 6th April.**—The following Edict addressed by H. E. to the Dutch Consul has been received this morning. Another to the Consul of the United States has also been issued of which I know not yet fully the particulars.

An edict from the imperial commissioner addressed to the Dutch Consul van Basel.

An official communication has been received from his excellency L<sup>te</sup>, high imperial commissioner & Governor of Hedowang; it is as follows.

"Another address has been presented from the Dutch consul van Basel, in which he says, (Van Basel had only reiterated his demand for passports for himself and Dutch subjects, there being reason to detain them and a ship at Whampoa aware as H. E. expresses himself that neither the Consul nor his countrymen possess any Opium.)

"This coming before me, the high commissioner I immediately reply. On a former occasion the said foreigner presented an address, requesting passport to go to Macao. At that time the reply was given, that, as the opium of the several nations was not all given up it was inconvenient, for the sake of his country's ships, to break up the preventive measures. This is on record.

"Now the English Superintendent, Elliot, has sent Johnston to proceed to the Nine Islands and the Macao roads, and there assemble the receiving ships, and deliver up the whole of the opium. This done—and to examine and receive it will not require much time,—then all the soldiers and the guards shall be taken away, and the trade return to its usual channels. The said foreigner ought to remain quiet, and not repeat so often his communications.

"Wherefore I dispatch this edict to the prefect of Canton, that he may immediately convey the same to the Hong merchants, to be by them transmitted to the said consul, van Basel, for his implicit obedience."

Having received the above, I immediately convey the same to the Hong merchants, to be by them transmitted to the said consul, van Basel, for his implicit obedience. A special edict.

Taoukwang, 22nd day of the 2nd month of the 19th year. (April 5th, 1892.)

## Maulmain.

**Burmese Affairs.**—We must put our small sheet to press without being able to furnish our readers with any intelligence either from Amara-poor or Rangoon. Indeed, we can scarcely expect to gain information from the latter place, unless by the despatch of some public vessel. Our last accounts represented the trade there as about at a stand, consequently we cannot expect to hear frequently from thence, as formerly, by the arrival of trading vessels. Even native boats will scarcely venture to come in this direction, so long as the people of Rangoon, as it is reported, have their fears excited under an expectation that preparations are being made here for attacking that place. We mentioned last week, that many of the inhabitants had actually left the town, and that those who remained were ready for a run, as soon as they should see the danger approach. We have no reason to expect, therefore, any certain intelligence of the state of affairs there till the return of ~~the~~ *Swinton*, which we presume will be immediately on the arrival at Rangoon of despatches from Col. Benson.—*Maulmain Chronicle*, Dec. 19.

**MISSION TO SIAM.**—We hear Dr. Richardson has within a day or two past taken his departure for Bangkok overland, in prosecution of the object of his mission, which we mentioned in our paper of October 10th. We hope he will prevail with the Court of Siam to open a free passage for Chinese trading caravans to come to Maulmain. It may be he will find the King of Siam not in very good humour on account of affairs which have recently occurred in Quam. From our latest accounts we learn that the Malays had possessed themselves of that province, and that the King of Siam had determined to attempt the recovery of it. Should he have succeeded, an event not altogether improbable, by the time of Dr. Richardson's arrival, and no interference on the part of the Straits Government should have taken place to prevent the full execution of his designs, a circumstance nearly to be looked for, we trust the mission will be well received, and that the obstacles which have heretofore prevented the Chinese from coming to Maulmain will be removed.—*Ibid*.

## DIED.

At Macao on Thursday the 28th March, RICHARD TURNER E-q. of the firm of Messrs TURNER & Co. of Canton, generally and deeply regretted.

DROWNED in Macao roads, at about  $\frac{1}{2}$  past seven o'clock on the evening of the 29th inst., Capt. WOODWARD LEWIS, master of the American brig JOHN GILPIN.





THE

STATEMENT,

OF Exports of TEAS to Great Britain & the United States of America, since the 1st July 1838, to this date.

|           | To Gt. Britain.<br>Piculs | To U. States.<br>Piculs |
|-----------|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| Black Tea | 504                       |                         |
| Green Tea | 355                       |                         |
| Opium     | 154861                    |                         |
| Pepper    | 1986                      |                         |
| Spice     | 5693                      | 4341                    |
| Tea       |                           | 1413                    |
| Opium     | 392                       |                         |
| Pepper    | 694                       |                         |
| Spice     | 1912                      |                         |
| Tea       | 3390                      | 46                      |
| Opium     | 5863                      | 127                     |
| Black Tea | 180689                    | 5927                    |
| Green Tea | 5899                      | 2600                    |
| Opium     | 3373                      | 23123                   |
| Pepper    | 3472                      | 2620                    |
| Spice     | 9625                      |                         |
| Tea       | 3556                      | 4416                    |
| Opium     | 1832                      | 3337                    |
| Total     | 208016                    | 42023                   |

Total of BLACK Tea to Gt. Britain lbs. 21091866  
Total of GREEN Tea to Gt. Britain lbs. 3727000

lbs. 2781966

Total of BLACK Tea to United States lbs. 790266  
Total of GREEN Tea to United States lbs. 481200

lbs. 560306

Raw Silk shipped to Great Britain Piculs 2117

General Chamber of Commerce.

CAUTION -- Two valuable eight day Chronometers, one by French, and the other by Vandenham, the first No. 3476, and the latter No. 242; and two small gold Watches, (one by Meade, maker of the other unknown) having been entrusted by me to ROBERT EDWARDS who has left China, to be sent to London for repair; and he not having accounted to me for one or either of them; the Public are hereby cautioned against purchasing said Chronometers and Watches as they are my property. JAS. P. STURGIS.

Canton, 24th January, 1839.

NOTICE -- With reference to an advertisement in the Canton Press headed "CAUTION" and dated 24th January, we feel it our duty to notify publicly, as we have already represented to Mr. J. P. Sturgis personally, on November last; that we have been instructed by Mr. R. Edwards, late of Canton, to dispose of the two Chronometers alluded to in that advertisement, in the event of the said Mr. Sturgis still retaining possession of a Box of Dollars, the property of the said Mr. Edwards; the proceeds of the Chronometers to meet the value of the said box of Dollars, and the surplus, if any, to be handed over to the said Mr. Sturgis.

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As the constituted attorneys of Mr. R Edwards, we have to state that the box of Dollars referred to herein contained by the aforementioned Mr. Sturgis for an acknowledged claim in 1833, which he has on Mr. Edwards; and further we know, that the watches mentioned in the said advertisement are not yet returned from England.

BOVET, BROTHERS & Co.

Canton, 31st January, 1839.

NOTICE -- Just PUBLISHED and for Sale at the Canton Press Office. "The lastling resentment of Miss Koon Luan Wang" A Chinese tale, founded on fact; translated from the Original by S. O. H. In one volume, on foolscap paper, price One Dollar.

NOTICE -- Is hereby given that the Honourable Company's Treasury is closed against the receipt of Cash for bills on the Supreme Government of India.

(Signed) J. H. ASTELL.

W. T. TAYLOR.

Agents of the Honourable East India Company.  
Canton 7th March 1839.

NOTICE -- Is hereby given that the claims on the proceeds of the Gold saved from the late Barque "St. Louis" are requested to prefer their claims to the undersigned Gentlemen -- J. CLIFFE, R. DAVIDSON & STOMIEE CO. A. J. R. Esquires.

Commandre of the late Barque St. Louis.

Canton, 17th October, 1838.

NOTICE -- Mr. FERDINAND DE AZEVEDO has the pleasure of informing his friends and the Public in general that he has established himself at Macao as a general Agent to transact business on commissions only.

F. H. D' AZEVEDO

Macao, 7th March, 1839.

NOTICE -- Is hereby given that the Partnership heretofore carried on by the Subscribers at Glasgow under the Firm of ALEXANDER WARDROP & Co., and at Penang under that of ANDERSON, WARDROP & Co., was this day dissolved by mutual consent; and the said ALEXANDER WARDROP is hereby authorised to dispose of the property and to receive and pay the debts of both Firms.

A. WARDROP.

W. ANDERSON.

Glasgow, 26th July, 1838.

WITH REFERENCE TO THE FOREGOING.

NOTICE -- Is hereby given that the undersigned have received full and sufficient powers from the said ALEXANDER WARDROP and WILLIAM ANDERSON to receive all outstanding debts due by Parties in India to the late firm of ANDERSON WARDROP & Co. and, if necessary to adopt such measures for the recovery of the same.

WILLIAM WARDROP SHAW.

FRANCIS DUNNETT.

Penang, 4th January, 1839.

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## **E CANTON PRESS**

**NOTICE.**—The Undersigned beg to announce that they have this day commenced business as Commission Merchants and General Agents under the firm of **DUNNETT SHAW & Co.**, in connexion with Mr. JOHN BUCHAN, JUNIOR of Glasgow who will conduct their business there under the firm of **BUCHANAN & Co.**

FRANCIS DUNNETT.  
WILLIAM WARDROP SHAW.

Penang, 21st September, 1838.

**NOTICE.**—The following Packages **G W D & D & T S** to order, landed in **PREMIER** from London are unclaimed. The Consignees are requested to apply for delivery to

**DENT & Co.**

Canton, 8th March, 1839.

**NOTICE.**—The Business hitherto to conducted by me at Ampanan in the Island of Lombok, is from the 1st January, 1839, carried on under the firm of **JOHN BURD & Co.** Mr. MEDA LANGE, who has been for many years residing on the Island, has been admitted a Partner in the concern, and all Commission orders for the purchase and shipment of Produce, will be punctually attended to.

**JOHN BURD.**

Canton, 1st March, 1839.

**NOTICE.**—Mr. **WILLIAM ALMACK** and Mr. **Y. J. MURROW**, are authorized, individually, to sign our Firm by procuration.

**JAMIESON & BOW.**

Canton, 9th February, 1839.

**NOTICE.**—Bills on London at 6 months sight for sale by

**F. S. HATHAWAY.**

Canton, 25th January, 1839.

**ADVERTISEMENT.**—The undersigned has been appointed Agent in Singapore for the sale of the works published by the "**SOCIETY FOR THE DIFFUSION OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE**" as also Agent for the sale of Chambers's Edinburgh Journal, and the other publications of Messrs W. and R. Chambers, Edinburgh. He has lately received copies of most of the above works, including *Penny Magazine*, *Penny Cyclopaedia*, *Chambers's Journal*, etc. which are for sale at the London publishing prices, exchange at 4s 2d. per dollar, or 2 cents per penny. He will also be happy to receive orders far and undertakes to procure at the London publishing prices at the above exchange, without any charges added, any of the publications of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge and of Messrs W. and R. Chambers,—as any other works parties may wish to order, provided the price be paid at the time of ordering, or guarantee be given that the work or works will be received and paid for on delivery. On the arrival at Singapore of the works ordered, they will be handed over to such agents as the parties may appoint to receive them—or be forwarded direct by earliest opportunity, at the expense of the parties.

Orders in China may be left with Rev. E. C. Bridgman, or J. R. Morrison Esq. Canton—and S. W. Williams Esq. Macao—with whom Catalogues of the D. U. K. Society's publications may be seen. Catalogues may also be seen at the Morrison Education Society's Library, Canton—and at Macao.

**J. H. MOOR**

Singapore 29th October 1838.

**NOTICE.**—The very superior, new and fast sailing schooner "**PARADOX**," lately arrived from Java, has spacious accommodations for Passengers, and is now put on the line of the Canton Packets. For passage or freight, apply at Canton to **HOOKER & LANE.** at Macao

Canton, 15th November, 1838

**NOTICE.**—Translations made at the Canton Press Office from and into the English, German, French, Spanish and Portuguese languages at twelve cents a line or where under seventeen lines at two Dollars for each translation.

**NOTICE.**—FOR SALE at the Canton Press Office, **THE CHINESE HONG-MERCHANTS AND THEIR DEBTS**, price one dollar.  
**GENERAL RATE—44 AGENCY COMMISSION IN CHINA;** on English letter paper, price 10 cents.

### **NOTICE.**

**ORDERS** for printing will be carefully attended to at the Canton Press Office, at the following charges;

|                                                                              |            |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| for printing Bills of lading, Bills of exchange, Opium orders and boat notes | } 100 \$ 1 |
| Lingist reports, reports of Cargoes &c.                                      |            |
| Policies and folio pages                                                     | 1. 50.     |
|                                                                              | 5.         |

**N. B.** The Press cannot be set for less than 160 Copies.

### **BOMBAY COMMERCIAL INSURANCE SOCIETY.**

**THE** Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above society can grant Policies on Goods payable in London, Calcutta, Bombay, or Canton.

**MACVICAR & Co.**

Canton, 6th October, 1838.

### **ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.**

**THE** undersigned are authorised to grant Policies payable in Calcutta, London, Batavia and Canton. A cash payment of five per cent on the amount of premium per each risk will be made to all parties giving risks to this office, and Policies are made payable at 30 days when the premium is paid in cash at a *pro rata* exchange, and at two months and longer periods when paid by a Bill on the same terms at which the Policy is payable.

**DANIELL & Co.**

*Agents in China, Asiatic Marine Ins. Office.*

Secretaries in Calcutta Messrs. Fergusson Brothers & Co.

Agents in London Messrs. Forbes Forbes & Co.

in Batavia Messrs. Wilson Smiths & Co.

Canton, 9th November, 1838.

### **UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.**

**THE** Subscribers are duly constituted and appointed Agents for this Company, and can grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta, Canton, Bombay, Madras, and elsewhere,—parties contributing business to the office, will be entitled to a return of five per cent on the amount of premium actually paid in.

Canton, January 4th 1838.

**WETMORE & Co.**

# S P R I C E C U R R E N T

## FOR MANILA



THE Span. Brig "NARCISA," BORENO, will be PEREMTORILY dispatched for Manila on the 30th inst. from Macao For freight apply to

J. A. INFES.

Canton, 20th March, 1839.

## FOR LONDON.



THE RELIANCE, 1515 Tons Register, Captain THOMAS MARQUIS, now at Whampoa. For freight or Charter apply to Captain MARQUIS,

at Messrs. DENT & Co's.

Canton, 12th March, 1839.

## FREIGHT TO LIVERPOOL.



THE fine Ship TIGRIS, 422 tons A. 1. Captain TITHERINGTON, has the principal part of her Cargo engaged, and will have immediate despatch. For freight apply to

DENT & Co.

Canton, 20th February, 1839.

## FOR HONG KONG, MACAO, THE STRAITS AND BOMBAY.



THE Ship L'ESPERANCE, now lying at Whampoa will take freight for the above places and have an early despatch, apply to

S. VAN BASEL TOE LAEL & Co.

Canton, 8th February, 1839.

## FREIGHT TO LONDON.



THE Teak Ship ELIZA, 682 tons A. 1. Captain LAY, will have quick despatch. For freight apply to

DENT & Co,

Canton, 20th February, 1839.

## FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.



THE ST. VINCENT, Captain JAMES MEDDLE. A1, 410 tons per register Apply to

LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 3rd January, 1839.

**WANTS A SITUATION**—An individual who has been in the trade at Canton for seven years; and understands book-keeping. For particulars apply to the Editor of the Canton Press.

## FOR SALE.

SOME Superior FRENCH CLARET of BAILLET & Co. as St. Julien, Chateau Latour &c. & 8 7 per dozen also superior DUTCH CORDIALS. Apply to

C. LLOYD,

No. 4 Imperial Hong.

## FOR SALE

LAFITTE CLARET in cases of one dozen each. LINDSAY & Co. Canton, 3rd January, 1839.

## FOR SALE AT WHAMPOA.

A quantity of KENTLEDGE, for particulars apply to MACVICAR & Co

Canton 12th January, 1839.

# SHIPPING AT

| Vessel's Name.         | Flag.   | Commander.   | Tons |
|------------------------|---------|--------------|------|
| Canada .....           | Ameri.  | Hicks        |      |
| Covington .....        | "       | Hobbs        |      |
| Horatio .....          | "       | Hobbs        |      |
| Eliza .....            | British | Lay          | 6    |
| Reliance .....         | "       | Marquis      | 15   |
| L'Esperance .....      | Dutch   | Lindstedt    |      |
| Orwell .....           | British | Collard      |      |
| Parrock Hall .....     | "       | Canney       |      |
| Van Couver .....       | Ameri.  | Hallet       |      |
| Girard .....           | "       | Drinker      |      |
| Tigris .....           | British | Titherington | 4    |
| Ingleborough .....     | "       | Buckle       |      |
| Rosalind .....         | "       | Crouch       |      |
| St. Vincent .....      | "       | Muddle       | 4    |
| Isabella .....         | "       | Robertson    |      |
| Francis Stanton .....  | Ameri.  | Lefavour     | 3    |
| Niantic .....          | "       | Griswold     |      |
| George IV .....        | British | Drayner      |      |
| Ld. Wm. Bentinck ..... | "       | Stockley     | 5    |
| Trusty .....           | "       | Jamieson     |      |
| Premier .....          | "       | Were         |      |
| David Scott .....      | "       | Spence       |      |
| Orixa .....            | "       | Ager         |      |
| Elizth. Buckham .....  | British | Scott        |      |

**VESSELS OUTSIDE.**—*Jane, Lord Amherst, Adeline, Lintin, Mermaid, Isabella, Anna, Mithras, Re Corsair, Thistle, Lambton, Attaran, Virginia, Mau Ruparell, Lady Hayes, Roman, Robert Fulton, He Ann Jane, H. M. S. Larne, Exchange, Red Rover, G Syed Khan, Hannah, Carnatic, Tulbol, Nantasket, Nep*

局部图(5)

局部图(6)

N T.

FOR SALE.

THE undersigned have just received an assortment of the following viz LINEN DAMASK, NAPKINS and TABLE CLOTHS, COLORED DAMASK, TABLE COVERS of newest patterns, LINEN DUCKS and DRILL, DAMASK COUNTERPANES and STRIPE VE-SANDAH TICK.

HOOKER & LANE.

No. 1 British Factory,

1st December, 1833.

ON SALE.

BEER in HOGSHEADS, just landed in good order. To be had at the Godowns of

BIBBY ADAM & Co.

Canton, 5th September, 1838.

ON SALE.

At the CANTON PRESS OFFICE

THE second and third volumes of the CANTON PRESS NEWS PAPER AND PRICE CURRENT, at 12-6 per file.

BILLS OF LADING, BLANK POWERS OF ATTORNEY, BLANK RESPONDENTIA BONDS OP-UM ORDERS, all neatly printed and on Europe paper.

also

DIRECTIONS for using the LOGARITHMIC TON-AGE ROD, as invented by MR. STANBURY.

At the price of 10 cents each, Statements of AMERICAN IMPORTS & EXPORTS for 1837 & 38, and at 15 cents each, these together with BRITISH IMPORTS & EXPORTS on one sheet of Postpaper.

LINGUISTS REPORTS.

TERMS.

Of Subscription to the Canton Press and Price Current, For one year payable in advance..... \$ 12 For six Months..... " 7 For three "..... " 4

Single numbers of the Canton Press and Price Current, may be had at the Office No. 3, British Factory, at 30 cents, and Price Currents at 10 cents each.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—Omitted in our last Amer. *Narrasket*, from Java and Manila *Naples*,——, from Boston, *The Brit. Tory*, from Bombay is reported to have arrived, besides other vessels, but no certain intelligence can under present circumstances be obtained from the Coast.

The *Good Success* is supposed to have sailed or to sail immediately for Bombay, whither the *Lady Grant* will be despatched whenever opportunity offers to forward her despatches from here.

Vessels laid on for LONDON : *Eliza*, *Parrock Hall*, *Orwell*, for LEITH, *Isabella*; for LIVERPOOL, *Tigris*; for BRISTOL, *Ingleborough*:

LATEST DATES, from ENGLAND, 6th November via Bombay. UNITED STATES, 28th Oct. & Panama. CALCUTTA, 25th January & Ann. BOMBAY, 10th January via CALCUTTA. SINGAPORE, 15th February & Ann. 28th January & *Talbot*. MANILA, 5th March via Macao.

VESSELS EXPECTED.—CALCUTTA, *Syren*. BOMBAY, *Hellus*, *Emily Jane*, *Slains Castle*. *Manila*, *Tory*.

WHAMPOA.

| Tons | Where from.     | Consignees.               |
|------|-----------------|---------------------------|
|      | Liverpool..     | Wetmore & Co.             |
|      | Liverpool       | Wetmore & Co.             |
|      | Liverpool..     | F. S. Harbaway.           |
| 682  | Calcutta ..     | Dent & Co.                |
| 1515 | Madras .....    | Capt. Marquis.            |
|      | Batavia ..      | Svan B-sei toe Laer & Co. |
|      | Madras ..       | Jardine Matheson & Co.    |
|      | Bombay ..       | Turner & Co.              |
|      | Boston .....    | Russell & Co.             |
|      | Philadelphia .. | F. H. & J. Tiers.         |
| 422  | Liverpool..     | Dent & Co.                |
|      | Liverpool..     | Fox Rawson & Co.          |
|      | London .....    | Turner & Co.              |
| 410  | London ..       | Lindsay & Co.             |
|      | Leith .....     | Jardine Matheson & Co.    |
| 392  | Manila ..       | Russell & Co.             |
|      | Newyork ..      | "                         |
|      | Batavia .....   | Jardine Matheson & Co.    |
| 560  | Sydney ..       | J. Thacker.               |
|      | Lomback ...     | "                         |
|      | London .....    | Dent & Co.                |
|      | Calcutta ..     | Jardine Matheson & Co.    |
|      | Liverpool..     | Turner & Co.              |
|      | Penang ....     | Macvicar & Co.            |

*Aurdia*, *Psyche*, *Hercules*, *Austen*, Col. Young, *Jar-toza*, *Governor Findlay*, *Rose*, *Maris*, *Ternate*, *Pearl*, *aulmien*, *Henry Clay*, *Porcia*, *Omega*, *John Gilpin*, *Teroine*, *Mahamoodie*, *Panama*, *Indus*, *Lady Grant*, *Good Success*, *Ariel*, *Rob Roy*. *Ann*, *Nymph*, *Pappy*, *aples*.

**THE CANTON PRESS PRICE CURRENT.**

A. abbrevians (Pl.) Perul. (Cy.) Catt. (Pec.) Piece. (Pr.) Pat. (Ch.) Chest. (Yrl.) Yard. (8) Spanish Dollars. (T) Tael. (M.) Maco. (Cn.) Candarin. (Ch.) Cash. Comm. Weights. 16 Taels, 1 lb. 1 Catt. — 100 Catts 133 1/2 avoird. 1 Perul. — 16 Pls 80 Cys, 1 Ton. — 84 Cys. 1 Cw. — 2 Cy. 1 lb. — Money weight. — 10 Csh. 1 Candarin — 10 Candarin, 1 Nace, 1 Tael — 1 Tael. 580 Grains Troy. — 1 Su

**VOL. 4. No. 31.**

**Canton, Saturday, 6th April, 1839.**

No. 1

| IMPORTS.                        |        |               |                   | EXPORTS.                      |           |              |          |
|---------------------------------|--------|---------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|-----------|--------------|----------|
|                                 | PER    | PRICE.        | REMARKS.          |                               | WT.       | PRICE.       | REMARKS. |
|                                 | 100 T. |               |                   |                               | 10 T.     |              |          |
| COTTON MANUFACTURES.            |        |               |                   | SILK MANUFACTURES.            |           |              |          |
| Cambries - 40 yds. in           | P.     | 8 3. a 3      |                   | Cambels blk. 18 yds. by 34 in | 10        | 8 12         |          |
| Chintzes - 36 yds. in           | "      | 3 a 8         |                   | " " cold " " "                | 18        | 13.          |          |
| Handker. Montevideo scarlet     | "      | 1.75 a 2      |                   | Ilks. 4-8 black cantonine     | 17        | 4 20. a 6.30 |          |
| " " blue                        | "      | 1.25 a 2      | dull.             | " " fringed                   | 13        | 5.50 a 5.50  |          |
| Long-cloths white 45 yds. 36 in | "      | 32. a 4.      |                   | " " 7-8                       | 13        | 5.50 a 5.50  |          |
| " " 40 - 38 in                  | "      | 72. a 8.      |                   | Flks. 7-8 cross barret -      | 11        | 5.30 a 6.    |          |
| " " grey - 60 - 38 in           | "      | 45. a 4.      | Large stock       | " " Saranen Canton silk       | "         | 5.30         |          |
| " " 80 - 38 in                  | "      | 52. a 6.      |                   | Ilks. white Fongee 32 in      | 18        | 6.30         |          |
| " " 80 - 38 in                  | "      | 7. a 8.       |                   | " " figured                   | 32        | 30           |          |
| Am. brown Cots. 30 - 36 in      | "      | 2 10 a 2 50   |                   | " " Canton                    | 30        | 16.30        |          |
| Cotton yarn Nos. 10 - 38        | P.     | 32 a 40       | Large stock and   | " " 18                        | 30        | 8 10 a 8 30  |          |
| " " 30 - 62                     | "      | 30 a 38       | little demand     | Levanines cold 30 yds. 24     | 21        | 11.00        |          |
| Calcutta - 18 40 62             | "      | 30 a 38       | None.             | " " 30 yds. 24                | 21        | 11.00        |          |
| WOOLLENS.                       |        |               |                   | Levanines cold 30 yds. 24     |           |              |          |
| Brasileiro 8x Sup. 60x62 in     | P.     | 20 a 2 80.    |                   | " " 30 yds. 24                | 32        | 13. a 15.50  |          |
| " " Sup. 60x62 in               | "      | 1.20 a 1 40.  |                   | " " black 21                  | 21        | 27. 11.      |          |
| " " Supers - 58x60 in           | "      | 80 a 90.      |                   | " " 24                        | 30        | 14. a 13.    |          |
| " " Worsteds - 58x60 in         | "      | 80 cts.       |                   | Stains Levanines 30 yds. 24   | 24        | 15.50 a 15.  |          |
| " " Worleys - 23 yds. in        | "      | 11 a 11 1/2.  | No sale.          | " " 24                        | 30        | 15.          |          |
| " " Sup. 62 Cuttings            | P.     | 30 a 40.      | Cls. dull.        | Leucastings black 18 24       | 24        | 18 6.70      |          |
| Flannel - 15 a 20.              | Pd.    | 15 a 20.      |                   | " " mix 24                    | 28        | 9.30 a 0.75  |          |
| Cambles, double 55 yds. 30 in   | P.     | 20 a 22.      |                   | Pongees white 30 - 30         | 29        | 9.75         |          |
| Fine singles                    | "      | 20 a 22.      | dull.             | " " 30 - 32                   | 32        | 11.          |          |
| Second                          | "      | 20 a 22       |                   | " " 32 - 34                   | 32        | 11.          |          |
| Detels - 40 yds. 33 in          | "      | 20 a 22       |                   | " " 34 - 36                   | 32        | 11.          |          |
| " " 40 - 28                     | "      | 20 a 22       |                   | " " 36 - 38                   | 32        | 11.          |          |
| Bombazets - 7 a 8               | "      | 7 a 8         |                   | " " 38 - 40                   | 32        | 11.          |          |
| Longels scarlet                 | "      | 10 a 10 1/2   |                   | " " 40 - 42                   | 32        | 11.          |          |
| Woolen yarn                     | "      | 10 a 10 1/2   |                   | " " 42 - 44                   | 32        | 11.          |          |
| Assorted colors                 | "      | 10 a 10 1/2   |                   | " " 44 - 46                   | 32        | 11.          |          |
| Woolen yarn                     | "      | 10 a 10 1/2   |                   | " " 46 - 48                   | 32        | 11.          |          |
| COTTON.                         |        |               |                   | Levanines cold 30 yds. 24     |           |              |          |
| Bengal old or inf.              | P.     | 57 a 10 9     | Limited demand.   | " " 48 - 50                   | 32        | 11.          |          |
| " " sup. and fine               | "      | 57 a 10 9     |                   | " " 50 - 52                   | 32        | 11.          |          |
| Bombay old or inf.              | "      | 7. a 9.3      |                   | " " 52 - 54                   | 32        | 11.          |          |
| " " sup. and fine               | "      | 7.5 a 10.     |                   | " " 54 - 56                   | 32        | 11.          |          |
| Madras                          | "      | 7.5 a 10.     |                   | " " 56 - 58                   | 32        | 11.          |          |
| Manila                          | "      | 7.5 a 10.     |                   | " " 58 - 60                   | 32        | 11.          |          |
| METALS.                         |        |               |                   | Levanines cold 30 yds. 24     |           |              |          |
| Copper Sheet 16 oz. @ 32 oz.    | P.     | 8 5 1/2.      |                   | " " 60 - 62                   | 32        | 11.          |          |
| " " S. American slab            | "      | 80.           | None.             | " " 62 - 64                   | 32        | 11.          |          |
| " " nails assorted              | "      | 40.           |                   | " " 64 - 66                   | 32        | 11.          |          |
| " " old                         | "      | 15.           |                   | " " 66 - 68                   | 32        | 11.          |          |
| Lead English Pig                | "      | 6 a 6 1/2     |                   | " " 68 - 70                   | 32        | 11.          |          |
| " " Spanish                     | "      | 6 a 6 1/2     |                   | " " 70 - 72                   | 32        | 11.          |          |
| Iron Bar 1 1/2 in               | "      | 32 a 4        |                   | " " 72 - 74                   | 32        | 11.          |          |
| " " Rod 3/4 in                  | "      | 44 a 5        | Very small stock. | " " 74 - 76                   | 32        | 11.          |          |
| " " Nailrod 1 1/2 and under     | "      | 44 a 5        |                   | " " 76 - 78                   | 32        | 11.          |          |
| " " Scrap - 1 1/2 in            | "      | 44 a 5        |                   | " " 78 - 80                   | 32        | 11.          |          |
| Steel English                   | "      | 1. a 1.28     | Not Saleable.     | " " 80 - 82                   | 32        | 11.          |          |
| " " Swedish                     | "      | 4 1/2 a 5     | Small stock.      | " " 82 - 84                   | 32        | 11.          |          |
| Spelter English                 | "      | 52 a 54       |                   | " " 84 - 86                   | 32        | 11.          |          |
| " " Plates                      | "      | 54 a 56       | Little demand.    | " " 86 - 88                   | 32        | 11.          |          |
| Quicksilver                     | "      | PI. 85        | Nominal.          | " " 88 - 90                   | 32        | 11.          |          |
| SKINS Rabbit                    | "      | 100 60. a 65. |                   | " " 90 - 92                   | 32        | 11.          |          |
| Beaver                          | "      | cash 4 a 6.   |                   | " " 92 - 94                   | 32        | 11.          |          |
| " " Fox                         | "      | 1. a 1.15.    |                   | " " 94 - 96                   | 32        | 11.          |          |
| Oiler Skin                      | "      | 40 a 45.      |                   | " " 96 - 98                   | 32        | 11.          |          |
| " " tails                       | "      | 2.50 a 3      |                   | " " 98 - 100                  | 32        | 11.          |          |
| " " Land                        | "      | 5 a 7.        |                   | " " 100 - 102                 | 32        | 11.          |          |
| Seal                            | "      | 2. a 2.50     |                   | " " 102 - 104                 | 32        | 11.          |          |
| OPHIM Patna old 1836            | Ch.    | 2.            |                   | " " 104 - 106                 | 32        | 11.          |          |
| " " new 1837                    | "      | 1837          |                   | " " 106 - 108                 | 32        | 11.          |          |
| Benares old - 1837              | "      | 1837          | No trade.         | " " 108 - 110                 | 32        | 11.          |          |
| " " new                         | "      | 1837          |                   | " " 110 - 112                 | 32        | 11.          |          |
| Malwa old -                     | "      | 1837          |                   | " " 112 - 114                 | 32        | 11.          |          |
| " " new                         | "      | 1837          |                   | " " 114 - 116                 | 32        | 11.          |          |
| Turkey                          | P.     | 1837          | Little demand.    | " " 116 - 118                 | 32        | 11.          |          |
| RICE Bengal                     | "      | 1.50 a 1.60   |                   | " " 118 - 120                 | 32        | 11.          |          |
| " " White table                 | "      | 1.50 a 1.60   |                   | " " 120 - 122                 | 32        | 11.          |          |
| " " Manila                      | "      | 1.50 a 1.60   |                   | " " 122 - 124                 | 32        | 11.          |          |
| STRAITS PRODUCE &c              |        |               |                   | RAW SILK. Canton No. 1        |           |              |          |
| Bird's nest, fine white         | C.     | 30.           |                   | " " 2                         | T. 280    |              |          |
| " " 10 in                       | "      | 11. a 16.     |                   | " " 3                         | 279       |              |          |
| " " black                       | "      | 11. a 16.     | No demand.        | " " 4                         | 230 a 255 |              |          |
| Bees Wax                        | P.     | 25. a 28.     |                   | " " 5                         | 230 a 255 |              |          |
| Reel nut                        | "      | 25. a 28.     |                   | " " 6                         | 230 a 255 |              |          |
| Gloves Mauritius 22 @ 24        | "      | 25. a 28.     |                   | " " 7                         | 230 a 255 |              |          |
| " " 24 @ 26                     | "      | 25. a 28.     |                   | " " 8                         | 230 a 255 |              |          |
| Camphor Baroos                  | C.     | 6 a 25.       | Molasses.         | " " 9                         | 230 a 255 |              |          |
| Gambir                          | P.     | 28. a 3.      | Overstocked.      | " " 10                        | 230 a 255 |              |          |
| Mace                            | "      | 28. a 3.      |                   | " " 11                        | 230 a 255 |              |          |
| Nutmeg                          | "      | 28. a 3.      |                   | " " 12                        | 230 a 255 |              |          |
| Pepper                          | "      | 28. a 3.      |                   | " " 13                        | 230 a 255 |              |          |
| Rattans                         | "      | 28. a 3.      |                   | " " 14                        | 230 a 255 |              |          |
| Tim Bansa                       | "      | 28. a 3.      |                   | " " 15                        | 230 a 255 |              |          |
| MISCELLANEOUS.                  |        |               |                   | GREEN TEAS.                   |           |              |          |
| Kafer large 1st quality         | C.     | 30. a 13.     | First quality.    | " " 16                        | 230 a 255 |              |          |
| " " small fragments             | "      | 60 cts a 14.  |                   | " " 17                        | 230 a 255 |              |          |
| Asafetida                       | P.     | 60. a 65.     |                   | " " 18                        | 230 a 255 |              |          |
| Bichenda                        | "      | 60. a 65.     |                   | " " 19                        | 230 a 255 |              |          |
| " " good                        | "      | 60. a 65.     |                   | " " 20                        | 230 a 255 |              |          |
| Cochineal                       | "      | 180. a 220.   |                   | " " 21                        | 230 a 255 |              |          |
| Coral large beads or pieces     | C.     | 60. a 65.     |                   | " " 22                        | 230 a 255 |              |          |
| " " fragments                   | "      | 60. a 65.     |                   | " " 23                        | 230 a 255 |              |          |
| Cow Bazaar                      | P.     | 16. a 23.     | No demand.        | " " 24                        | 230 a 255 |              |          |
| Cudbear                         | C.     | 12.           |                   | " " 25                        | 230 a 255 |              |          |
| Coch Pegus                      | "      | 4. a 4.       |                   | " " 26                        | 230 a 255 |              |          |
| Elephants Teeth or Ivory        | "      | 60. a 100.    |                   | " " 27                        | 230 a 255 |              |          |
| " " cuttings                    | "      | 60. a 100.    |                   | " " 28                        | 230 a 255 |              |          |
| Fish-maws                       | "      | 25. a 55.     |                   | " " 29                        | 230 a 255 |              |          |
| Flints                          | "      | 40 cents      |                   | " " 30                        | 230 a 255 |              |          |
| Ginger crude                    | "      | 65.           |                   | " " 31                        | 230 a 255 |              |          |
| " " clarified                   | "      | 90            |                   | " " 32                        | 230 a 255 |              |          |
| Mother of Pearl Shell           | "      | 9 a 10.       |                   | " " 33                        | 230 a 255 |              |          |
| Nivh                            | "      | 3. a 8.       |                   | " " 34                        | 230 a 255 |              |          |
| Olibanum                        | "      | 3. a 8.       | Large stock.      | " " 35                        | 230 a 255 |              |          |
| Purbeck                         | "      | 3. a 8.       |                   | " " 36                        | 230 a 255 |              |          |
| Rose Maloes                     | "      | 15 a 16       | Little demand.    | " " 37                        | 230 a 255 |              |          |
| Saltpeper at Limin              | "      | 41 a 8.       |                   | " " 38                        | 230 a 255 |              |          |
| Skins furs                      | "      | 15 a 30.      |                   | " " 39                        | 230 a 255 |              |          |
| Smals                           | "      | 40 a 55.      | Limited demand.   | " " 40                        | 230 a 255 |              |          |
| Stock fish                      | "      | 24. a 4.      | Large stock.      | " " 41                        | 230 a 255 |              |          |
| Thread Gold and Silver          | C.     | 25 a 35       | Large stock.      | " " 42                        | 230 a 255 |              |          |
| Wood Ebony Mauritius            | P.     | 25 a 35       | Large stock.      | " " 43                        | 230 a 255 |              |          |
| " " Ceylon                      | "      | 25 a 35       | dull.             | " " 44                        | 230 a 255 |              |          |
| " " Sandal Indes                | "      | 14 a 20       |                   | " " 45                        | 230 a 255 |              |          |
| " " Timor                       | "      | 8 a 12.       |                   | " " 46                        | 230 a 255 |              |          |
| " " Sand 1 Islands              | "      | 1.50          |                   | " " 47                        | 230 a 255 |              |          |
| Sapees                          | "      | 1.50          |                   | " " 48                        | 230 a 255 |              |          |

N. B. OF IMPORTS ALL DUTIES ARE PAID BY THE  
CHASER, AND OF EXPORTS BY THE SELLER  
BOATHIRE IS PAID BY THE SELLER.

NOTE. Opium can only be delivered at Lintin &c. where upon it is obtainable in *gun Camblets, Saltpetre, Gunpowder* and other Goods, on y duties at Whampoa are high.—Ships with *Rice, Cotton, &c.* sometimes t nt Alamo or tranship their Cargoes, at Lintin & to other Ports, Whampoa, and thence avoid Port Charges.—The ship rates, on the, Freight, are various and high.—Small incomes of *Wine, Rice, P Confectionary, Stationery, Cutlery, Crockery ware, &c.* for foreigners c tion, are sold at Auction duty paid.

*Note.* *Alum*, and *Cassia* are procurable cheaper at Lintin, Macao, Row Sisk, *Silk* piece goods &c, are son etimes shipped thro' the latter and double entry, characteristic on those goods, if more than 100 R required for the ship when at Whampoa.

On first class vessels in the H. K. Canton and Union Offices of China, &

| GOODS TREASURES   |   | GOODS TREASURES |   | GOODS TREASURES         |   |
|-------------------|---|-----------------|---|-------------------------|---|
| Bayberry .....    | 1 | Singapore ..... | 1 | Hol or Hamburg .....    | 1 |
| Ceylon .....      | 1 | Malacca .....   | 1 | Spain or Portugal ..... | 1 |
| Midras .....      | 1 | Malacca .....   | 1 | America (States) .....  | 1 |
| Calcutta .....    | 1 | Malacca .....   | 1 | Costa Rica .....        | 1 |
| Rangoon .....     | 1 | Malacca .....   | 1 | Mexico .....            | 1 |
| Manitoba .....    | 1 | Malacca .....   | 1 | China .....             | 1 |
| Assam .....       | 1 | Malacca .....   | 1 | East of China .....     | 1 |
| Sand, India ..... | 1 | Malacca .....   | 1 | Latin &c. ....          | 1 |

The Local Insurance Offices grant Policies payable in London, C  
and Bombay, or in Calcutta.

WHAIRFOA PORT CHARGES, &c.

|      |                  |          |
|------|------------------|----------|
| 1200 | do. & under 1600 | 0.722189 |
| 1600 | do.              | 0.506234 |

N. B. The cubic is 14% increase; measurement is taken on each end vessel with care (except R.R.) and is from the Foremost to the Main

On 1 Her Lead in Blues; and across at the main mast; these are made together for the above products. The largest class pay from £310 to £214 class from £ 57 9p to £ 57 9p and under. The but or Percent Fee is paid by a. res. 1st 9 yards or £223. Linen £173; and Compador's tree £5. Also Pinure & 60, inwards words the game. A sum of from £50 to £100.

being-merchant, for securing a Consign-ship, to defray fees and charges incurred by him. On French and other Foreign vessels the charges were varied. The several fees paid to the Hoppo &c. on Rice laden ships amounted to \$ 939 50, by a decision of the General Chamber of Commerce considered a charge on the vessel, as also the sum of \$ 2 1/2—per August—making the whole charge on the vessel \$ 941 50.

On London as Liverpool, 4. ————— s. d.

|                                                                         |      |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| Government Bills 10 @ 30 days                                           | 5.   |
| United States Bank Bills 6 months sight                                 | 4.10 |
| Bills under advances made on goods by the E. I. Company's Agents.       | 5.   |
| E. I. Company's Agents Bills on Calcutta 30 ds. sight L. Rs. 220 @ 92.  |      |
| E. I. Directors Bills 60 ds. sight, and private 30 ds. L. Rs. 220 @ 92. |      |

Spanish Dollars Pinar del Rio, .. .. 1 per Cent "

Freight to London, Liverpool, &c. per Ton, 50 cubic feet £ 4.10 N  
to French Europe, American and British Ports .. ..

DELIVERIES OF OPIUM AT LINTIN.  
FROM 1ST APRIL 1838 TO 28TH FEBRUARY 1839.

|             |        |                                        |                     |
|-------------|--------|----------------------------------------|---------------------|
| IN FEBRUARY |        | FROM APRIL<br>TO JANUARY<br>INCLUSIVE. |                     |
| Curets.     | Price. | Fair in<br>Dol. qrs.                   | Fair in<br>Dollars. |

|                   |    |   |       |           |
|-------------------|----|---|-------|-----------|
| Patna .....       | 17 | 3 | 4,912 | 3054,180  |
| Banaras .....     | 21 | 4 | 1,176 | 857,000   |
| Muzaffarpur ..... | 22 | 2 | 7,500 | 5,555,000 |

15,1214 8,750,028

### CONCLUDING REMARKS

COMMERCIAL REMARKS:

**Nothing whatever is doing.**

515





|                         |      |             |
|-------------------------|------|-------------|
| SKINS Rabbit            | 100  | 60. a 65.   |
| " Beaver                | "    | 4. a 6.     |
| " Fox                   | "    | 1. a 1.15.  |
| Outer-Skin              | "    | 40. a 55    |
| " tails                 | "    | 2.50 a 3    |
| " Land                  | "    | 5. a 7.     |
| " Seal                  | "    | 2. a 2.50   |
| OPIMUM Patna old        | 1836 |             |
| " "                     | 1837 |             |
| " " new                 | "    |             |
| Banars old              | 1837 |             |
| " new                   | "    |             |
| Malwa old               | "    |             |
| " new                   | "    |             |
| Turkey Bengal           | P.   |             |
| RICE Java               | "    | None.       |
| " White table-          | "    | 1.50 a 1.60 |
| " Manila                | "    | 1.50 a 1.60 |
| STRAITS PRODUCE &c      | Ct.  |             |
| Bird's nest, fine white | "    | 30.         |
| " "                     | "    | 11. a 16.   |
| " "                     | "    | 18. n 5.    |
| Bird's nest, black      | "    | 26. n 28.   |
| Bird's nest, red        | P.   | 4. a 44.    |
| Bird's nest, blue       | "    | 34.         |
| Bird's nest, green      | "    | 10. a 12.   |
| Bird's nest, yellow     | Ct.  | 6. a 25.    |
| Bird's nest, purple     | P.   | 24. a 3.    |
| Bird's nest, brown      | "    | 64 a 64.    |
| Bird's nest, grey       | "    | 8. a 34.    |
| Bird's nest, white      | "    |             |
| Bird's nest, black      | "    |             |
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## COMMERICAL REMARKS:

**Nothing whatever is doing.**

# THE CANTON REGISTER.

9

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**VOL. 12.**

**TUESDAY, APRIL 9TH, 1839.**

**NO. 15.**

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

## CANTON.

### LATEST DATES.

|           |            |              |            |
|-----------|------------|--------------|------------|
| England   | 6th Nov.   | Singapore    | 15th Feby. |
| U. States | 2nd Oct.   | Java         | 28th Jany. |
| Calcutta  | 25th Jany. | Manila       | 5th March  |
| Bombay    | 10th Jany. | Austral-Asia | 8th Oct.   |
| Madras    | 10th Oct.  |              |            |

Intelligence from Macao, received through the somewhat doubtful channel of the linguist's reports, states that upwards of forty sail are at anchor in Macao roads.

### CONTINUATION OF THE DAILY JOURNAL. (From the 2nd instant.)

**WEDNESDAY 3RD APRIL.**—The "chain of our silent sorrow" has been broken by the important events of today. Early in the morning the entrances from New China Street, Leen-hing-se Street & Hog-lane into the square before the Foreign factories were walled up. We consider this proceeding as merely a cautious prevention on the part of the local government against popular tumults; although these brick walls would be more easily broken through than the old locked and barred wooden doors. Rice is, fortunately for all parties, cheap: say \$2 per pecul.

A proclamation from the Kwang chow foo, dated this day, to the chairman of the general chamber of commerce, containing H. E. Lin's reply to the following address, was circulated today. To make our Journal complete in the record of daily occurrences, we insert this proclamation, as well as captain Elliot's public notice to British subjects, under this date, although both documents were published in our last number.

### PROCLAMATION

To WETMORE, CHAIRMAN OF THE GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Choo, Kwangchow Foo &c. Proclaims to Wetmore, Chairman of the general chamber of commerce, for his full information.

The following has just been received from H. E. Lin, imperial commissioner, &c.

On the 19th day of the 2nd month, of the 19th year of Taoukwang, Wetmore, Chairman &c. petitioned as follows.

To H. E. Lin, the High Imperial Commissioner, &c. &c.

A respectful address.—The chairman of this chamber has received the edict of Y. E. was pleased to address to him under this day's date.

In reply he begs to state that the Consuls of the U. S. of America and of the King of Holland, have faithfully answered the edict of Y. E. to them directed.

I have &c.

(Signed) W. S. WETMORE,—Chairman

General Chamber of Commerce, 30th March, 1839.

"This coming before me the commissioner, &c., I, as is proper, reply.—I find on examination, that the American nation ought to deliver up some opium, yet, up to this time, they have not handed up any account of the quantity they are to deliver up. I have already strongly commanded their consul, Snow, in my reply to his petition on the subject, to be urgent: this is on record. Now I have looked into the petition of the said chairman, and find it a mere tissue of senseless prattle. It is of the greatest importance that the opium be delivered up and received at the present time; how, then, can I allow myself to be trifled with in this way! Let the said consul, Snow, forthwith hand up in responsive petition, a clear and detailed account of the quantity &c., to be delivered up, so that it may be examined and received at the same time with the smoking "filth" which the English have given up; do not let him attempt the least concealment, lest he involve himself in unpleasant consequences.

Uniting the circumstances, I send this edict to the Kwangchowfoo, who must instantly hand it over to the hong merchants with instructions to deliver it to the said chairman, Wetmore, for his information and obedience, do not oppose, &c. &c." Upon receipt of the above, and uniting the circumstances, I at once issue an edict, upon receipt of which, the said chairman, Wetmore, must accord his instant obedience thereto, and forthwith make out a true and detailed account of

the quantity &c. of opium—(American property) which the said consul, Snow, must hand up in a responsive edict, and forthwith deliver up the opium.

Should there be any further delay, or glossing over, you may become involved in the consequences of the high commissioner's displeasure.

Do not then, O chairman! any longer oppose and evade this heavy matter.

Tremble, Haste, haste, a special edict. April, 1st, 1839.

### Public Notice to British Subjects.

The undersigned has now to announce that arrangements have been made for the delivery of the opium lately surrendered to him for Her Majesty's Service, by which His Excellency, the High Commissioner, has stipulated that the servants shall be restored after one fourth of the whole be delivered, the passage boats be permitted to run after one half be delivered, the trade opened after three fourths be delivered, and every thing to proceed as usual after the whole be delivered (the signification of which last expression the undersigned does not understand).

Breach of faith (and His Excellency, not unnaturally, is pleased to suppose, that breach of faith may be possible) is to be visited after three days of loose performance of engagements with the cutting off of supplies of fresh water, after three days more, with the stoppage of food, and after three days more, with the last degree of severity on the undersigned himself.

He passes by these grave forms of speech without comment.

But with the papers actually before him, and all the circumstances in hand, he is satisfied that the effectual liberation of the Queen's Subjects, and all the other Foreigners in Canton, depends upon the promptitude with which this arrangement is completed.

The maintenance of the national charracte, and the validity of the claim for indemnity depend upon that scrupulousness of fidelity with which he is well assured his countrymen will enable him to fulfil his public obligations to this government.

As soon as the whole opium surrendered to him be delivered over to the Chinese officers, it will be the duty of the undersigned to communicate with his countrymen again.

But it is a present relief to him to express to the whole foreign community his admiration for the patience and kindly feeling which has uniformly distinguished this community throughout these trying circumstances.

And he offers his own countrymen his grateful thanks for their confidence in his sincerest efforts to lead them safely out of their actual strait.

The ultimate satisfactory solution of the remaining difficulties need give no man an anxious thought.

The permanent stability of the British trade with this empire, with honor and advantage to all parties, rests upon a firm foundation; upon wisdom, justice, and power of Her Majesty's Government.

CHARLES ELLIOT,

Capt. Superintendent of the Trade of British Subjects in China.

Canton Register office.

3rd April, 1839.

About 6 o'clock p. m. Mr. Johnston, the second Superintendent, accompanied by Mr. Fesm, as Chinese interpreter, proceeded in a Chop boat, under the escort of Chinese officers, attended by the hongmerchants and linguists, to Macao, to superintend the delivery of the opium now on board the store ships at anchor outside.

**THURSDAY, 4TH.**—This day passed without the occurrence of any event worthy of record. We forbear noticing the thousand and one reports that are conceived, hatched, and forthwith killed by contradiction.

**FRIDAY, 5TH.**—The following is a translation of a *suwei*, or voluntary bond, proposed by the hongmerchants to be given by the British Superintendent and the British merchants of all districts trading in China. It was presented to the General Committee of the General Chamber of Commerce this forenoon; the committee, on its receipt, adjourned until Monday.

A DUTY PREPARED BOND, to be voluntarily given by the English Superintendent, Elliot, and deputy Superintendent, Johnston, at the head of the English merchants; A &c., the Indian merchants, B &c., the Moorish merchants, C &c., the ( ) merchants, D and the ( ) merchants, E and the ( ) merchants F &c.—respecting the eternal doing away with the opium traffic.

WE DO HEREBY pledge ourselves (with and for) the merchants of the English nation, and of the several countries her dependencies, residing and trading in the city of Canton, and who, cherished and saturated with the tender benevolence of the celestial court, have heaped up delightful gain to a countless extent, THAT WHEREAS certain persons, avariciously bent on making profit, have of late years brought the smoking filth called opium into the Chinese waters, and there stored it up in receiving vessels for the purpose of selling it; all which is in direct contravention of the prohibitory laws of the celestial kingdom.

The great emperor has now appointed a high officer of state to come to Canton to enquire into and manage the business, and we now begin to learn that the prohibitory laws are really severe in the extreme. Utterly unable to overcome the alarm and trepidation into which we have been thrown, we reverently deliver up to government every particle of opium on board the receiving ships, earnestly entreating that a memorial may be sent to the great emperor, praying him, in his great mercy, to overlook our past offences.

The empty receiving ships shall be all sent back to their countries. Elliot and Johnston shall forthwith petition the King of their country, sternly to command all the merchants tremblingly to obey the prohibitory laws of the celestial empire, which forbid the importation of opium into China; and to leave off manufacturing the drug. Should opium be discovered on board any merchant vessel arriving in Canton, after the autumn of this year, the said vessel and all her cargo shall be confiscated to government, and she shall not be allowed to trade; and all the parties concerned shall, in compliance with the laws of the celestial empire, be put to death, willingly submitting to their doom! All vessels which, having sailed from their countries before the present rigorous prohibitions were known, shall arrive in China during the spring and summer months, shall immediately they arrive, deliver up all the opium they may have on board, without daring to secret the least particle.

WE DO JOINTLY declare that this our bond is just and true.

**SATURDAY, 6TH.**—Early this morning the back entrance of the Creek Hong, which was bricked up on the 23rd inst., when the back entrances of the Dutch, British, Fungtar, Powshun, Spanish and Danish hongas, were bricked up, was more strongly secured by the Chinese: such is their kindly care of us. A great deal of rain has fallen, which is very favourable for the spring crop of rice.

**SUNDAY, 7TH.**—Divine service was performed in the chapel by the reverend ( ) His reverence afterwards preached a sermon on the text, "I lay not up for yourselves treasures upon earth."

**MONDAY, 8TH.**—An adjourned meeting of the general committee of the general chamber of commerce was held at the residence of the chairman, W. S. Wetmore, Esq.

### GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Canton, 8th April, 1839.

Minutes of a Meeting of the committee adjourned from the 5th inst., on bond proposed by the Cohong. Present, Messrs. Wetmore, chairman, Fox, deputy chairman, Braine, Thomson, Hinshelwood, Furdoojee, Adam, Heerjeeb, Rustomjee, B-H, Deland.

It was moved by Mr. Deland, second by H. Rustomjee, and carried unanimously:—

# THE CANTON REGISTER.

This notice is published for the purpose of a notice to the public, it is expedient that the do not become involved in any further correspondence of a political or personal nature, with the Chinese authorities, nor committed by our policy or engagement to them, which it may become possible to fulfil.

THAT, inasmuch as the prisoners in our factories, surrounded by an armed force, our trade stopped, and all communication with Whampoa, Macao, and the coast outside, denied to us, it became necessary that the functions of this committee should cease until the restoration of our trade, the liberty of access from Canton, and of communication with the outer waters, enables the chamber to serve the community in a legitimate manner.

It was then moved by Mr. Bell, seconded by Mr. Braine, and carried unanimously: That a copy of the foregoing resolution be communicated to the hongmerchants by the chairman.

Thanks were voted to the chairman by acclamation, and the meeting was dissolved.

**TUESDAY, 9TH.**—We hear that Howqua has received a letter from Macao, in which he is informed that Mr. Johnston reached Macao on Sunday Evening; that two of the opium ships had sailed for Lunkeet, whither Mr. Johnston would proceed, attended by the two hongmerchants, in H. M.'s cutter Louise, to day.

Last night the American Consul, Mr. Snow, and the Dutch Consul, Mr. Senn van Basel, and Mr. Wetmore, Chairman of the General Chamber of Commerce, attended at the Consol house, in compliance with the requisition of the Kwangchowfoo. We have been kindly favoured by a friend with the minutes taken at the meeting, which may probably be submitted to the public at a future period. We merely now denote the parties who were present, both Chinese and Foreigners.

At a meeting held at the Consol house on the evening of the 3rd April, 1839.—Present:—The Kwangchowfoo, the Poony and Namboy magistrates, and Weiyoze—(or deputed officer).

M. J. Senn van Basel, the Netherlands Consul, P. W. Snow, the U. S. Consul, W. S. Wetmore, C. W. King, S. Fearon, (interpreter).

To this meeting the members of the committee of the chamber of commerce were first called, but the chief portion of that committee being Englishmen, who have resigned the management of all discussions with the Chinese to the British Superintendent, Captain Elliot, they could not attend. Mr. van Basel and Mr. Snow were then invited, and the meeting took place at 9 o'clock P. M.—present, the parties above-named, with Howqua, Mowqua, Samqua, and the magistrates.

On the foreigners entering when the officers were seated, the latter rose from their chairs, and the two exchanged the usual compliments; and after having been individually introduced to the Kwangchowfoo, the foreigners seated themselves: this privilege having been previously stipulated for and granted; the business of the meeting then commenced.

The whole burden of the Kwangchowfoo's conversation and demands, was the impossibility of all Foreigners to sign the bond in obedience to the Commissioner's orders; and, on the other side, signing the bond as a condition, on account of the impracticability of the terms, and the impossibility of Foreign Consuls submitting to such engagements without communications with or orders from their respective governments.

The Foreign Consuls were released after about two hours detention and a threat of retention, but the Kwangchowfoo declared that the bond must be signed by the noon of tomorrow (to day). "The session and size are gone and passed," and the bond is not, nor, we trust we can decidedly say, will not be signed.

There having been a total stoppage of trade since the 23d ulto., and all communication with the natives being cut off,

we have not issued the *Canton General Price Current*, for that publication, for the present, must be put in the index expurgatorious.

This being our third week of durance vile, we think it is high time to protest against the unreasonable proceedings of our jailer, H. E. Lin.

To begin with H. E.'s first proclamation to Foreigners, dated the 18th ulto., we beg to state to H. E. that the spirit of the terms of that proclamation have been complied with; much, we have no doubt, to H. E.'s astonishment.—Twenty thousand two hundred and eighty three chests of opium, being the property of British subjects, have been surrendered to the superintendent of British trade for the service of H. M.'s government to be delivered over to the government of China. The foreign merchants have pledged themselves never to re-engage in the opium trade to China: what more can H. E., in reason, require?—As to H. E.'s demand for a bond—H. E. has thought proper to dictate such monstrous terms that compliance is absolutely impossible. It is, therefore, our most serious advice to H. E. that he should speedily bring his great plans to a termination; and forbear longer disgracing the national faith and character of China by an armed blockade in their factories of two or three hundred helpless Foreigners, and by threats of starvation and other modes of suffering the most severity of the new laws: this system of intimidation should be abandoned for the manifestation of celestial compassion, for we think it now time that we should see the colour of the promised rewards for our implicit obedience to H. E.'s commands, and not be fobbed off with a bond upon compulsion.

Well well, the world must turn upon its axis;  
And all mankind turn with it, heads or tails;  
And live and die, and pay the emperor's taxes,  
And as the veering wind shifts, shift our sails.  
Oid Lin commands us, and the doctor quacks us,  
The priest instructs us, and so our life exhales.  
And suffering or repining to the nation  
We patiently await our reiteration.

We now beg to refer our readers to the official documents which have been issued by the Chinese authorities since the publication of our last number.

An edict from Lin, imperial commissioner, &c. to the American consul Snow, communicated by Choo, prefect of Canton.

An official communication has been received from Lin, governor of Hookwang, and high imperial commissioner; it is as follows:

"On the 16th day, of the 2nd month, of the 19th year of Taoukwang, (30th of March, 1839,) the American consul, Snow, presented an address as follows, (here the address is copied):

"This having come before me, the high imperial commissioner, I find that already, before this time, the English Superintendent Elliot, presented an address, declaring that the opium belonging to English subjects, which he had required of him to deliver up to him, was 20283 chests, & that he had no control over the people of other countries not under British rule. This declaration of Elliot's is clear and explicit. Now I, the high imperial commissioner, commanded Snow, the American consul, to make out a clear and full statement of all the opium of his country and present the same for delivery. But he comes forward in reply, with this statement that already 1540 chests have been taken and delivered up to Elliot to be handed over to government. This really is greatly at variance with Elliot's statement, and a bad pretext. I command obedience to the previous instructions, that a full and true statement be made out and be presented for delivery. Let there be no concealment to involve guilt.

"Wherefore, I send this dispatch to the prefect, that he may immediately convey it to the hongmerchants, to be by them transmitted to the said consul, Snow, to obey the same without opposition."

Having received the above I, forthwith, without

any delay, transmit it to the said foreign consul, Snow, in order that he may obey the same without opposition. A special edict.

Taoukwang, 19th year, 2nd month, 16th day, (March, 30th, 1839.)

An edict from Lin, the commissioner to Mr. Van Basel, Dutch consul in China, communicated by Choo the Prefect of Canton.

An official communication has been received from Lin, the governor of Hookwang, a great minister of state and imperial commissioner; it is as follows:

"On the 16th day, 2nd moon, of the 19th year of Taoukwang (30th of March, 1839,) the Dutch consul Van Basel presented an address in the following terms:

(Mr. Van Basel had in his address informed H. E. the commissioner that neither he nor any of his nation held any opinion; informing H. E. at the same time of his having in vain applied to the Hoppe for leave for himself to go to Macao, and for the grand chop of a Dutch ship not at Whampoa—that he therefore considered himself and the people of his nation forcibly detained, and the consul again asks that leave to depart may be given.)

This coming before me, a great minister of state, it is replied: Now because all the opium of the several nations has not been given up, the holds of the ships have been closed in conformity with the laws; and for the sake of a single vessel of your nation it is impracticable to break in upon the present preventive measures. And although the said foreigners have no opium, he ought still to induce all the foreigners resident in the factories immediately to give up all the opium in their possession. Then, as usual, the ship's holds shall be opened and the trade resumed. Moreover, no apprehension need be entertained respecting the detention of your country's vessel.

"Wherefore this edict is now despatched to the prefect of Canton, that he may immediately deliver the same to the hongmerchants, to be by them transmitted to the said Dutch consul, Van Basel, that he may act in conformity therewith without opposition."

Now having received this edict I immediately transmit it to the said consul, Van Basel, that he may act in conformity therewith without opposition.

April 1st, 1839.

An edict from the imperial commissioner Lin, addressed to the foreign Consuls, Mr. Snow and others, communicated by Choo, the prefect of Canton.

An official communication has been received from H. E. Lin, Governor of Hookwang, and high imperial commissioner; it is as follows:

"I, a great minister of state, having received the Emperor's decree to repair to Canton to make enquiries and act respecting the business of opium, did, without delay on my arrival here, give commands to foreigners of every nation to deliver up their opium, and to give bonds never more to bring it to this country. The said foreign Consul, Snow, the Dutch Consul, van Basel, and the French Consul, van Loffelt, must all have seen and heard these commands. Now, on the 27th instant, the foreign merchants of every nation presented an address, declaring that hereafter, in coming to Canton to trade, they will never more bring any opium, but intimating that orders should be given for referring business of great importance to the control of their respective Consuls. Of such importance is evidently the delivering up of the opium. The said foreign merchants, being of different nations, and their cargo belonging to different owners, declared it to be difficult to determine what ought to be done, unless the business were referred to some responsible head. It is necessary therefore to enjoin on all the said foreign Consuls, that they severally take up the business in detail, make clear enquiry in distinct order, and prepare and present complete lists of all the opium, that it may be delivered up. Then all will be safe and secure.

"Now the English Superintendent, Elliot, has sent in his report stating there are in his possession 30,283 chests, which he is ready to deliver up. I, a great minister of state, have given my perspicuous reply, and have named a period for it to be received. This is on record. The traffic in opium hitherto carried on by the American and other foreign merchants has not been less than that of the English. Why is it therefore that the said Consuls have not made out a true statement and delivered it up to Government? Truly this conduct has been very remiss.

"Wherefore this edict is despatched to the Kwangchowfoo (or prefect of Canton); on the receipt of it let him immediately instruct the hongmerchants to convey the same to all the said Consuls, Snow and others, that they may without delay prepare full statements of all the opium in the possession of the merchants of their respective countries, and deliver up the same, and wait till I, a great minister of state, confer with the governor and lieutenant governor, and appoint a period for its being examined and received at the same time with that delivered up by the English. Let not the smallest quantity be concealed. If the said Consuls conform implicitly to these commands, and make a complete and entire delivery, not only shall the past be forgiven, but it will be incumbent on me to memorialize the Emperor, and to request that a reward may be made. But if there be any procrastination indulged, or if the whole be not given up, they will involve themselves in guilt, when repentance will be unavailing."

Having received these commands, I do now convey them to all the said Consuls, Snow and others, that they may, without delay, prepare full statements of all the opium in the possession of the merchants of their respective countries, and deliver up the same, and wait till the imperial commissioner, the great minister of state, confers with the governor and lieutenant governor, appointing a period for its being examined and received, at the same time with that delivered up by the English.

Let not the smallest quantity be concealed. If the said Consuls conform implicitly to these commands, and make a complete and entire delivery, not only shall the past be forgiven, but it will become necessary to memorialize the Emperor, and request that a reward may be made. But if there be any procrastination indulged, or the whole be not given up, they will involve themselves in guilt when repentance will be unavailing. A special edict.

Taoukwang, 19th year, 2nd moon, 14th day,  
March 28th, 1839.

And edict from the imperial commissioner addressed to the Dutch consul, Van Basel.

An official communication has been received from his excellency Lin, high imperial commissioner &c. governor of Hookwang: it is as follows.

"Another address has been presented from the Dutch consul, Van Basel, in which he says.

(Mr. Van Basel had only reiterated his demand for passports for himself and Dutch subjects, as H. E. could not, according to his own admission that the Netherlands consul nor his countrymen had traded in or possessed opium, have any reason for detaining them).

"This coming before me the high commissioner, I immediately reply. On a former occasion the said foreigner presented an address, requesting a passport to go to Macao. At that time the reply was given, that, as the opium of the several nations was not all given up, it was inconvenient, for the sake of his country's ship, to break up the preventive measures. This is on record.

"Now the English superintendent, Elliot, has sent Johnston to proceed to the Nine Islands and the Macao roads, and there assemble the receiving ships, and deliver up the whole of the opium. This done—and to examine and receive it will not require much time,—then all the soldiers and the guards shall be taken away, and the Trade return to its usual channels. The said foreigner ought to remain quiet, and not repeat so often his communications.

"Wherefore I dispatch this edict to the prefect of Canton, that he may immediately convey the same to the hong merchants, to be by them transmitted to the said consul, Van Basel, for his implicit obedience."

Having received the above, I immediately convey the same to the hong merchants, to be by them transmitted to the said consul, Van Basel, for his implicit obedience. A special edict.

Taoukwang, 2nd day of the 2nd month of the 19th year. (April, 5th, 1839.)

Our imprisonment, the late events, and present occurrences have formed a subject too near to the personal hopes and feelings of every foreigner in Canton, to allow us to call their attention to any matters that does not immediately relate to our actual position.

But the proverb says that 'use is second nature;' and as the novelty of our situation is wearing off, and we are becoming used, if not reconciled, to our present mode of idle living, we hope to be excused if we venture to draw the attention of our local readers to the items of important news which will be found in another column under the heads of Austria, Russia, and Turkey. The commercial treaty with the first-named power, by which it is intended, we presume, to guarantee the free navigation of the dark rolling Danube, is of the highest importance to England, Austria, and Turkey. It is evident, from the fact of the conclusion of this treaty, that Austria is opposed to the further aggrandizement of Russia. Whether this last named semi-barbarous state—semi-barbarous throughout a great extent of its immense territories—will submit to the peaceable avocations of internal improvement—whether the emperor has the power to induce his nobles to abandon their longings after Southern skies, to

And quaff the pendant vintage as it grows

and to rest content for some years longer in their frozen domes—is a problematical question. The Autocrat of all the Russias, nominally despotic, is frequently the mere creature of his Boyars, whom to restrain and govern requires the energies and talents of a Peter the great. The demonstration made by Austria may, however, have so preponderating an influence on the cabinet of St. Petersburg, as to incline it to abandon for the present its supposed ambitious schemes of Southern and Eastern conquest; and Europe may be spared suffering the infliction of a war which

would be cruel and desolating as it would be unnecessary and unjust.

H. E. Lin, like all his compeers, is very fond of twitting us with the vast benefits we derive from the use of the tea and rhubarb of the celestial empire; but how much will H. E. be astonished when he learns that tea has been preached against and prohibited in Europe with almost equal fervour and rigor as opium is in China! We, therefore, recommend the following extract to H. E.'s attention.

#### INTRODUCTION OF TEA.

It is said that the frozen Norwegians, on the first sight of roses, dared not touch what they conceived were trees budding with fire: and the natives of Virginia, the first time they seized on a quantity of gunpowder, which belonged to the English colony, sowed it for grain, expecting to reap a plentiful crop of combustion by the next harvest, to blow away the whole colony.

In our own recollection, strange imaginations impeded the first period of Vaccination; when some families, terrified by the warning of a physician, conceived their race would end in a species of Micolatus:

Semibovamque virum, semivirumque bovem.

We smile at the simplicity of the mind of nature, for their mistaken notions at the first introduction among them of exotic novelties; and yet, even in civilized Europe how long a time those whose profession, or whose reputation, regulate public opinion, are influenced by vulgar prejudices, often disguised under the imposing form of science! and when their ludicrous absurdities and obstinate prejudices enter into the matters of history, it is then we discover that they were only imposing on themselves and on others.

It is hardly credible that on the first introduction of the Chinese leaf, which now affords our daily refreshment; or the American leaf, whose sedative fumes made it so long a universal favorite; or the Arabian berry whose aroma exhilarates its European votaries; that the use of these harmless novelties should have spread consternation in the nations of Europe, and have been anathematized by the terrors and the fictions of some of the learned. Yet this seems to have happened. Patin, who wrote so furiously against the introduction of antimony, spread the same alarm at the use of tea, which he calls 'l'impertinente nouveauté du siècle.' To Germany, Hanne-man considered tea-dealers as immoral members of society, lying in wait for men's purses and lives; and Dr. Duncan, in his treatise on hot liquors, suspected that the virtues attributed to tea were merely to encourage the importation.

Many virulent pamphlets were published against the use of this shrub, from various motives. In 1670, a Dutch writer says it was ridiculed in Holland under the name of hay-water. 'The progress of this famous plant,' says an ingenious writer, 'has been something like the progress of truth; suspected at first, though very palatable to those who had courage to taste it; resisted as it encroached; abused as its popularity seemed to spread; and establishing its triumph at last, in cheering the whole land from the palace to the cottage, only by the slow and relentless efforts of time and its own virtues.'

The history of the Tea-shrub, written by Dr. Lettsom is usually referred to on this subject; I consider it little more than a plagiarism on Dr. Short's learned and curious dissertation on Tea, 1780, 4to. Lettsom has superadded the solemn trifling of his moral and medical advice.

These now common beverages (tea, coffee, and chocolate) are all of recent origin in Europe; neither the ancients nor those of the middle ages tasted of this luxury. The first accounts we find of the use of this shrub are the casual notices of travellers, who seem to have tasted it, and sometimes not to have liked it: a Russian Ambassador, in 1639, who resided at the Court of the Mogul, declined accepting a large present of it for the Czar, 'as it would only inebriate him with a commodity for which he had no use.' The appearance of a 'black water' and an acrid taste seems not to have recommended it to the German Olearius in 1683. Dr. Short has recorded an anecdote of a stratagem of the Dutch in their second voyage to China, by which they at first obtained their tea without disburserg money; they carried from home great store of dried sage, and bartered it with the Chinese for tea; and received three or four pounds of tea for one of sage to supply their demand. This fact, however, proves how deeply the imagination is concerned with our palate, for the Chinese, affected by the exotic novelty, considered our sage to be more precious than their tea.

The first introduction of tea into Europe is not ascertained; according to the common accounts, it came into England from Holland, in 1666, when Lord Arlington and Lord Ossory brought over a small quantity: the custom of drinking tea became fashionable, and a pound weight then sold for sixty shillings. This account, however, is by no means satisfactory. I have heard of Oliver Cromwell's tea-pot in the possession of a collector, and this will derange the chronology of those writers who are perpetually copying the researches of others, without confirming or correcting them.

Amidst the rival contents of the Dutch and the English East-India companies, the honour of introducing its use into Europe may be claimed by both. Dr Short conjectures that tea might have been known in England as far back as the reign of James I for the first fleet set out in 1600; but, had the use of this shrub been known, the novelty had been chronicled among our dramatic writers,

whose works are the annals of our prevalent tastes and humours. It is rather extraordinary that our East-India company should not have discovered the use of this shrub in their early adventures; yet it certainly was not known in England so late as in 1661, for in a scarce 'Treatise of Warm Beer,' where the title indicates the author's design to recommend hot in preference to cold drinks, he refers to tea only by quoting the Jesuit Maffei's account, that 'they of China do for the most part drink the strained liquor of an herb called *Chia*.'

The best account of the early use, and the prices of tea in England, appears in the hand-bill of one who may be called our first Tea-maker. This curious hand bill bears no date, but as Hanway ascertained that the price was sixty shillings in 1660, this bill must have been dispersed about that period.

Thomas Garway in exchange-alley, tobacconist and coffee-man, was the first who sold and retailed tea, recommending it for the cure of all disorders. The following shop-bill is more curious than any historical account we have.

'Tea in England hath bath been sold in the leaf for six pounds, and sometimes for ten pounds the pound weight, and in respect of its former scarceness and dearth it hath been only used as a regalia in high treatments and entertainments, and presents made thereof to princes and grandees till the year 1657. The said Garway did purchase a quantity thereof, and first publicly sold the said tea in leaf or drink, made according to the directions of the most knowing merchants into those Eastern countries. On the knowledge of the said Garway's continual care and industry in obtaining the best tea, and in giving drink thereof, very many noblemen, physicians, merchants, &c. have ever since sent to him for the said leaf, and daily resort to his house to drink thereof. He sells tea from 16s. to 50s. a pound.'

Probably, tea was not in general use domestically so late as in 1687; for in the diary of Henry, Earl of Clarendon, he registers that 'Pure Coolet supped with me, and after supper we had tea, which he said was really as good as any he had drank in China.' Had his lordship been in the general habit of drinking tea, he had not, probably, made it a subject for his diary. (Curiosities of Literature.)

#### THE CHINESE LANGUAGE.

The Chinese language is like no other on the globe; it is said to contain not more than about 330 words, but it is by no means monotonous, for it has four accents, the even, the raised, the lowered, and the returning, which multiply every word into four; as difficult, says Mr. Astle, for an European to understand, as it is for a Chinese to comprehend the six pronunciations of the French *le*. In fact they can so diversify their monosyllabic words by the different tones which they give them, that the same character differently accented, signifies sometime ten or more different things.

From the twenty-ninth volume of the *Letters Edifiantes et Curieuses* I take the present originally humorous account of 'his language.

P. Bourgeois, one of the missionaries, attempted, after ten months' residence at Pekin, to preach in the Chinese language. These are the words of the good father. 'God knows how much this first Chinese sermon cost me! I can assure you, this language resembles no other. The same word has never but one termination; and then adieu to all that in our declensions distinguishes the gender, and the number of things we would speak; adieu, in the verbs, to all which might explain the active person, how and in what time it acts, if it acts alone or with others: in a word, with the Chinese the same word is substantive, adjective, verb, singular, plural, masculine, feminine, &c. It is the person who hears who must arrange the circumstances, and guess their sense. And to be sure, that all the words of this language are reduced to three hundred and a few more; that they are pronounced in so many different ways, that they signify eighty thousand different things, which are expressed by as many different characters. This is not all: the arrangement of all these monosyllables appears to be under so general rule; so that to know the language after having learned the words, we must learn every particular phrase: the least inversion would make you unintelligible to three parts of the Chinese.

'I will give you an example of their words. They told me *chou* signifies a book: so that I thought whenever the word *chou* was pronounced, a book was the subject.



# THE CANTON REGISTER.

Not at all! At the next time I heard it, I found signified a *tree*. Now I was to recollect, *chou*, was a *book*, or a *tree*. But this amounted to nothing; *chou*, I found, expressed also *g. hearts*; *chou* is to *relate*; *chou* is the *flavor*; *chou* means to be *accustomed*; *chou* expresses the *loss of a wager*, &c. I should not finish, were I to attempted to give pen all its significations.

Notwithstanding these singular difficulties, could one find a help in the perusal of their books, I could not complain. But this is impossible. Their language is quite different from that of simple conversation. What will ever be an insurmountable difficulty to every European, is the pronunciation; every word may be pronounced in the different tones; yet every tone is not so distinct that an unpracticed ear can easily distinguish it. These monosyllables fly with amazing rapidity; then they are continually disguised by elision, which sometimes hardly leave any thing of the monosyllables. From an aspirated tone, you must pass immediately to an even one; from a whistling note to an inward one; sometimes your voice must proceed from the palate; sometimes it must be guttural, and almost always nasal. I recited my sermon at least fifty times to my servant, before I spoke it in public; and yet I am told, though he continually corrected me, that of the ten parts of the sermon (as the Chinese express themselves), they hardly understood three. Fortunately, the Chinese are wonderfully patient; and they are astonished that any ignorant stranger should be able to learn two words of their language.

It is not less curious to be informed, as Dr. Hager tells us in his *Elementary Characters of the Chinese*, that 'Satires are often composed in China, which, if you attend to the characters, their import is pure and sublime; but if you regard the tone only, they contain a meaning ludicrous or obscene.' He adds, 'In the Chinese one word sometimes corresponds to three or four thousand characters; a properly quite opposite to that of our language, in which myriads of different words are expressed by the same letters.' (*Ibid.*)

AUSTRIA has concluded a commercial treaty with England, ratified at Milan on the 7th Sept. from which date it is to have effect. The Austrians have marched some troops into Cracow, in virtue of being one of the protecting powers of Poland, and the unhappy city.

RUSSIA.—Much mystery is attached to the movements of Russia. It is said that the whole of South Russia swarms with troops, that thirty ships of War are at Odessa and Sevastopol ready to transport 20,000 men at the shortest notice to the Turkish coast of the Black sea. The Provinces of Moldavia and Wallachia are restive under Russian encroachment. The Ambassadors of France and England are said to have induced the Sultan to authorize the convention of the Wallachian Chamber, notwithstanding the interdiction of Russia. Russia continues the warlike preparations at Odessa their object, to which conjecture adds interest, that not yet ten years ago, 45,000 Troops, and 20,000 horses, were stationed there, and that in the latest reconnoissance, destined for Trebizond, which is a well-known entrepot between the English and Circassians. The commercial Treaty between Austria and England has frustrated the designs of Russia, in forming a port at Sulina on the mouth of the Danube, while the obstinacy and success of the Transsians on the other side of the Black Sea, render reinforcements constantly necessary. The Porte is withdrawing itself from the protection of Russia, and placing itself in alliance with Austria & England. Russia will find it convenient therefore to quarrel with the Porte. We learn from Austrian Galicia that Russia is concentrating a force of 50,000 men at Kiew, for the Army of South Russia. A Marshall is expected to take the command of those troops.

TRERKEY.—A change has taken place in the disposition of the Porte towards Russia—and

the recognition of the Queen of Spain is not the least of the causes of this. The Turkish fleet is combined under Sir Robert Stopford, with the British Squadron in the Dardanelles—an acting English Commandant is on board each Turkish vessel of war, answerable to his own superiors only, and the Turks are regularly disciplined and manœuvred under the direction of the British Admiral. The Sultan proposes to render unavailable the possession of the Delta of the Danube at Sulina, by cutting or rather by re-opening the old Canal of Trajan from Rosova to Chindentza on the Black Sea, thus shortening the distance by eighty-seven miles, and evading the tax placed on Turkish commerce by the Russians. The fortresses on the Serbian side of the Danube have been supplied with provisions and placed on the war footing.

CIRCASSIA.—The Circassians have, by a gallant coup de main, destroyed a Russian detachment, conveying guns and ammunition for the Army of the Black Sea. Fifty cannon were captured and 150 men were killed. The Circassians were on the point of invading Georgia—General Grabbe had concentrated all his force against them, and had ordered re-inforcements from the Araxes to join him.

EGYPT is docile and submissive since the notification to it by France and England that it must maintain the status quo. The fleet is being dismantled and Sir Robert Stopford, relieved from the trouble of watching it, is at sea with the British squadron. The Pacha is about to head an expedition against Sennaar, the Capital of Nubia. (*Calcutta Courier, January 16th, 1839.*)

The particulars of the coronation of George the Third were received at New York by the swift-sailing vessel, the *Sally Anne*, in eighty days: a full account of the coronation of Queen Victoria was received by the *Great Western* in fourteen days and a few hours.

PROFITS OF THE GREAT WESTERN.—As it is now well settled that steam navigation over the ocean is practicable, we take it for granted that as soon as it is demonstrated to be profitable, our enterprising countrymen will set about the business with all speed. 'Fulton,' a writer in the *National Gazette*, has made a calculation of the profits of the trips of the *Great Western*. In the list of the crew, given from recollection, he says, there may be an error; but if so, rather exceeding than falling short of the real number. From the 25th June to the 25th September, a period of ninety-two days, the *Great Western* made four trips across the Atlantic—one of twelve and a half, one of fifteen, one of thirteen and a half, and one of eighteen days—in all fifty-nine days at sea.

Cost of the *Great Western*, including hull, spars, tackling, sails, machinery, cabin furniture, &c., £55,000 or \$278,750 00

Estimate of expenses for 92 days.

Ten p.c. interest on cost for wear & tear \$6,997 83

Pay of commander at \$3,000 per annum 756 00  
Pay of 1st mate at 800 per annum, 201 64  
Do 2d mate at 600 do 151 23  
Do 3d mate at 400 do 100 82  
Do 1st engineer at 1500 do 370 08  
Do 2d do at 1000 do 252 00  
Do 3d do at 1000 do 252 00  
Do 12 firemen, at 30 each per month 1,088 88  
Do 12 coal heavers at 20 do 752 88  
Do 10 seamen at 15 do 453 60  
Do 15 ord'ny-seamen at 10 do 453 60

Fare of 455 passengers at \$1 each per day, for 59 days 28,845 00

Rations for 61 persons, including 3 apprentices, at 20 cents each ration, for 92 days, 1,122 40

Coal consumed, averaged from 24 to 33 tons per day, taking an average of 30 tons per day, for 59 days, 1790 tons, at 14s. sterling, or 3 dollars 79 cents, 6,784 10

\$46,573 06

CR.

455 passengers at an average of 40 guineas each, allowing the odd five guineas for children and servants, \$69,478 50

22,000 letters at 25 cents each, 5,500 00

400 tons merchandise, (100 tons each trip.) at 40s. 3,880 00

Proceeds for 92 days, 78,858 50

Expenses for 92 days, 46,573 06

Profit for 92 days, \$32,285 44

Thus clearing at the rate of \$129,000 per annum, after deducting 10 per cent. for wear and tear. Well made machinery will last 50 years.

1.—The pay of the surgeon and purser has not been included in this calculation, but the amount is unimportant, and will little vary the result.

2.—The port charges are also not included, but they can be easily ascertained by any one residing in a city. The directors of the *Great Western Steam ship company* may well refuse to increase the number of stockholders.

3d.—In the first of the four trips, there were 87 passengers; in the 2d 134; 3d, 91; and 4th 143—in all 455. FULTON.

THE DEPARTURE OF THE GREAT WESTERN.—The *Great Western* went to sea on Thursday, in fine style. She left the dock about three o'clock, passed down the Narrows and through the Geddy Channel, and was out of sight, from Staten Island, at six o'clock. She was in excellent trim, much better than usual. The weather was fine as could be wished, with a light breeze from the westward. She took out about 130 passengers, and might have had fifty more if she had had accommodations for them. The number of letters forwarded by her was over eight thousand,—with as much freight as she could take. Her freight and passage money probably amounted to twenty or five and twenty thousand dollars. The amount of bills sent by this vessel was enormously great. Several of the bill brokers told us they negotiated much larger sums than on any former occasion. She took out in specie about two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, besides what was taken out by passengers, which was probably about fifty thousand dollars more.—N. Y. paper, Sat. Oct. 6, 1838.

## METEOROLOGICAL DIARY FOR MARCH.

| TIME.        | BAR.  | WINDS.                                          | WINDS.         |
|--------------|-------|-------------------------------------------------|----------------|
| night. moon. | 30.40 | N. Fine weather, fresh breeze                   | N. lat. lt. br |
| 1 48 56      | 30.40 | N. Fine weather, fresh breeze                   | N. lat. lt. br |
| 2 40 59      | 30.35 | N. Fine weather, fresh breeze                   | N. lat. lt. br |
| 3 44 57      | 30.30 | N. E. Cloudy, mod breeze                        | N. lat. lt. br |
| 4 56 66      | 30.15 | E. mod breeze                                   | N. lat. lt. br |
| 5 61 72      | 30.10 | E. a SE. Fine weather, light breeze             | N. lat. lt. br |
| 6 60 64      | 30.00 | N. a SE. Cloudy, light breeze, vble             | N. lat. lt. br |
| 7 61 67      | 30.10 | SE. Cloudy, with light rain lat. T. & L. lt. br | N. lat. lt. br |
| 8 62 68      | 30.00 | SE. mod breeze                                  | N. lat. lt. br |
| 9 64 70      | 30.05 | SE. mod breeze                                  | N. lat. lt. br |
| 10 64 72     | 30.00 | SE. Fine weather, mod br                        | N. lat. lt. br |
| 11 68 73     | 29.90 | S a SE. Cloudy, mod br                          | N. lat. lt. br |
| 12 69 79     | 29.90 | N. Fine weather, mod br                         | N. lat. lt. br |
| 1 13 48 46   | 30.30 | N. Cloudy with rain, fresh breeze               | N. lat. lt. br |
| 2 14 47 44   | 30.35 | N. Cloudy, mod br                               | N. lat. lt. br |
| 3 15 43 52   | 30.35 | N. Cloudy, mod br                               | N. lat. lt. br |
| 4 16 48 61   | 30.30 | S Cloudy, 1. & mid. mod br. N. lat. lt. br      | N. lat. lt. br |
| 5 17 59 68   | 30.25 | N a SE. Cloudy, light variable br               | N. lat. lt. br |
| 6 18 62 72   | 30.10 | SE. Fine weather, light breeze                  | N. lat. lt. br |
| 7 19 64 72   | 30.10 | SE. a SW. Cloudy, vble                          | N. lat. lt. br |
| 8 20 62 68   | 30.10 | N. a SE. mod breeze                             | N. lat. lt. br |
| 9 21 63 70   | 30.10 | SE. mod breeze                                  | N. lat. lt. br |
| 10 22 55 72  | 30.05 | SE. mod breeze                                  | N. lat. lt. br |
| 11 23 67 76  | 30.00 | S a SE. Cloudy most part, shly mod. br          | N. lat. lt. br |
| 12 24 68 75  | 29.95 | SE. mod breeze                                  | N. lat. lt. br |
| 1 25 68 80   | 29.95 | SE. Fine weather, mod breeze                    | N. lat. lt. br |
| 2 26 70 80   | 30.00 | SE. mod breeze                                  | N. lat. lt. br |
| 3 27 71 76   | 30.00 | SE. mod breeze                                  | N. lat. lt. br |
| 4 28 66 77   | 30.10 | N. mod breeze                                   | N. lat. lt. br |
| 5 29 66 77   | 30.20 | N. mod breeze                                   | N. lat. lt. br |
| 6 30 47 56   | 30.20 | N. Fine weather, fresh breeze.                  | N. lat. lt. br |
| 7 30 47 56   | 30.20 | N. Fine weather, fresh breeze.                  | N. lat. lt. br |
| 8 31 51 54   | 30.25 | N. Cloudy, with light rain at times, mod br     | N. lat. lt. br |



2007. To James Baile, administrator of the effects of Ephraim Ramsay 3507. to the executors of the will of Thomas Rathbone, 507. and to Thomas Bilinsby, administrator of the effects of Emanuel Thompson, 2007. all which sums added together make the sum of 3615½ sterling, to be paid here at London, before January next ensuing; and, on this condition, we insist that their action, or suits, be altogether set aside and cancelled, and never to be revived hereafter, by any person whatsoever."

"This award, or arbitration, was strictly put in execution, such as it was made, and ought therefore to be considered as decisive against the Dutch, who by these small and inconsiderable satisfactions to the representatives of those that were murdered at Amboyna, clearly admitted, and took upon themselves the guilt of that whole proceeding. After this treaty, the affairs of the East-India Company began to recover; and under the protection of Cromwell, there was a subscription of eight hundred thousand pounds for the carrying on of that commerce; but before any greater progress could be made in the execution of these projects, the constitution was restored by his majesty's happy return."

As the second case of approximation, we beg to refer our readers to the 5th vol. of Russell's modern Europe, letter 27, in which they will find a relation, though rather summary, of the convention entered into with Spain, for reparation of damages occasioned by the Spanish *Guarda-Costas* in their attempts to suppress the contraband trade, —the necessary consequence of the restrictions imposed by the King of Spain,—to the Spanish American settlements. By that convention it was provided that the King of Spain should pay to the subjects of Great Britain, the sum of £95,000 sterling as an indemnification for their losses in consequence of the seizures made by the *Guarda-Costas*.

James I. has been censured by historians for not resenting the massacre at Amboyna.

Walpole incurred the indignation of the parliament and people of England for the convention of Madrid; and when the king of Spain neglected to pay the stipulated sum at the appointed day, he made that a pretext for declaring war: this declaration, however, was forced from him by the public ferment and petitions of the people, in opposition to his own pacific principles: this war led to the reduction of Porto Bello and Anson's voyage.

The present administration allowed the losses suffered by British subjects through the stoppage of the trade in 1834, and the insulting and cruel treatment & subsequent, nay, almost the consequential death of Lord Napier, to pass without remonstrance.

Previous to the massacre at Amboyna, the English merchants had suffered great cruelties and indignities from the Dutch on Banda; but it does not appear that the English government ever interfered properly and spiritedly in these affairs, or demanded just satisfaction from the States General.

As far as the imprisonment of persons and seizure of property by the Dutch at Amboyna may be thought to assimilate to the present acts of this government, we desire the parallel may be drawn and no further; we are unwillingly obliged, for the illustration of the present case of British subjects, to refer to the deeds of other years: in the words of Harris, we express our opinion that "the unheard of barbarities committed in Amboyna, though they may be forgiven, yet ought never to be forgotten."

That the value of the opium surrendered to the British government will be fixed on liberal principles, and a speedy repayment be made to the owners, we have not the least doubt; for we consider the claims on the British government as valid as the holders of national stock, and that their right to a full and satisfactory remuneration, is as clear as that of the fundholders to their dividends, and that the national debt equally depends on the punctual and just discharge of these claims as one case as the other: but it is not so evident, from the preceding acts of the present administration, that security against future acts of violence and spoliation will be provided for. The whole course of the British government,

past and present, as regards the trade to this country, forces on the merchants and manufacturers of Great Britain the unavoidable conclusion that the time has at length come for the establishment of a new order of things, of a new system of relations with this empire. By comparing the past with the present, the resident British merchants may arrive at a correct view of their own position and claims, and of their warrantable and just hopes or fears; and with this knowledge they will be the better able to plead their own cause before the parliament and people of England.

King William 4th said to the commissioners to the Canadas, before their departure—"Remember, the Canadas must not be lost."—The British trade to China, which involves an annual revenue of £5,000,000, the most vital interests of the mercantile, manufacturing, shipping, and maritime interests of the U. K.; and affects, in an eminent degree, the territorial revenue of our Indian empire, must not only not be lost by any wavering imbecility in meeting the present difficulties, but all possible recurrence of such scenes of unbridled power, national insult, and national rapine, must be specially guarded against: for the late acts of the Chinese government are a direct insult to every other government of the civilized world. The British trade to China must henceforth be protected and promoted with greater vigour, ability, and power, than the British government has hitherto exerted for an object of such paramount national importance.

#### INTRODUCTION OF TEA, COFFEE AND CHOCOLATE.

[Concluded from No. 15. Page 76.]

While the honour of introducing tea may be disputed between the English and the Dutch, that of coffee remains between the English and the French. Voltaire intended to have occupied the place of honour; that admirable traveller Pietro della Valle, writing from Constantinople 1615, to a Roman, his fellow-countryman, informing him, that he should teach Europe in what manner the Turks took what he calls '*Cahue*,' or as the word is written in an Arabic and English pamphlet, printed at Oxford 1569, on 'the nature of the drink *Kawbi* or Coffee.' As this celebrated traveller lived in 1632, it may excite surprise that the first cup of coffee was not drunk at Rome; this remains for the discovery of some member of the 'Arcadian Society.' Our own Purchas, at the time that Valle wrote, was also 'a Pilgrim,' and well knew what was '*Coffea*,' which 'they drank as hot as they can endure it; it is as black as soot, and tastes not much unlike it; good they say for digestion and mirth.'

It appears by Le Grand's '*Vie privée des Français*,' that the celebrated Thevenot, in 1658, gave coffee after dinner; but it was considered as the whim of a traveller: neither the thing itself, nor its appearance, was inviting: it was probably attributed by the pay to the humour of a vain philosophical traveller. But ten years afterwards a Turkish ambassador at Paris made the beverage highly fashionable. The elegance of the equipage recommended it to the eye, and charmed the women: the brilliant porcelain cups, in which it was poured; the napkins fringed with gold, and the Turkish slaves on their knees presenting it to the ladies, seated on the ground on cushions, turned the heads of the Parisian dames. This elegant introduction made the exotic beverage a subject of conversation and in 1672, an Armenian at Paris at the fair time opened a coffee-house. But the custom still prevailed to sell beer and wine, and to smoke and mix with indifferent company in their first imperfect coffee-houses. A Florentine, one Procopé, celebrated in his day as the arbiter of taste in this department, instructed by the error of the Arm-nun, invented a superior establishment, and introduced ice: he embellished his apartment, and those who had avoided the offensive coffee-houses, repaired to Procopé's; where literary men, artists, and wits resorted, to inhale the fresh and fragrant steam. Le Grand says, that this establishment holds a distinguished place in the literary history of the time. It was at the coffee-house of Du Laurent that Saurin, La Motte, Danchet, Boinard, Rousseau, &c., met; but the mild streams of the aromatic berry could not mollify the acerbity of so many rivals, and the witty malignity of Rousseau gave birth to those famous couplets on all the coffee-drinkers, which occasioned his misfortune and his banishment.

Such is the history of the first use of coffee and its houses at Paris. We, however, had the use of coffee even the time of Thevenot; for an English Turkish merchant brought a Greek servant in 1632, who, knowing how to roast and make it, opened a house to sell it publicly. I have also discovered his hand-bill, in which he sets forth.

"The virtue of the coffee-drink, first publicly made and sold in England, by Pasqua Rowe, in St Michael's Alley, Cornhill, at the sign of his own head."

For about twenty years after the introduction of coffee in this kingdom, we find a continued series of invectives against its adoption, both in medical and domestic views. The use of coffee, indeed, seems to have excited more notice, and to have had a greater influence on the manners of the people, than that of tea. It seems at first to have been more universally used, as it still is on the Continent; and its use is connected with a resort for the idle and the vicious:

the history of coffee-houses is often that of the manners, the morals, and the politics of a people. Even in its native country, the government discovered that extraordinary fact, and the use of the Arabian berry was more than once forbidden where it grows; for Ellis, in his '*History of Coffee*,' 1774, refers to an Arabian law, in the King of France's library, which shows that coffee-houses in Asia were sometimes suppressed. The same fate happened on its introduction into England.

In 'The Women's petition against Coffee,' 1674, they complained that 'it made men as unfruitful as the doerets whence that unhappy berry is said to be brought: that the offspring of our mighty ancestors would dwindle into a succession of apes and plimies; and on a domestic message, a husband would stop by the way to drink a couple of cups of coffee.' It was now sold in convenient penny-worths; for in another poem in praise of a coffee-house, for the variety of information obtained there, it is called 'a penny university.'

Amidst these contests of popular prejudices, between the lovers of forsaken Canary and the terrors of our fumes at the barrenness of an Arabian desert, it not, which lasted for twenty years, at length the custom was universally established; not were there wanting some reflecting minds desirous of introducing the use of this liquid among the labouring classes of society, to wren them from strong liquors. Howel, in noticing that curious philosophical traveller, Sir Henry Blount's '*Organon Salutis*,' 1639, observed that 'this coffee-drink hath caused a great sobriety among all nations: formerly apprentices, clerks, &c., used to take their morning draughts in ale, beer, or wine, which often made them unfit for business. Now they play the good-fellows in this wholesome and civil drink. The worthy gentleman Sir James Muddiford, who introduced the practice heretofore first in London, deserves much respect of the whole nation.' Here it appears, what is most probable, that the use of this berry was introduced by other Turkish merchants, besides Edwards and his servant Pasqua. But the custom of drinking coffee among the labouring classes does not appear to have lasted; and when it was recently even the cheapest beverage, the popular prejudices prevailed against it, and ran in favour of tea. The contrary practice prevails on the continent, where beggars are viewed making their coffee in the street. I remember seeing the large body of shipwrights at Helvoetsluis summoned by a bell, to take their regular refreshment of coffee; and the fleets of Holland were not then built by arms less robust than the fleets of Britain.

The frequenting of coffee-houses is a custom which has declined within our recollection, since institutions of a higher character, and society itself, has so much improved within late years. These were, however, the common assemblies of all classes of society. The mercantile man, the man of letters, and the man of fashion, had their appropriate coffee-houses. The Teller dates from either to convey a character of his subject. In the reign of Charles II, 1675, a proclamation for some time shut them all up, having become the rendezvous of the politicians of that day. Roger North has given in his Examen, a full account of this bold stroke: it was not done with out some apparent respect to the British Constitution, the court affecting not to act against law, for the judges were summoned to a consultation, when, it seems, the five who met did not agree in opinion. But a decision was contrived that 'the retailing of coffee and tea might be an innocent trade; but as it was said to nourish sedition, spread lies, and scandalize great men, it might also be a common nuisance.' A general edict, in consequence, as North acknowledges, took place, and emboldened the merchants and retailers of coffee and tea to petition; and permission was soon granted to open the houses to certain period, under a severe administration, that the masters should present all scandalous papers, books, and libels from being read in them; and hinder every person from spreading scandalous reports against the government. It must be confessed, all this must have frequently puzzled the coffee-house master to decide what was scandalous, what look was fit to be licensed to be read, and what political influence might be allowed to be communicated. The object of the government was, probably, to intimidate, rather than to persecute, at that moment.

Chocolate the Spaniards brought from Mexico, where it was denominated '*Chocolatl*'; it was a coarse mixture of ground cacao and Indian corn with cocoa; but the Spaniards, liking its nourishment, improved it into a richer compound, with sugar, vanilla, and other aromatics. The immoderate use of chocolate, in the seventeenth century, was considered as so violent an inflamer of the passions, that Joan Fran. Rauch published a treatise against it, and enforced the necessity of forbidding the monks to drink it; and adds, that 'such an interdiction had existed, the scandal with which that holy order had been branded must have proved more grievous. This *Disputatio medica de usu, de abusu et evulsiua, nec non de potu*, Vienna, 1724, is a rare essay among collectors. This attack on the monks, as well as on chocolate, is said to be the cause of the scarcity; for we are told that they were 'not to be seen snuffing this treatise, that it is supposed not a dozen copies exist. We had chocolate-houses in London long after coffee-houses; they seemed to have associated something more elegant and refined in their new term when the other had become common.

Roger North, a high Tory, and attorney-general to James II, observed, however, that these rendvous were often not entirely composed of those 'fictitious gentry' he so much dreaded; for he says, 'This way of passing time might have been stopped at first by five people had possessed themselves of some convenience from them of meeting for short despatches, and passing evenings with small expenses.' And old Aubrey, the small Boswell of his day, attributes his general acquaintance to 'the barren art advantage of coffee-houses; this great city, where which men knew not how to be acquainted, as were with their own relations, and societies.' A curious statement, which proves the moral connexion with society of all sedentary recreations which induce the herding spirit.—(Curiosities of literature.)



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**VOL. 12.**

**TUESDAY, APRIL 16TH, 1839.**

**NO. 16.**

## CANTON.

**ARRIVED.**—MANGALORE, from Bombay.  
MANLY, from Blazetap, LA FAVORITE, (Fr.)  
from Manila. COPELAND, from  
Liverpool. HANNEY, Buckle, from London and Port  
Jackson. ROULE, (Am.) from Boston, 11th  
of November.  
**SAILED.**—(11th inst.) GOOD SUCCESS, Fraser, for  
Singapore and Calcuta.

The American vessel Rouble has brought intelligence of further disturbance of the public tranquillity in the Canadas, and of a few consequent arrests of disaffected persons.

### CONTINUATION OF THE DAILY JOURNAL.

**WEDNESDAY, 10TH APRIL.**—It is reported that their excellencies the imperial commissioner and the governor of the two Kwang provinces left Canton in the afternoon of day on their journey to the Bogue forts. H. E. the hoppo having preceded them in the morning.

We have been informed by parties who were present at the interview with the Kwang chow foo at the Consol house on the night of the 8th inst., that that officer did not hold out any threat of retention to the Foreign consuls unless they consented to sign the bond demanded by H. E. the imperial commissioner. We stated in our Journal of last Tuesday that a threat of retention had been exhibited by the Kwang chow foo, and we certainly heard that officer had made such a threat; but we take the first opportunity of correcting our misstatement, as it is most particularly our wish, as it is also most importantly our duty, that no errors conveying false implications or mis-constructions of any of the words or deeds of any of the Chinese officers should appear in our paper, at any time, but particularly during the period of our incarceration; or having appeared, through inadvertence or mis information, that they should be immediately rectified.

**THURSDAY, 11TH.**—We have heard that their Excellencies, the imperial commissioner and governor, passed through Whampoa reach this morning, attended by a numerous retinue of officers and men conveyed in a long train of boats. The foreign vessels allowed their excellencies to pass without any demonstrations of respect.

**FRIDAY, 12TH.**—The reports from Macao are that the question of searching the British vessels had been raised by the officer attending on Mr. Johnston, the second superintendent, to Macao; but Mr. Johnston immediately gave a peremptory denial to the discussion of such a question, forthwith dismissed the officer to his own boat, and went on board H. M's cutter *Louisa*.

About 3 o'clock P.M. the treasurer, judge, salt-commissioner, and commissary-in-chief, visited the square before the Foreign factories; passed through the ranks of the guard on duty before the gate of the British Consulate, enquired of the hongmerchants—who also have been on duty there since the night of the 24th ulto.—whether captain Elliot and Mr. Dent were in the rooms above, and who were the residents in the hongs farther on to the Eastward to the Creek: these questions having been answered,

those officers entered their chairs and returned through Old China Street into the city. The following public notice was circulated this afternoon.

### PUBLIC NOTICE.

To, HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SUBJECTS.  
Canton, 12th April, 1839.

The undersigned is sensible that Her Majesty's Subjects, being owners of, or having the control over ships or vessels in the opium trade on the coasts of China, who recently transmitted a solemn pledge to the High Commissioner not to attempt to introduce opium into this empire, must be most anxious to fulfil their obligations with all all speed and fidelity; And therefore he need do no more than request them to seize the earliest safe opportunity for the recall of those vessels from their actual pursuits.

But it is his duty to remind others Her Majesty's subjects, not bound by such engagements, and every man of common humanity, be he of what nation he may, that the liberties and possibly the lives of the whole foreign community, now shut up at Canton, hang upon their present forbearance. A seizure of opium would immediately afford a pretext for their continued imprisonment, and, it may well be, far worse treatment, and would be used with no inconsiderable effect in justification of the past and actual violences of this government.

CHARLES ELLIOT, Chief Superintendent.

**SATURDAY, 13TH.**—It is reported that a letter from the imperial commissioner, dated from the Bogue, arrived last night, in which H. E. has requested of captain Elliot to order the British vessels up to Chum-pe, at which better sheltered anchorage the delivery of the opium can be made with more speed and safety than at the open roadsteads of Lankeet or Lintin. On dit H. E. has suffered from sea-sickness during his short fresh-water trip.

This morning the coolies made their appearances in many of the Foreign factories in greater numbers and at an earlier hour than usual. Some of the compradors have also renewed their attendance on their masters.

It is reported that a small surrender of about fifty chests of opium was made on Thursday, or Friday at Lankeet; and also that intelligence of a sale of 100 chests, at about \$450, per chest, having lately been made on the East coast has reached Canton: this intelligence probably occasioned the issue of the public notice of yesterday.

Rumour says that the lieutenant governor holds the imperial commissioner's order for the return of the native servants to the service of their foreign employers; this order the commissioner left behind when he quitted Canton on Wednesday last: the lieutenant governor has not yet, however, published the order.

We have heard to night and yesterday various rumours as to the ulterior intentions and operations of the British authorities, at present in China, traceable, we have been told, to the highest and most unquestionable authority. We think it would be as well to preserve an utter silence on such subjects at present; and so imitate the cautious, silent policy of the Chinese.

Prudens future temporis exitum  
Caliginosa nocte premit Deus;  
Ridetque, si mortalis ultra

*Fas repidat. Quod adest memento  
Computare æquus. Cætera fluminis  
Ritu leantur.*

**SUNDAY, 14TH.**—To day divine service was performed in the chapel by the reverend E. C. Bridgman, who preached from the second epistle to the Corinthians, chap. V verse X.—For we all must appear before the judgment seat of Christ: that every one may receive the things done in his body, according to that he hath done, whether it be good or bad.

### INTELLIGENCE.

Canton, 14th April, 1839.

CAPTAIN ELLIOT, has received letters from Mr. Johnston, dated at Chumpe on the 12th at 8 P. M.

Up to that time, owing to a want of Chinese boats, the ships there ("*Hercules*" and "*Auster*") had only delivered 650 Chests; but it was expected that they would deliver more than double that amount in the course of yesterday; and instructions had been sent at noon of the 12th to the following vessels:

"*Jane*", "*Mithras*", "*Ariel*", "*Mermaid*", "*Rupar*", and "*Lady Grant*", to proceed forthwith to join the other ships at Chumpe, and commence delivering. Captain Elliot has also reason to believe, from a communication from the Commissioner and the governor, that an increased number of boats will be procured immediately so that the deliveries may be expected to proceed rapidly.

The mandarins do not seem to impede the operation by troublesome investigation.

The High Commissioner has desired that the servants should be restored at once.

### EDWARD ELMSLIE,

Secretary & Treasurer to the Superintendent.  
By undoubted private intelligence from Chumpe, we learn the following particulars.

Mr. Johnston and Mr. Thom arrived off Macao on the afternoon of the 7th inst., where they found that they were prisoners. After some discussion, Mr. Thom was allowed, as a great favour, to go on shore for two hours and deliver his letters, under the escort of the langmerchants and linguists. When Mr. Thom returned to the chop boat, Mr. Johnston had a rather friendly interview with the Chinese officers. On Monday morning Mr. Johnston went on board H. M's cutter *Louisa*, and sailed for the fleet, whilst Mr. Thom was detained on board the chop-boat as an hostage. At night, when he was permitted to visit Mr. Johnston, he said that today it blew a gale, and that these officers were obliged to move up to the inner harbour of Macao and H. M's cutter kept company with the m. On Wednesday H. M's cutter left the inner harbour, sailed through the fleet off the Nine Islands, spoke H. M. Sloop *Larne* near Lintin, and anchored that night off Lankeet. As the Chinese officers delayed joining H. M's cutter, a letter was written requesting them to join without further delay, and they arrived that evening at Chumpe, where, as a more commencement of operations, fifty chests of Patna opium were delivered from the *Hercules*. On Friday H. M's cutter, with

# THE CANTON REGISTER

the Hercules and Austen in company, moved to Chumpe, and delivered 400 chests of Malwa from the Hercules and 200 chests of Patna from the Austen, commencing the delivery at noon. At the date of our advices (12th April, 8 P. M.) the Chinese officers had not opened a single chest.

The imperial commissioner, governor, and hoppers are at Chumpe. Police and water are to be supplied to the ships. Some fresh provisions have been offered as a present, but were declined, and the quantity the ships may use will be paid for.

MONDAY, 15TH.—We have been told the imperial commissioner inhabits a temporary residence erected in Austin's bay. About noon the following notice was issued from the office of the British Superintendent.

## NOTICE

Sealed tenders will be received at this office until noon of the 18th instant, and then to be opened; setting forth the terms on which a first class British Clavier vessel (The Chief Superintendent reserving to himself the right of determining the vessels falling within such classification) being perfectly sea worthy, fully manned, armed, and to all respects ready for sea after one week's notice shall have been given, will be offered for charter on Her Majesty's Service for a certain period of seven months; and for a further indicated rate for every month or part of a month that such vessel shall be employed in the before mentioned service, beyond the said period of seven months.

The projected service not involve a passage round the Cape of Good Hope.

The particulars of sea-worthiness, equipment, &c. &c. subject to previous survey to be held by the direction of the Chief Superintendent.

EDWARD H. SLIE.

Canton, Secretary and Treasurer  
15th April, 1839. to the Superintendents.

N. B. It is requested that the words "sealed tender for a vessel to be employed on Her Britannic Majesty's Service" may be written on the respective envelopes.

It is reported this evening that boats laden with opium are in the river below the factories.

One of the crew of the British ship the Reliance climbed up the American flag staff in two minutes, remained on the cross trees one, and descended in a minute and a half; this exhibition of agility appeared to delight the Chinese inimitably.

TUESDAY, 16TH.—Reports that near three thousand chests of opium were delivered by Sunday evening. The Chinese boats laden with this precious drug passed through Whampoa reach yesterday, carrying a yellow flag with black characters.

It has been pointed out to us that we erroneously reported, in our last week's Journal, under date the 8th inst., that the meeting of the General Committee of the General Chamber of Commerce "was dissolved," when the expression—"was adjourned sine die,"—as published in the Canton Press newspaper of the 14th inst., should have been more correct.

We think a strict observation of proper forms in the meetings of public bodies, and a technically correct report of their proceedings, an important matter at all places and times, and more particularly so in Canton and at the present time.

We shall endeavour to defend our own expression; but we shall most readily correct it, if the members of the General Committee are of opinion that it is wrong.

We premise that the General Committee are elected for one year, at an annual General meeting of the members of the

Chamber held on the first Monday in November.

With reference to the parliamentary meaning of the words—prorogation, adjournment, and dissolution—which meanings, we presume,—and particularly of the two last,—are in general acceptance whenever those words are used, we remark that the prorogation is the continuance of the parliament from one session to another, as an adjournment is the continuation of the session from day to day, and a dissolution the civil death of the parliament, either by the King's will, the demise of the crown, or by length of time.

To adjourn, is to put off, to defer. But Mr. Delano's resolution, carried *nem. con.*, declared that—"it becomes necessary that the functions of this committee should cease until the restoration of our trade, &c." Now when functions—or office and employment—cease, dissolution would seem naturally to follow; and when the functions have ceased, for what end can the session be said to be adjourned, thus continuing its functions, with or without fixing a day for the next meeting?

It indeed becomes a question whether any act of the General Chamber or of the Committee of the General Chamber, made under duress of imprisonment, can be considered as binding upon any one of its members; and therefore the Chamber may, probably, be truly considered as having been actually dissolved by the act of the Chinese government when it issued the order, dated 19th of March, confining all foreigners to Canton; for no body of men can meet and consult in public council unless they are free agents.

The Canton Press, although it has declared the meetings of the General Committee to be adjourned, *sine die*, has extinguished the office of chairman, e. g. "This evening (8th April) the Kwanchow Foo came to the Consou house there to meet the U. S. and Dutch Consuls, and the chairman (ex-chairman?) of the Chamber of Commerce, which latter office had become extinct since the morning (C. P. April 13.)

Now when the functions have ceased, when the head is off, the state of the body is not that of mere deliquium, in which life is adjourned, but of dissolution in which life is extinct:

— the times have been,  
That, when the brains were out, the man would die,  
And there end;—

But, it would seem nous ayons charge tout cela, and that the committee is immortal after its own proper state.

As various symptoms of an approaching end to the present state of things have appeared during the past week, for slight notices of which we beg to refer our local readers to the preceding daily journal, and to their own knowledge, we have thought it to be our duty to draw the attention of the surrenderers of British owned opium and of the Foreign residents generally, to the state of their case, as far as that case can be illustrated by any antecedent approximating cases in European and Asiatic history. The quoted cases must be necessarily only approximating, for the history of commerce does not exhibit any instance of so extensive a robbery having been committed under the specious pleas of morality and supreme, absolute dominion.

The first case of approximation is that most unhappy one, two well known in history as the 'Massacre at Amboyna.'

We have made the following extracts from Harris's voyages; we have not room to submit the whole relation to our readers, and we have, therefore, only extracted those parts that appear to us to bear essentially

on the present case of the foreign residents in this country.

From the compilation of Harris our readers will learn that on the 15th February, 1622, O. S. the whole of the English residents in Amboyna were arrested by the Dutch authorities, under the charge of a conspiracy to seize, in conjunction with the Japanese soldiers in the Dutch service, the castle of Amboyna. They were forthwith committed to custody and put in irons; the Dutch took the custody of the merchandise of the English company there, by an inventory, and seized all the chests, boxes, books, writings and other things in the English house.

We forbear, in the 19th from polluting our pages with a description of the tortures which our countrymen suffered at the hands of the Dutch in the 17th century. We now only state that all the English, with one or two exceptions, were tortured on different days, as well as one Portuguese and eleven Japanese; and ten Englishmen—four having been spared—the Portuguese, and nine Japanese were executed on the 27th of February 1622, O. S.

We now beg to refer our readers to the following extracts.

It must be confessed, that this is in all respects a most astonishing and surprising Relation. That the Dutch should be desirous of increasing the Spice-Trade, had nothing in it but what might be easily accounted for, because of the former instances they had given us of their avarice, that they should make no scruple of attacking and destroying the English that were settled in the Spice-Islands, and consequently stood in the way of their design, is what might have been expected from their boundless ambition, by which they were become formidable, even to their own States; but that they should take this method which was at once the most barbarous, the most provoking, and the most contrary to the solemn Treaty they had made, is strange in the highest degree. But perhaps it may be accounted still stranger, that when they had done it, they durst justify it, and justify it even here; which however they did, which produced the Account we have given the Reader, as appears from that very Account which the East-India Company were not at liberty to publish till the Dutch made this appeal to the Publick themselves.

After this, indeed, the publishing of their case could be no longer refused them, especially as what they offered, was supported by the fullest proofs upon oath, registered in the court of chancery. We see from hence, the great consequence of the Liberty of the Press; had it been open at that time, it had been impossible to have hindered the nation from receiving ample satisfaction for such a flagrant injury, such an intolerable insult. But as it was, we are told, there was a party in King James's Court, that if they did not justify, at least excused this horrid fact, from the Dutch Account of it before-mentioned, which renders it absolutely necessary, that this Dutch account should be likewise given to the reader, not only to prevent any suspicion of partiality, but that all the circumstances of this Tragedy may appear in the clearest light, there being some of them which could only be set forth by the Dutch themselves.

It may not be amiss, however, to observe previous to the transcribing this Dutch account, that at this juncture the states were actually demanding and receiving assistance from the crown of great Britain, and that too as large in its nature, and as effectual in its consequences, as any which they had received in the times of Queen Elizabeth, and for which the states expressed as much gratitude and thankfulness to that Monarch, as ever they did to the queen, and, as it clearly appears, with just as much sincerity. I would not, however, be understood to mean, that the tragedy of Amboyna was acted in consequence of any instructions from Holland, since that would not only be unfair, but untrue; but that the Reason of this ought to be attended to, which was, that the Prince of Orange was at the Head of their Affairs, and they could not, under the eye of their stadtholder, take any such bloody resolutions. But in the Indies they were at full liberty, and there therefore the true genius of the nation displayed itself; and the Dutch writers, in those very times boast, that the general of the East-India company kept as great a court, and made in every respect as magnificent an appearance as the prince of Orange himself, which plainly proves, that as they hated the government of the princes of Orange, so they were willing that strangers should take notice of their independency and power in another part of the world, where the government was in such hands as they best approved.

Here follows the Dutch account of the pretended conspiracy at Amboyna, addressed in a letter to a friend of theirs in London, under the title of "A true detail of the news that came out of the Indies;" but it is too long for insertion.

It is evident enough, from the stile and composition of this extraordinary piece, that it was penned at the request, and for the use of some person of credit here, who was a great friend to the Dutch, and highly instrumental in preventing the government from interposing,

# THE CANTON REGISTER. 13

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12


TUESDAY, APRIL 23RD, 1839.

NO. 17.


**NOTICE** is hereby given that the H. C. Press is closed against the receipt of Cash for Bills on the Supreme Government of India.


[Signed] J. H. STELLI.  
W. T. TAYLOR.  
Canton, 7th March, 1839.  
Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company

**FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO LONDON, LIVERPOOL OR GREENOCK.**

 THE new Ship ANNE JANE, 301 Tons Register, T. D. STEBB, Commander. Apply to BELL & Co. Canton, 18th March, 1839.

**FOR CALCUTTA**  
 THE ROY ROY, Capt. McKINNON, will meet with prompt despatch. For freight apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

**FREIGHT TO LIVERPOOL.**  
 THE fine ship TIGRIS, 422 Tons A. I., Capt. T. THURINGTON, has the principal part of her Cargo engaged, and will have immediately despatched. For freight apply to Canton, 20th February, 1839. DENT & Co.

**FREIGHT TO LONDON.**  
 THE Teak ship ELIZA, 682 Tons A. I., Capt. LAY, will have quick despatch. For freight apply to Canton, 20th February, 1839. DENT & Co.

**FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO LONDON.**  
 THE fine new Ship "PARROCK HALL," Capt. CANNEY, burthen per Register 420 tons new measurement. Apply to TURNER & C. Canton 26th January, 1839.

**NOTICE**—In the Press, and will be published from the Canton Register Office, as soon as possible, a Narrative of the late proceedings and events in China, &c., by John Slade, Editor of the Canton Register.

**TO LET**—For a Year certain, from the 1st Proximo, the upper half of the Factory No. 5 Danish Hong. For terms apply at the Canton Register Office, No. 2 Creek Hong.

**NOTICE**—JUST PUBLISHED and for sale at the Canton Press Office—"The lasting resentment of Miss KEAOU LWAN WANG," A Chinese tale, founded on fact; translated from the original by SLOTH. In one volume, on foolscap paper, price One dollar.

**NOTICE**—The Business hitherto conducted by me at Amoyan, in the Island of Lumbok, will from the 1st January, 1839, be carried on under the firm of JOHN BURD & Co. Mr. MEDA LANGE, who has been for many years residing on the Island, will be admitted a Partner in the concern, and all Commission orders for the purchase and shipment of Produce, will be punctually attended to. JOHN BURD. Canton, 1st March, 1839.

**NOTICE**—A Professional Gentleman will be glad to afford his Services as Surgeon on board of any homeward vessel on consideration of his being granted a passage in her. Address to A. B. at the Canton Register Office.

**FOR SALE**—A few QUARTER CASKS SHERRY, &c. Premier, Shipped by ROSEIN & Co. brand PETER DONEGA. Apply to WILLIAM SCOTT. Canton, 7th March, 1839.

**NOTICE**—MR. WILLIAM ALMACK & M. Y. J. MURROW are authorized, individually, to sign our firm by procuration. JAMIESON & HOW. Canton, 9th February, 1839.

**NOTICE**—With reference to an advertisement in the Canton Register, headed "Caution" and dated 24th January, we feel it our duty to notify publicly, as we have already represented to Mr. J. P. STURGIS personally, in November last; that we were each instructed by Mr. ROBERT EDWARDS, late of Canton, to dispose of the two Chronometers attached to, in that advertisement, in the event of the said Mr. STURGIS still retaining possession of a box of Dollars, the property of the said Mr. EDWARDS; the proceeds of the Chronometers to meet the value of the said box of Dollars, and the surplus, if any, to be handed over to the said Mr. STURGIS.

As the constituted attorneys of Mr. EDWARDS, we have to state that the box of Dollars referred to herein, is retained by the aforementioned Mr. STURGIS for an unacknowledged claim in 1838, which he has on Mr. EDWARDS and further, we know that the watches mentioned in the said advertisement have not yet been returned from England.

ROBERT EDWARDS & Co. 4  
Canton, 30th January, 1839.

**CAUTION**—Two valuable eight day Chronometers, one by French, and the other by Wydenham, the first No. 4476 and the latter No. 1242; and two small gold watches (one by McCabe, maker of the other unknown), having been intrusted by me to Robert Edwards, who lately left China, to be sent to London for repairs; and he not having accounted to me for one or either of them; the Public are hereby cautioned against purchasing said Chronometers and Watches, as they are my property.

JAMES P. STURGIS.  
Canton, January 24th, 1839.

**NOTICE**—A Gentleman who has satisfactory testimonials of his thorough acquaintance with business both at Canton and Macao, is desirous of a situation in a Merchant's office. For reference apply to the Editor of the Canton Register.

**FOR SALE**—Superior JOHANNESBERGER Hock, from Messrs. MUMM, GIESLER & Co. in cases of one dozen each. 28th Jan'y, 1839. MACVICAR & Co.

**NOTICE**—Bills on London, at 6 months sight, for sale by F. S. HATHAWAY. Canton, January 26th 1839.

**FOR SALE**—ANGLO CHINESE KALENDAR FOR 1839—with a copious appendix—Price \$1. Canton Register Office No. 2 Creek Hong.

**NOTICE**—WILLIAM AVERAGE has established himself at Macao as Sailor-mat, and offers his services to the public.

**NOTICE**—Bills at 30 days sight on H. M. Treasury, in Sets of £ 500, 300, 200, 100, 50 Sterling, for Sale by DENT AND CO.

**NOTICE**—MR. ANDREW JARDINE is admitted a Partner in our Firm from the 1st instant, JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. Canton, 2nd July, 1838.

**NOTICE**—For sale on board the HERCULES, SALT PROVISIONS, BEER, PORK, also BREAD. Apply on board, or to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

**FOR SALE** at the Canton Register Office No. 2 Creek Hong, The Anglo Chinese Kalendar for 1839, price 4 Sp Dr.

**FOR SALE** at the Canton Register Office, No. 2 Creek Hong, the CANTON REGISTER and PRICE CURRENT for 1838, bound in one Vol. Price 12 Sp. Drs.

**FOR SALE**—BLANK BILLS OF EXCHANGE, printed from C. P. Plate, on thin blue wove and Bank post 8mo. hot pressed at 22 per 100. LONDON PRINTED BILLS OF LADING on laid post, hot pressed at 15 per 100. Apply at the Canton Register Office, No. 2 Creek Hong.

**NOTICE**—Charges for JOH. PRINTING at the Canton Register Office.  
Bills of Lading and Exchange, ..... per 100 \$1.  
Opium Order and Boats notes, ..... " 1.50  
Linguist's Reports, Reports of Cargoes, &c., ..... " 5.  
Policies, and Folio pages, ..... " 3.  
Auction Bills, ..... " 3.  
N. B. The Press cannot engr for less than 100 copies.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

## CANTON.

### LATEST DATES.

|           |            |              |            |
|-----------|------------|--------------|------------|
| England   | 6th Nov.   | Singapore    | 15th Feby. |
| U. States | 24th Oct.  | Java         | 28th Jany. |
| Calcutta  | 25th Jany. | Manila       | 5th March  |
| Rombay    | 10th Jany. | Austral-Asia | 8th Oct.   |
| Madras    | 10th Oct.  |              |            |

**ARRIVED**—SAINTE CATHERINE, from Bombay. Entrée, from Liverpool. Entrée, from the Mauritius Islands.

The Nymph is under despatch for Singapore and Calcutta.

**ANNUAL FESTIVAL**—SAINT GEORGE'S DAY.—The Anniversary of the Patron of England, beneath whose inspiring banner a long and splendid line of nobility have sprung, illustrating by their deeds in arms, their faith in counsel, and with hearts of courtesy, a thorough, ever-ready from inheritance, and unsupplied by dishonesty; abroad respected; approached with general affection at home; and possessing all those energies which, triumphant as they have been in a whirlwind of contention, are still proved soundly wise in a diet of repose. The Chronicle of Rastel,

speaking of the third Edward, contains the following apocryphal passage in relation to our national festival: "About the nineteenth year of his reign [1345], he made a solemn feast at Windsor, and a great Just and Tournament, where he devised and performed substantially the Order of the Knights of the Garter, howbeit some affirm, that this order began first by King Edward, at the siege of the city of Acton [1341], where, in his great necessity, there were but few knights, that he caused all of them to wear thongs of blue leather about their legs; and afterward they were called the Knights of the Blue Thong." There is race in the author, for no origin could smother more of real honor; that is, actually. In those moien anti-silken fields the name of Richard Plantagenet, that word of fear, was employed as a spell by the Syrian mothers to silence their infant; and if a horse started suddenly from the way, his rider was wont to exclaim, "Dost thou think King Richard is in that bush?" Their style is "Equites Aurea Pavoisables." By the Great Council at Oxford, it was first decreed that the feast of St. George should be observed as a holiday throughout England. In the time of Addison, there was a five painting of the Martyr within the church of St. George at Verona an easel-piece of Paul Veronese, the considered the chief ornament of that handsome structure. The honourable badge of the Garter does not materially vary from that of the Band worn by the companions of an order of knighthood so named, instituted by Don Alphonsus, King of Spain, in 1368, and derived from Augustus Caesar. The ribbon of the Knights of the Band was of five fingers breadth, and they were subject to thirty-five rules. The order of St. Michael was established in France by Louis XI. in 1380; that of the Golden Fleece, by Louis the Good, Duke of Burgundy, in 1410; and that of St. Andrew, in Scotland, by James V. in 1520. The Emperor Frederic IV. instituted, in 1470, an order of knighthood in honour of St. George, and an honourable military order in Venice bears his name. The once celebrated library, collected by George of Capadocia, and deposited at Antioch by the Emperor Julian, is now better remembered, from its destruction by Jovian.

### Continuation of the Journal.

**TUESDAY, 16TH APRIL.**—In the afternoon the report of the surrender of another bound and chests of opium arrived in Canton.

**WEDNESDAY, 17TH.**—The last of the opium on board the Austen and Hercules was surrendered from the former on the 15th and from the latter on the 16th. The Jane and Ariel commenced surrendering the opium on board each on the 15th. The ships are well furnished with ballast and provisions, but they are obliged to water themselves with their own boats. One fourth of the opium was surrendered on the 16th.

### INTELLIGENCE.

Canton, 17th April, 1839.

Captain Elliot has received letters from Mr. Johnston to the 15th instant at 6 P. M., and from these accounts it may be computed that there will have been delivered about 7000 chests up to last evening (the 16th). The ships last Chumpe, when Mr. Johnston wrote, were the "Hercules", "Austen", "Jane", and "Ariel".

The "Mithras", "Mermaid", "Ruparell", and "Lady Grant", were however expected immediately, and Captain Elliot hopes that weather permitting, the moiety will be delivered by tomorrow evening. No other intelligence of interest.

EDWARD ELMSLIE.

Secretary & Treasurer to the Superintendant.

**THURSDAY 18TH.**—No event of any importance has occurred to day. The compradors, coolies, and personal servants have returned to their duties; but not generally. The Kwang chow too is exacting engagements and boats from the compradors, with which the latter are unwilling to comply. Such behaviour on the part of the inferior local officers is deserving of the severest

comment; were the commissioner to be informed how slackly his orders for the native servants to return to the service of their foreign masters have been obeyed by the local officers, hongmerchants, and linguists, they would be severely reprimanded for their dilatory neglect.

The clipper, *Ariel*, captain War en, has been chartered by the British Superintendent; she having been tendered to \$8,000 for seven months, or \$1,143 per month.

FRIDAY, 19TH.—To day, more of the native servants have returned to the Foreign factories; but many of the compradors, being in fear of the local officers still absent themselves. It is said that some of them will never return to their former service: *sic donec*.

SATURDAY, 20TH.—Affairs, as they concern Foreigners generally in Canton, remain in the same uninteresting and stagnant condition. Many of the Chinese servants still absent themselves; and some who had returned to the Factories have again departed. The terms of the new license may probably explain this proceeding.

Translation of A Comprador's license from the military commandant of Macao.

*Tseang*, acting military commandant of Macao, in the district of Canton, magistrate of Shunthi and Heangshan, Superintendent of the waters and rivulets, and Inspector of the customs of Macao.

WHEREAS it falls within his duties to grant and exchange seals—which is recorded; and it having been communicated that each been magistrate had caused the orders from the board of war to be promulgated, which contain new laws and rules as follow.

HEREAFTER, compradors who serve Foreigners must be men chosen by the Tungche of Macao, who are natives, and known as honest and respectable people, and as security for them the kindred must enter into bonds; they must then be immediately furnished with licenses properly sealed after due investigation, which licenses are to state explicitly what they dare purchase contraband goods, and any thing but provisions, or if they are in any smuggling, or irregular course, they must suffer the penalty of such crimes as the law directs, after having been examined by the local officers, &c.

Now —, who was last year comprador to the resident American merchant, —, having delivered up his old license to be cancelled, this present license is given to him for his government. If this Foreigner should be at Macao or Canton, he must furnish him with such provisions as are contained in the annexed list. No prohibited goods may be bought, neither may this comprador serve any other Foreigner, if he does his punishment will be great.

During the first month of next year this license must be renewed, the old one destroyed, and the new one obeyed. All must be minutely comprehended that no opposition may arise.

This license is granted to the comprador —.

For list of provisions, see the following translation.

Translation of a license granted jointly by the Kwang chow (sup. Ngaiyoy & Poonyo) magistrates to the compradors employed by Foreigners, under the new regulations. Dated 19th year, 3rd moon, 4th day of the reign of Taoukwang—Reason's enfilence." (18th April, 1859.)

Gloo, the Kwang chow (sup. Ngaiyoy & Poonyo) magistrates, proclaim this official to — the actual comprador of the — factory.

It appears proper that Foreigners, who come to Canton to trade, should employ compradors, who obtain their licenses from the magistrate of Macao, whose especial business it is to attend to that affair.

Now when the imperial commands were received to annihilate the traffic in opium, the Foreigners not being willing to surrender the opium held by them, the imperial commissioner, conjointly with the governor, ordered that the compradors and others in their employ should for the present scatter themselves and go away from their service.

But now, as these foreigners have all, in succession, surrendered many chests of opium, though not one fourth of the whole quantity has been received, yet the Foreigners having all become obedient and submissive, of which evidence is possessed, orders have been received to return their compradors and servants to their service.

It is relied upon that the hongmerchants select these people and cause them to be produced at the public offices for strict investigation; besides which passports are granted to them; and annexed to this is a list of those articles which they are permitted to buy for the Foreigners. No contraband goods are allowed to be bought, neither is knavery or deceit to be practised; in the management of all business not a hair's breadth of incorrectness must there be, or of opposition to the laws. Finally, you must be governed by the old regulations, laid down clearly in the orders of the Macao magistrate. Do not oppose. A special edict.

List of articles allowed to be bought for the Foreigners—Flesh pigs and sheep, hens and ducks, eggs, fresh fruits, grain and vegetables, pastry.

L. S.

In the afternoon requisitions for signing 'the bond' were again made to the British Superintendent, and the Dutch and American Consuls, direct, it is said, from the Commissioner through the Kwang chow foo. The hongmerchants begged hard for immediate replies, which we believe they received from the three Foreign officials this evening, but the replies were all decidedly negatives.

SUNDAY, 21ST.—The reverend P. Parker, read divine service in the chapel, and preached from the 86th psalm, 7th verse.—In the day of my trouble I will call upon thee: for thou wilt answer me.

There are various rumours respecting the determination of the high commissioner to exact the bond: we venture our opinion that neither the bond required from the Foreign consuls, nor any other should be signed until the last extremity—under the instant fear of death.

To prevent any pusillanimous yielding to mere official domination and bullying threats, we recommend the perusal of the following noble sentiments

— Me non oracula certum.

Sed moris certa facit

Let those weak minds, who live in doubt and fear,

To juggling priests for oracles repair;

One certain hour of death to each decreed,

My fist, my certain soul, from doubt has freed.

"The utmost that we can threaten to one another in that death, which, indeed, we may precipitate but cannot retard, and from which, therefore, it cannot become a wise man to buy a reprieve at the expence of virtue, since he knows not how small a portion of time he can purchase, but knows that whether short or long, it will be made less valuable by the remembrance of the price at which it has been obtained. He is sure that he destroys his happiness, but he is not sure that he lengthens his life."—(Rambler, 17.)

MONDAY, 22ND.—The weather is fine, with light breezes from the Southward. The supposition that one half of the opium has been ere now surrendered is general; H. M.'s cutter *Louisa* is expected to arrive from Chumpe this evening. Communica-

tions have passed between Captain Elliot and the government officers in the course of the day, the objects of which have not transpired. There has been some further talk about the number of native servants that will be hereafter allowed to attend on Foreigners, but nothing certain is at present known.

As we are 'cabin'd, cribb'd, confin'd, bound in by saucy doubts and fears,' in the dullest if not the most dreary of all earthly prisons, we send our paper to press, and we may find that *labor ipse voluplas*.

Should any important event occur, or intelligence be received, we will inform the community in a Supplement.

In the performance of our duty as a public Journalist, and with the view of placing before our local readers at one view such occurrences as bear upon their present situation and peculiar interests, we have made the following extracts from various Chinese official documents, which, while they elucidate each other, will, in some degree, enable us to conjecture how far the co-ercive measures of H. E. Lin, may probably be supported by the emperor and his cabinet-council; but it is not easy for us, from our experience of former proceedings, to argue from causes to effects in the present case, and thus exhibit to our readers the probable and important consequences of the commissioner's constraining acts and the foreigners' submission; for, with the exception of the Amboyna affair, quoted in our last number, we are utterly at a loss for a parallel to such atrocities as those of which we are now the victims.

The first extract is from Heukew's memorial in 1836, and it is a most probable supposition that the instructions issued to H. E. the imperial commissioner, albeit he claims a *carte blanche* and irresponsible authority, were based upon this memorial.

The resident barbarians dwell separately in the foreign factories. In the Fio (Greek) factory is one named —; also one named —; in the Panshun factory, is one named —; also one named —, and one named —; in the Fungtai factory is one named —; in the Kwangyuen (American) factory is one named —; in the Ma-yung (Imperial) factory is one named —; in the Spanish factory is one named —; and besides these there are, I apprehend, many others.

The treatment of those within have rendered severe, we may next turn to these resident foreigners, examine and apprehend them, and keep them in arrest; then acquaint them with the established regulations, and compel them, within a limited period, to cause all the receiving ships anchored at Lintin to return to their country;—they should be required also to write a letter to the king of their country, telling him that opium is a poison which has pervaded the inner land, to the material injury of the people; that the celestial empire has inflicted on all the traitorous natives, who sold it the severest penalties; that with regard to themselves, the resident foreigners, the government taking into consideration that they are barbarians and aliens, forbears to pass sentence of death on them; but that if the opium-receiving ships will desert from coming to China, they shall be indulgently released and permitted to continue their commercial intercourse as usual; whereas, if they will again build receiving vessels and bring them hither to entice the natives, the commercial intercourse granted them in teas, silks, &c. shall assuredly be altogether interdicted, and on the resident foreigners of the said nation the laws shall be executed capitally. If commands be issued of this plain and energetic character, in language strong, and in sense becoming, though their nature be the most abject—that of a dog or a sheep, yet, having a care for their own lives, they will not fail to seek the gain, and to flee the danger.—Heukew's Memorial, 1836.)

Moreover, when the people of our inner land commit a crime, they are punished for it with the severest punishment; and ye—thus, with a clear eye and unflinching heart, administering lenient and mild *malice prepense* how can ye hope for any extraordinary display of mercy or forbearance!—No! we must mete you out the same measure as to our own people, that the majesty of our empire be known unto all men!

We, the governor and Fooyuen uniting all those circumstances, now issue this proclamation, with the utmost—the most intense earnestness! When it reaches the said foreigners, let them instantly divest themselves of their previous filth, and taking all the



opium receiving ships anchored outside, use our and all of them, with the utmost haste, to return to their native countries!

The other ships which are not receiving ships, as well as those merchantmen which do not enter the port, must not, at their own will and pleasure, come and go, rambling, and stopping wherever it suits them. Every one must carry on his lawful calling in peace and quietness, and then ye may enjoy the sweets of gain time without pain!

But if from first to last ye obstinately adhere to your stupidity and awake not, if ye will still be guided by the principles of greediness and avarice, then it is ye who by your own act put yourselves beyond the jurisdiction of the law! We, the governor and I, have no need to be thus worrying ourselves and expending our strength in vain, constantly adopting preventive measures against you, and apprehending our own people. We have only to memorialize the emperor that he shut up the port, and stop the foreign trade for ever! After the port shall have been shut up, no matter whether ye may bring opium or not, the tea and rhubarb of the inner land will not be permitted to leave the country; and thus may we instantly hold the life of every foreigner at our command!—(*Proclamation to Foreigners by the governor of the two Kwang Provinces, January, 1839.*)

The first plan that we must put in force there, is sternly to prohibit the exportation of tea and rhubarb. We must contentedly give up several myriads of revenue, in order to stop many more myriads of leakage. We must quietly stop till the foreigners come before us, and beg their lives, not daring to bring one atom of their poison to infect our country; and when we shall have put to death several tens of their ringleaders in this mischief, and cut off several hundreds of native traitors, then we may out of compassion open to them an end of the net, and relax our prohibitions against the export of tea and rhubarb! Still these commodities when exported afterwards, must have a limit set them, and the power to grant, or withdraw permission must rest exclusively with us. Thus then will the foreigners be deterred from carrying into effect their dark and poisonous plans! And as for this scheme of mine for stopping up the fountain of the evil, there will be no need to limit a year or any space of time before commencing it, we may set about it immediately! (*Chow Teentsoo's Memorial.*)

I find that ye have now anchored at Lintin, and other places, many store-ships, in which are several tens of thousands of chests of opium. Your intention is to dispose of them clandestinely, but ye remember not how strict we are in making captures at this port; how, then, will ye find people who will convey it for you any more?—And seizures being made with equal severity throughout every province of the empire, what other place have ye where ye dare to sell it off? This time opium is indeed prohibited and cannot circulate; every man knows that it is a deadly poison: why then should ye heap it up in your foreign store-ships, and keep them there long anchored on the great sea; not only thereby wasting much money by their heavy expenses, but exposing them to the chance of storms, of fire, and other accidents which no man can foresee?

I therefore uniting all these circumstances now issue this my edict, and when it reaches the said foreigners let them immediately and with due respect, in conformity thereto, take all the opium in these said store-ships, and deliver it up to the officers of government; and allow the hongmerchants to examine clearly, which man by name gives up so many chests; the total weight, so many catties and taels; and let (the hongmerchants) make out a distinct list to that effect, and hand it up to the officers to be checked; that these officers may openly take possession of the whole, and have it burned and destroyed so as to cut off its power of doing mischief; a single atom must not be hidden or concealed, and at one and the same time let a duly prepared bond be drawn up, written in the Chinese and Foreign character, stating clearly that the ships afterwards to arrive here shall never to all eternity be allowed to bring any opium, should any ship after this being issued her whole cargo on board is to be confiscated and the people put to death; and that they willingly undergo it as the penalty of their crime; all this to be stated clearly in the said bond.

For if from the other hand you obstinately adhere to your stupidity and awake not, if you think to borrow excuses to carry on your smuggling, or if you use the name of some sailor or other to bring it, and say that it does not concern you, or if you craftily say that you are going to take it to another country,

or throw it into the sea, or if you wish to seize an opportunity for going to another province to sell it; or if you hope to stifle enquiry by giving up to the mandarins one or two chests out of ten; then all such procedures show that you have in your hearts a desire to oppose the laws, and to remain firmly wedded to your wickedness, without prospect of change; then I say that altho' it is the maxim of our Chinese empire to treat with great kindness and tenderness the men from afar, yet can we not suffer them to treat us with scorn and contempt; but shall immediately in conformity with the new statute punish them with the utmost severity, as we do our own people.

Upon this occasion, I, the imperial commissioner, being at Peking, in my own person received the emperor's commands; the law, when once uttered, must be put in force! moreover, having brought with me these orders and this great irresponsible authority for prevention, they must be executed to the benefit of public business, and may not be compared with that careless examination and mode of acting that belong to ordinary matters. If the stream of opium cannot be cut off, I cannot return from this. I am sworn to have the same beginning and end (*anglice*, to stand or fall) by the opium question. There is no such thing as suspending my labors in the middle. Moreover, I find that the indignation of the people of the inner land is almost to a man roused against you; and if ye foreigners will not reform and repent, if profit continues to be your sole object; then it is not only with the majesty of our troops and the abundance of our forces by land and water that we may sweep you off, but we have merely to call upon the common people of the land to rise, and these would be more than sufficient utterly to annihilate you. Further, we should, as a temporary expedient, close the ships holds and as a final one shut up the port; and what difficulty would there be in cutting off your commerce for ever? Our Chinese empire covers many tens of thousands of miles in extent, every sort of produce is there heaped up and running over, we have no occasion to borrow any thing from you foreigners; but I fear that were we to stop the intercourse, the plans for doing business (and obtaining profit) of every one of your countries would at that moment come to an end! Ye foreign traders, who have come from distant countries, how is it that you have not yet found out the difference between the pains of toil and the sweets of ease? the great distance betwixt the power of the few and the power of the many? (*Proclamation to Foreigners, from the Imperial Commissioner, H. E. Lin. 15th March, 1839.*)

Our readers will observe that Henkew's advice to the emperor is that H. I. M. should proceed like Rhadamanthus:

Castigatque, nuditque dolos, subigitque fateri. First he publisheth, and then he heareth, and lastly compelleth to confess: which course has been well observed by H. E. Lin: for first he arresteth; then he starveth; then he robbeth; and now he compelleth us to confess—to the bond!

It should, however, be remarked that neither Henkew, Chow Teentsoo, nor the governor of Canton, in his proclamation to Foreigners, dated in January last, suggested a demand for the surrender of all the opium on board the receiving ships. Henkew appears to recommend only that the Foreigners should be constrained to desist from the trade; the governor warns the Foreigners to send away their opium ships; the emperor, in an edict dated 31st of December of the 21st January 1839, vide C. R. Jan. 29th), appointed H. E. Lin to the especial duty of destroying the trade in opium, but no course of proceeding is indicated by H. I. M. It is true, Chow Teentsoo appears to have a partiality for the use of force; but the sudden stroke of the demand and surrender, under threats of starvation and the infliction of the last penalties of the law on the British Superintendent, was reserved for the genius of H. E. the high commissioner.

The difference of these opinions, advices, warnings, and threats would rather point to the conclusion that the next orders from Peking—which must soon arrive—for their excellencies the commissioner and governor were ordered, in the imperial edict dated 31st Dec., to assemble all the superior officers of the province, and consult and deliberate on the plan of operations, and then send up a report to the emperor, may cause a great alteration in our condition and prospects. As the first have been caught and skinned, H. T. may, in his compassionate benevolence, show boundless mercy, order that they be allowed to escape through the meshes of the net; nor should we be surprised in the least degree if orders for the restoration of the opium should proceed from H. I. M.; for the justification of its retention for any purpose, to be destroyed or otherwise dealt with, under the circumstances of its surrender, will be a difficult task for all the professors of the Hanlin college. Had the opium been made a lawful prize by the war-ships of China, well supplied with guns and military weapons of all kinds, cruising East, west, and South, studding the ocean at short intervals, protecting the coasts, seizing the native smuggling boats, and driving out the luitering foreign ships,—then, indeed, might the emperor have praised the vigorous measures of his officers; but in what plea can the proceedings under which possession of the opium has been obtained be defended?

If the Chinese government cannot protect its own coasts and enforce its own laws; if it would rather commit a breach of national faith,—as by imprisoning the foreign residents when living in the full confidence of freedom,—than assert its power and dignity by the open and just execution of just laws:

*Parcere subjectis, et debellare superbos.*

If its laws and customs are so inimical to social intercourse with the rest of mankind, that it denies the right of states to free trade—"which is atheism against nature; and the best answer to it would be—the fool hath said in his heart, there is no God." If it must commit a fraud and robbery to effect its desired ends,—then is the policy of the Chinese government utterly mean, treacherous, and cowardly; its claims of supreme dominion ridiculous; its boasted virtues of benevolence and compassion, a mere pretension and veil to hide its extortions; and the whole empire is but a whitened sepulchre, which would crumble into dust at the iron grasp of the stranger.

H. E. the high commissioner represents his sacred and imperial majesty of China, the proverb says that a King's face should give grace—but what grace has H. E.'s countenance shed upon us? Noting but pikes, gongs and spears, blunderbusses and thunder, to confine us in prison strong—we have cause to envy the man of large ideas, who replied to the question—"Mister, where are your horses?" as asked by a curious traveler of a half horse and half alligator squatter.

Chinese, eh? do you think that I'm one of the white men? I am a Chinese, but I am also government purchase—I eat raw bear and buffalo, and drink out of the Mississippi.

It is seen that the states of the foreign factories were not allowed to prevent the being available, and in the case of the Chinese, for the purpose of smuggling.—*Leading article of the Singapore Free Press, 17th January, 1839.*

It appears that the Editor of the S. F. P. is, on all occasions, much more willing to condemn the Foreign residents in China

The proclamations of the Government, in which the credulous editor appears to put such implicit faith, is the only data on which his opinion on the question of the factory back door is based.

To hear and to believe only one side of a question has always been left to be unjust; and the fault is enhanced when committed by a public Journalist; but to judge and condemn others on such information is conduct which is seldom permitted but by the reckless freedom of our Singapore Free Press.

THE "GORGON" STEAM TUG — The "Gorgon" is now the largest and most powerful steam vessel belonging to our service. It is 100 ft. long, according to the old mode of computation, but 110 ft. long.

The length on deck, 1- $\frac{1}{2}$  ft.

Breadth between the paddle-wheels, 37 ft. 6 ins.

Full breadth of deck 45 feet.

This splendid vessel was built at Pembroke, from the designs of J. William Symonds, and for her excellent properties as a steam-vessel, her length, symmetry, and durability, is unrivalled. The vessel whatever she may be, the advantages of a sailing-vessel with those of a steamship. The whole of the timbers, the planking, the deck, the engines, the main beams, are of the best quality of African oak; the whole secured in the most ample and complete manner by a profusion of copper-bolts, and stout iron knees and riders.

The partitions and doors of the cabins are composed of South American cedar, taken from the hull of the "Gibraltar," a Spanish mail boat with a eighty guns.

The "Gorgon" will be fitted with sixteen 32 pounders, (long guns,) of which two will be on the gun-deck, and four on the upper-deck. She will also be provided with two of those newly-invented torpedo-engines of war, the ten inch guns, intended to discharge hollow shot of 36 lbs. weight; one of these guns will be placed forward, and the other aft, on the upper-deck, on swivel beds, which will range laterally round the horizon. The bulwarks are so constructed that they can be thrown down at a moment to admit the guns being pointed in any direction.

The gun-deck of the "Gorham" is fitted up in the most commodious manner for the accommodation of the officers and crew, amounting to 150 men, with the engineers, in war time, to 180 men. The forenoon deck, fore and aft, is appropriated entirely for the reception of troops with their stores and baggage; and the double hold will receive abundance of water, provisions and stores, for a long voyage.

The steam-engines for propelling are of 320 horse power, (two engines each of 160 horse power); made by Messrs. John Seaward and Co., of the canal iron works, Limehouse, and are upon a very novel construction; being remarkable for their compactness, strength, and lightness. They have none of the usual cast-iron flaring, shaft-beams, side-rods or cross-heads; but the line of shafts being placed directly over the centre-line of the cylinders, the rod of the piston is connected direct with the crank by means of a connecting rod of moderate length, without the intervention of any other part or piece of machinery. The piston rod is preserved in its vertical position by a strong parallel motion of peculiar construction, which serves, at the same time, to work the air-pumps, as also the feeding and bilge pumps. The main carriages which carry the line of shafts, are supported by eight bright iron T-shaped columns of seven inches diameter, which rest upon a dolly upon the top

The cylinders, so that the whole strain and force of the engines is confined entirely between the cylinders and the main carriage; and the strain or force of the machinery is thrown upon another part of the vessel. Each engine is supported upon a wide strong foundation platform which, with the condensers and other part of the hot-well, rests all in one piece, and weighs about ten tons. The space occupied by these engines is remarkably small, requiring little more than half as much room as engines of the same power made after the ordinary plan with long beams. There are four super-hoilers for supplying steam to these engines; they are quite detached from each other, and can be used separately, or in combination, as may be required. This is an important feature, as it admits of being made to one stand forward, while the others are at ease. The boilers stand forward, as before mentioned, and can come back; so that two of the others stand forward, and the others towards the stern.

From bow to stern is the steam pipe. Here there are three places, and there are three openings in front of the boiler, and another opening in the middle of the boiler, and another opening in the rear of the boiler, and over the openings of the boiler, there are three openings of air is kept in, there are the engines are

The two 1600-horsepower engines, which are driven by a single shaft, are connected to the after bulkhead by a long, heavy, cast-iron shaft. The shaft is supported by a series of bearings, and the engines are connected to the shaft by a series of couplings. The engines are being adequate to sixteen days' consumption of fuel, and so that the engines and boilers stand between two solid beds of coals, eight feet thick. No shaft will pass through such

a thickness of coal, and do any material injury to the machinery. Moreover, the more vulnerable parts of the engines, as well as the boilers, are below the water line, and quite out of the reach of shot.

The diameter of cylinder.....is 64 inches

The length of stroke.....is 54 feet

The diameter of paddle-wheel . . . . . is 27 feet

The length of engine-room, from the fore } is 80 feet

Those engines were made, completed, and fixed on board the vessels, in little more than eight months from the receipt of the order; they were set to work for the first time on Thursday, the 13th day of June, 1838, and tried in the most efficient and satisfactory manner.

On Monday, July 2nd, an experimental cruise down the river to Garward and back was made by this vessel, with a number of naval and scientific gentlemen on board, among whom were the earl of Minto then first lord of the admiralty, Sir Charles Adair, Sir William Parker, Mr. Charles Wood, M. P., Secretary of the Admiralty, Sir W. Symonds, Sir E. Perry, Comptroller of Steam-boats, Captains Austin, Henderson, Daws, Symonds, Captain Loch, Chairman of the Committee of steam navigation of the East-India house, Captain Hayman, Trinity house, Mr. Fwart and Mr. Kingslow the admiralty engineers, and others. The vessel proceeded down the river in gallant style; and notwithstanding her immense bulk, and her draught of water, thirteen feet forward, and fourteen feet six inches abaft, she soon obtained a velocity through the water of 1½ miles per hour; the engines making 194 strokes per minute; and with this great speed there was no sensible vibration on board. A tumbler of water, placed on the taffrail as well as one at the paddle beam, directly over the engine, remained undisturbed; it was r-marked by all on board that the motion of the vessel was that of a ship under sail, no effect of the immense power that was propelling her forward being perceptible except the velocity with which she went through the water.

This freedom from vibration or concussion may be attributed to two important causes; first, to the judicious and excellent plan adopted by the surveyor of the navy for the construction, by which the vessel may be said to be from stem to stern like one solid piece of timber, so admirably is she fastened and secured; and, secondly, to the very important improvement adopted in the engine, whereby a mass of moving material, of forty-five tons weight is dispensed with, and the energy of the piston is at once carried to the paddle-shaft, and the whole force of action and reaction confined within the base of the cylinder upon which the engine stands.

The "Gorgon" proceeded at once to the Mile Ground, as it is termed, in Long reach, when, after four trials, two with the tide, and two against it, the average was found to be about a mile a day—eleven and a quarter miles in four days, through still water. Their lord-ships then proceeded to Gravesend, where they had ample opportunity of witnessing the ease with which the vessel was worked; her steering was excellent; one man at the wheel being found sufficient for all ordinary purposes. She was turned round repeatedly in the river, in about four times her own length, occupying in the evolution from two and a quarter to two and a half minutes. On her voyage down she easily passed all competitors, except the Gravesend clippers, and on her return from Long reach, she overtook the "Albion" river steamer, and in a run of one hour and a quarter, passed her, and gained two miles upon her between Gravesend and Woolwich, where she finally arrived at five o'clock.

The consumption of fuel, ascertained by weighing, was one ton of Welsh coals per hour, equal to seven tons per horse per hour, at full speed; of course, when under canvas, or when going slow with head-winds, the consumption will be considerably less. The coal boxes, holding four hundred tons of coals, in the engine-room, will be sufficient for seventeen day's consumption, at full speed; ten days more coal may occasionally be stowed in the fore and after hold, making, in the whole, fuel for twenty-seven days; this, at an average speed of nine miles, will carry a distance of 5,800 miles by steam alone.

As this steam frigate will carry, besides the crew 1,000 troops, with stores and provisions for two months, it is evident that a regiment might be transported, to any of the ports of the Mediterranean, Baltic, St. Petersburg, or West Indies, at once, without waiting for wind or stopping for fuel.

On the 6th July, the "Gorgon" proceeded to Sheerness; she started from Woolwich, with the flood-tide, and performed the distance to Gravesend in one hour and forty minutes, and from thence to the Nore light, in two hours, making the whole distance from Woolwich to the Nore,  $24\frac{1}{2}$  miles, in three hours and forty minutes. She ran the mile in long track, against the flood-tide, in six minutes, and fifteen seconds, equal to twelve miles per hour. The "Gorgon" is fitted with the stop-wheel, very narrow, and of large diameter, compared with the stroke; the outside diameter to the inside diameter being as 10 to 9. The diameter of the three floats, one ten, and two nine inches wide, and three feet long. When the wheel dips five feet, the floats must roll to an angle of  $41^{\circ}$  from a perpendicular, to bring one wheel out of the water.

Commander Dacres, and the crew of the Salamander, have been turned over to this vessel; she is now hunting for sea at Sheerness, and is expected to do so during the month in three weeks.

**THE WEDDING FINGER.**—There are few objects among the productions of art contemplated with such lively interest by ladies, after a certain age, as the wedding ring:—this has been a theme for poets of

every talisman — for geniuses of every wisdom, the dabbling ducking to the solar eagle. The stolid antiquary can tell the origin of the custom with which it is connected, and perchance why a ring is found, and account for many circumstances concerning the ceremony of the circle, on the most conducive evidence amounting to absolute conjectural demonstrations. Amidst all that has been said and written in reference to the ring, I believe the more lovely part engaged in this mystic matter, the taper residence of this our queen has been neglected. Now this is rather curious, as there are facts belonging to the ring finger, which render it in a peculiar manner an appropriate emblem of matrimonial union. It is the only finger where two principal nerves belong to two distinct trunks; the thumb is supplied with its principal nerves from the same source, as is also the fore finger, the middle finger, and the thumb side of the ring finger, while the ulnar nerve furnishes the little finger, and the other side of the ring finger, at the point of extremity of which a real union takes place; it seems as if it were intended by nature to be the matrimonial finger. That the side of the ring finger next the little finger is supplied by the ulnar nerve, is frequently proved by a common accident, that of striking the elbow against the edge of a chair, a door, or any narrow hard substance; the ulnar nerve is then frequently struck, and a thrilling sensation is felt in the little finger, & on the same side of the ring finger, but not on the other side of it. — *Anatomicus Junior.*

METEORS—has been observed in different parts of the World (in many European Countries, the east and west coast of America, the Cape of Good Hope, Arabia &c.) for several years, that on the falling between the 12th and 13th November a shower of falling stars takes place. Three meteors have been seen and numbered on some occasions that they could not be counted; but at Boston an observer reckoned 650 of them in 15 minutes, and by a moderation calculation made the number that fell in the visible horizon 31,640 per hour. But the phenomenon lasted 7 hours, so that the number that appeared at Boston must have exceeded 240,000. They have not, however, always appeared in such numbers as were seen at Boston but have been seen with such regularity as to fix the time of their appearance between the 12th and 13th November; although they have sometimes not been seen all the night between the 13th and 14th. So luminous have they also been as to be visible in the clear daylight of the morning. Their direction has generally been diametrically opposite the movement of the Earth in its orbit. They have also most frequently issued from the same point of the Sky, situated in the constellation *Lion*; and that, notwithstanding the altering position of this star in consequence of the diurnal movement of our Globe.

It is supposed that the position of Meteors is beyond the limits of our atmosphere, and that on penetrating it they become inflamed: that besides the large planets, there more round the Sun myriads of these small bodies (some in groups, others insulated) and that there is a zone composed of millions of them whose orbits meet the plain of the ecliptic (the Earth's orbit) towards the point which our Globe occupies every year from the 11th to the 14th November, when they ignite. It is even said by philosophers that this is a new planetary world just beginning to be revealed to us.

It is particularly desirous that the hour at which these meteors appear, the part of the sky in which they are seen, and the direction they take, should be observed and made known.

**CHANGE ON THE EARTH'S SURFACE.**—There are many indications that a powerful current has passed over the continent of America from North to South. These appearances are accounted for by supposing that a charge has, at some period, taken place in the velocity of the Earth's motion on her axis. The surface of the Earth at the Equator, revolves at the rate of more than one thousand miles per hour, or about fifteen hundred feet per second, which is about the velocity of a cannon ball. We have no idea of circular motion like this. A wheel of wrought-iron, of three feet in diameter, will fly in pieces before it reaches a velocity of four hundred feet per second.

Supposing the Earth should be rightly checked in her daily motion, the Pacific Ocean would in a moment rush over the Indies and Alicantine into the Atlantic, the Atlantic would sweep over Europe, Asia, and Africa; and in a few hours, the elements of the earth would be covered with rushing currents except the vicinity of the Poles. The appearance presented on the surface of the earth, as precisely such as we would expect after such a catastrophe.

**MARRIED.**—*WILLIAM* COOM, Sandwich Islands, on the 9th of October, 1838, at the British Consulate, Henry Skinner, Esq. Merchant, to Miss Taylor N. & to Richard Chilton, Esq. Her Britannic Majesty's Consul at that place.

THE  
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**VOL. 4. No. 33**

**Canton, Saturday, 20th April, 1839.**

No. 189.

We have judged it convenient to our readers to publish in this number all the official documents that have appeared up to this day, as well as the record of occurrences since the Imperial Commissioner's arrival, and think it not out of place to preface these documents with a short review of the principal occurrences that have brought about or influenced the present crisis.

The opposition of the Government, by threatening evils, to the introduction of Opium, is of long standing, but notwithstanding this the trade continued up to within two years one of the safest and most regular—the only one of its kind in any new and untried market—being carried on by means of the *trading companies*, and a temporary stoppage of deliveries in 1861 was achieved. With the facility of the new mode the trade for the drug increased to an extraordinary degree, and in 1862, which twenty years ago did not amount to less of 7000, or within the last few years exceeded 20,000 chests. The exports of produce from China are not of sufficient value to pay for the quantities of opium, which are not all much short of 20 millions of dollars. The result of the consequence was that a large quantity of native silver was annually exported—the exact amount of which it is difficult to give, but it cannot be estimated at less than 10 millions of dollars annually. The silver mines of China are said not to be very productive, and it is probable that the over scarcity of silver in the country, and its consequent depreciation, has led to the attention of Chinese statesmen to the growth of the evil. In 1863, as Hoü-né-tze intimated to the Peking Government proposing that as the tariff for Opium had come so general as not to be easily suppressed, that the Government should take upon themselves the duty on this. This memorial was sent to the principal Government here which reported favorably on it, and it was by many supposed that the trade would be opened, and on the strength of this statement the Government of the United States extended to the Chinese Ministry in the Government of the United States views directly opposite to those which were put forth in strong remonstrances to the Government for suppressing the evil, and for the prohibition of the importation of opium, as the most efficient, and recommending the most measures for its total suppression. The memorial Government of the United States received orders from the Government of China to suppress the trade as of the year of the year 1835 suspended during five months. It was renewed, and the quantity allowed in the following was larger than in any year since the year 1835. The Government of the United States has been in the habit of the Government of the United States. Meanwhile the party favorable to the total suppression of the introduction of opium seems to be increased with considerable activity, and the attention of the Government was kept on the subject, and in 1864, as the Government of the United States, a very considerable, yet important, in several frequently, and deliveries at

It was not so difficult to effect, that people did not hesitate to risk the taking of Opium from the Government. In the course of the year it soon became known and upwards of forty men were employed in it, nor were they for many months interrupted, though carrying on their trade in defiance of the prohibition of exportation. The coast of China also increased, and instead of 50 to five vessels which had before been regularly employed, the number was increased to 100 vessels. This activity on the part of the Opiumists at last excited the Government to greater activity, and a memorial from Hong Kong was sent to the Emperor, recommending that the prohibition of the export of Opium should be more strictly enforced, and that the Government should employ more vessels to guard the coast, and that the Government should employ more vessels to guard the coast, and that the Government should employ more vessels to guard the coast.

In September last police were sent to the village Wiampua to search the houses for Opium—some is found but the people resist, and in the scuffle *me manitaris* were killed. The population fled and the opium-trade at Wiampua was for a time totally interrupted, though it subsequently revived somewhat. The restrictive measures of the Government, however, have not been successful in curtailing the shelter to place outside, and from the moment of a seizure was made in Canton of some Opium ben about to be conveyed into one of the foreign factories on the 3d December, we saw the date of the first and last seizure of Opium in the country. Since that date the whole foreign trade was stopped—the Chinese merchants threatened to diminish the home supply of goods, and the Government, in consequence of Mr. Innes, into which the Opium seized was to be taken, and the Government, in consequence of Mr. Innes, through this threat was subsequently required. Mr. Innes a few days after left Canton, and if the general trade had not opened until the 1st January, and then but partly opened, the Government would have been forced to yield. Unless their measures be a bold rendering it unwise, liable to a heavy penalty, it is probable that the Government will be forced to yield.

Canton. Several arrived of junks laden with Opium, leaving behind seized in Tien-shun and several other places to the northward, and in consequence of the discovery of the contraband, the Chinese authorities ordered the Opium dealers both in Macao and Canton were arrested, and the remainder fled and hid themselves. The consternation was general, and the execution of an Opium-dealer in front of the factories on the 15th December last. The executioner interrupted the work of the factories, and the culprit taken away and immediately after hanged in one of the back streets. An immense mob had meanwhile collected and attempting to drive the executioner away, he was severely wounded and almost murdered a serious attack upon the factories, but which the French were enabled to take refuge from. The Chinese authorities were informed of the square, the inland port were forced to close, a military guard, until of late a strong police force was ordered and cleared the place. About the same time the Chinese authorities issued a decree with to search for Opium; this caused great excitement among the people, and they met at temples to discuss the matter. To allay this fermentation the Chinese authorities took the precaution, and the searching of the houses was abandoned.

Some time after the Governor published a proclamation threatening both dealers and smokers with death and numerous were the cries and exhortations to resist the new law, which was to take effect in January. In the heart of an Imperial Commissioner being on his way to Canton, armed with the unlimited powers, to suppress the Opium-trade, in consequence of his excited arrival the Governor ordered him to send away their Opium ships immediately, failing which all intercourse was to be cut off for ever. At the same time the Governor ordered the British and American Consuls to leave Canton, not only at Lintin or Hong-kong, but on the coast, as it was said that no deliveries whatever could be effected, and it became evident that the Chinese Government had no intention of carrying on the trade. In this state of affairs, the foreign community were taken by surprise on a afternoon (February 20th) on hearing that a police force had appeared at the wharves, and that the British Consul was, in a strange place, before any body knew for what purpose they had come. This unfortunate man was one who had been concerned in the Opium question for some time, and was last of the 10th March, the Commissioner arrived, and it was said that he had shown great clemency to natives addicted to smoking, and that he had ordered such persons to be sent to the coast, and that he had pardoned many. By this act of clemency, and by strictly forbidding his followers to live at the expense of the people he gained golden opinions from the natives, and the Commissioner was, with all the month published the following edicts:

## EDICT

From the Imperial Commissioner to Foreigners

Lieut. High Imperial Commissioner of the Celestial Court, a Director of the Board of War, and Governor of Hookwang, issues his commands to the foreigners of every nation, requiring of all full acquaintance with the tenor thereof.

It is—like that the foreign vessels, which come in for a special trade to Kwantang, have derived from that trade a very large profit. This is evident from the facts—that, whereas the vessels arriving in Kwantang are formerly reckoned hardly to break even, their number has of late years amounted to 100,000, and the profit to 10,000,000. It is, however, not so with a full cargo-ship. Whatever they may have brought to Kwantang, they have not been able readily to do so. Let them ask the natives whether between heaven and earth, any place affording so advantageous a commerce is to be found where to be found. It is here, in our Great China Empire, in their national benevolence, that the foreigners have been able to have their goods favored with these advantages. Let our ports once be closed against you, and for what profits can you several nations any longer look? Were more,—pure tea and their pearls—seem that, should you foreigners be deprived of them, you therein lose the very thing which you have been hitherto granted to trade for exportation year by year, beyond the seas. Favours never have been greater!

Are you grateful for these favors? You must not fear the laws, and in seeking profit for yourselves must not do hurt to others. Do you bring our money to the sun, which in your own lands has made use of it by defrauding men of their property and causing misery to their lives? I find that with this thing I have seduced and deluded the people of China for tens of years past; and countless are the unjust boards that you have thus acquired! Such conduct merits indignation in every human heart, and is utterly execrable.

The prohibitions formerly enacted by the Celestial Empire against opium were comparatively lax, and it was yet possible to smuggle the drug into the various ports of the great Empire having no heavy restrictions. In the early days of the present century all the evil effects of the opium traffic were confined among the people of the coast, and the inland provinces were comparatively free from its influence. As the demand for opium increased, the traffic was extended to the interior, and the evil effects were felt in the inland provinces. The Celestial Empire was thus gradually becoming a vast opium-consuming country, and the traffic was becoming a serious problem for the government.

statutes, equally with the natives of the land. The High Commissioner, having no home in this maritime province of Fukuken, and consequently having early had intimate acquaintance with all the arts and shifts of the outer foreigners, for this reason, have been honored by the Great Emperor with the full powers and privileges of a High Imperial Commissioner, who, having repeatedly performed meritorious services, is sent to settle the affairs of the outer frontier.

Should I search closely into the motives of these foreigners in forcing for a number of years the sale of opium, they would be found all too ready to invent reasons of indulgence. But reflecting that they are even at a distant point, and ~~that~~ <sup>that</sup> I have before been aware that the prohibition of opium is so severe, I cannot bear, in the present plain enforcement of the laws and restrictions, to cut them off without instructive mortification.

[illegible]

proceed to issue my demands. When these demands are reached the said foreign merchants, let them with my assistance, and the assistance thereto, let them deliver up to government every particle of opium on board their ships—Let it be ascertained by the Hong merchants, who are the parties so delivering it up, and what number of chests, as also what total quantity in opium and tads, is delivered up under each time. Let these particulars be brought together in clear tabular form, and let the government ascertain order that the opium may all be burnt in public conformity thereto. If any may be burnt and destroyed, thus thus the evil may be entirely extirpated. There must not be the smallest atom concealed or withheld.

At the same time let the foreigners give a bond, written jointly in the foreign and Chinese languages, making a declaration to the effect: 'That their vessels which shall hereafter resort hither will never again dare to bring opium with them; and that should any be brought, as soon as a discovery shall be made of it, the vessels shall be forfeited to government, and the ports shall suffer the extreme penalties of the law; and that such punishment will be willingly submitted to.'

[illegible]

If, however, you actually adhere to your fully and refuse to swallow the poison which you think to make up a sale covering over your illicit dealings, — to set up as a pretence that the Opium brought by foreign nations and that the foreign merchants have no share in it, — do with it, — or, if you think that result, that you will, — to your countries, or will throw it into the sea, — take occasion to go to the provinces in search of a door of consumption, — to make enquiry by delivering up only one two-thirds of the whole quantity; in any other case, it will be a crime, and you will be guilty of conspiracy and disobedience, that you will not reform. Then, the Celestial Court will take a hundred men from afar, yet as it can order them to indulge in secret and to tempt us, telling with it, it will become a crime, and you also in the eyes of the court of punishment prescribed by the new law.

[illegible]

Swear that I will progress with this matter from its beginning to its ending, and that not a thought of stopping half way shall for a moment be indulged.

[illegible]

As to these crafty foreigners, who, residing in the foreign factories, have been in the habit of dealing in opium, I, the high commissioner, have early been provided with a list of them by name. At the same time those crafty foreigners who have not sold opium also must fail to be distinguished. Such persons as will point out their dishonest fellows among the foreigners, will compel them to deliver up their opium, and will step forth among the foremost to give the required bonds,—these shall be regarded as the good foreigners. And I, the high commissioner, will at once for their encouragement reward them liberally. It rests with yourselves alone to choose whether you will have men or more dishonest dealers.

I am now about to command the Hong merchants to proceed to your factories, to instruct and admonish you. A term of three days is prescribed for an address to be sent in reply to me. And at the same time let your duly attested and faithful bonds be given, waiting for me in conjunction with the Governor and the Lieut-Governor to appoint a time for the opium to be delivered up. Do not indulge in idle expectations, or seek to postpone matters, deferring to repent until its lateness render it ineffectual.—A special edict.

Taoukwang, 19th year, 2nd month, 4th day,  
( March 18th 1899 )

(True Translation,) J. ROB. MORRISON.  
Chinese Secretary and Interpreter to the  
Superintendents of British Trade in China.

## EDICT

From the Imperial Commissioner to the Hong  
merchants

Lin, High Imperial Commissioner, director of the Board of War, and Governor of Hookwang, issues his commands to the Hong merchants, requiring of them full acquaintance with the tenor thereof.

The commercial intercourse subsisting in Kwangtung between the Chinese and foreigners has continued for a period of more than three hundred years. What was there to render impossible a free commercial interchange of goods between these parties themselves? Nothing. It was then the desire of preventing a illicit intercourse, and of guarding against the establishment of a class of Hong merchants.

Respectfully searching, I find, under date the 24<sup>th</sup> year of Kienkang (1810), an imperial edict—  
“recommending the Hong merchants responsible for the  
ascertainment of the vessels which are not to  
“foreign vessels imports opium; and, in case  
“no doing, for the rejection of all her cargo,  
“her refusal to let her trade, and for the driving of her  
“back to her country” Respect and obedience  
being paid hereto, this edict was duly recorded.  
And I find, that, on each occasion of a foreign  
vessel entering the port, the said Hong merchants  
have always given bonds that she brought no opium.

In consequence of such bonds, vessels have been allowed to enter the port and break bulk, nor has any vessel ever been sent back. And even now, while the opium is pervading and filling with its poisonous influence the whole empire, the said Hong merchants still continue indiscriminately to give such bonds, declaring that the ships that resort hither have brought none of it. Are they not illud dreaming, and snoring in their dreams?

As if they say that the opium which they bring is discharged beforehand and left on board the warehousing vessels at Lintin, and that the loads given to their bringing none, have reference to the vessels as entering the port, what is this but to 'abuse the ears while the jingling bell is being stolen'—to provide for themselves a ground of excuse? The dealings that prompt such conduct will still less be creditable. If it is as if a man, to guard his house at night, should appoint a watchman, and that nevertheless his property should be burgled, and that carried away, while yet he should be bumbled up and down, and that the burglar should be made to declare that there had been no theft. If this should not be regarded as combination in the theft, as what then would it be regarded?

Moreover, the foreign factories are built by the  
aid Hong merchants, and by them are rented to



# CAN

VOL. 4. No. 33.

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The opposition of the Government, by threatening edicts, to the introduction of Opium, is of long standing, but notwithstanding this the trade continued up to within two years one of the safest and most regular—the only difficulty being now and then a higher fee exacted by the mandarins from the smugglers, and a temporary stoppage of deliveries until this point was adjusted. With the facility of introduction the trade for the drug increased in a most extraordinary degree, and the consumption which twenty years ago did not amount to 6 or 7000 Chests, is within the last few years exceeded 30,000 Chests. The exports of produce from China are not of value sufficient to pay for this importation, which does not fall much short of 20 Millions of dollars and the consequence was that a large quantity of native silver was annually exported—the exact amount of which it is difficult to give, but it cannot have been less than three and four millions of taels. The silver mines of China are said not to be very productive, and it is probable that the greater scarcity of silver in the country, and its consequent high price first called the attention of Chinese statesmen to the growing evil. About three years ago Hsu-nai-tze memorialized the Peking Government proposing that as the taste for Opium had come so general as not to be easily suppressed, it could be better to legalize its importation and levy duty on it. This memorial was sent to the provincial Government here which reported favorably on it, and it was by many supposed that the trade would be openly permitted, and on the strength of this belief the cultivation in India was still more extended. A minority party in the Government, however, of various views directly opposite to the majority, was in strong remonstrance against the memorial, depicting the evils ensuing from the indulging in the vice of smoking as most alarming, and recommending the strict measures for its total suppression. The Imperial Government consequently received orders to continue its vigilance against the Opium-trade, and was at the end of the year 1836 suspended during a few months. It soon reopened, and the quantity imported in the following was larger than in any other year, nor was the trade altogether checked until December last. Meanwhile the party favorable to the total suppression of the introduction of

Opium were to have acted with considerable activity, and the attention of the Government was kept on edge, and though, as we have said, the deliveries in the year before last, were very considerable, yet interruptions occurred frequently, and deliveries at Canton became so difficult to effect, that people found it advantageous to risk the taking of Opium at Whampoa. This new mode of disposing of the drug soon became general and upwards of forty vessels were employed in it, nor were they for many months interrupted, though carrying on their trade in the most open and daring manner. The trade to the coast of China also increased, and instead of one or five vessels which before had been regularly employed in it, their number now exceeded fifty. This activity on the part of the Opium-dealers at last excited the Government to greater vigilance. In a memorial from Hwang-tse-tze to the Imperial Government, recommending that the penalty of death be awarded to all dealers in Opium, being presented, this was sent to all the Viceroy and high officers of state to report on. A few of these remarks we have seen, and they were to the effect that the trade in Opium was a great evil, and a member from Chiao-ten-tso, superintendent general of the transport of grain. These remarks and we believe that all the reports were in substance, though they consider the punishment of death for smoking as too severe, all recommended that dealers in it should be put to death, and that rather than suffer the continuance of the trade, all intercourse with foreigners should be abandoned. The last named of these officers recommended the putting to death some tens of foreigners.

In September last police were sent to the village of Whampoa to search the houses for Opium—some was found but the people resisted, and in the scuffle some mandarins were killed or wounded. The greater part of the male population fled and the Opium-trade at Whampoa was for a time totally interrupted, though it subsequently revived somewhat. The restrictive measures of the Government became from this time more severe, and but few deliveries took place outside, and from the moment that a seizure was made in Canton of some Opium when about to be conveyed into one of the foreign factories' on the 3d December last, we may date its most total suspension. In consequence of this seizure the whole foreign trade was stopped—the Hong merchants threatened to demolish the house of Mr. Innes, into which the Opium seized was to have been conveyed, if Mr. Innes did not leave Canton. Though this threat was subsequently relinquished, Mr. Innes a few days after left Canton, but the general trade did not open until the 1st of January, and then but partially. Hong-merchants refusing to secure any ships, unless their owners gave a bond rendering themselves liable to a heavy penalty in case Opium were found on board their ships, foreign merchants would not go, and the trade was ultimately arranged, to carry on, for the present, as before. Captains and crews were signing an assurance that they would not carry Opium on board their ships. At about the same time that the seizure of Opium was made in

局部图(1)

局部图(2)

# TI TON

*Canton, Saturday*

Canton news arrived of junks laden with Opium having been seized in Tien-shun and several other places to the northward, and in consequence of denunciations of the people captured in them, a number of Opium dealers both in Macao and Canton were arrested, and the remainder fled and hid themselves. The consternation was general, and to increase this, the local Government attempted the execution of an Opium-dealer in front of the factories on the 12th December last. The executioners were interrupted by the foreigners, and the culprit taken away and immediately after executed in one of the back streets. An immense mob had meanwhile collected and on attempting to drive the people back from the houses, they took up stones and commenced a serious attack upon the factories, into which the foreigners were obliged to take refuge. For about six hours the mob were masters of the square and the lives and property of foreigners were in imminent danger, until at last a strong police force appeared and cleared the place. About this time the government threatened domiciliary visits to search for Opium; this caused great excitement among the people, and they met in temples to discuss the matter. To allay this fermentation the Magistrates issued soothing proclamations, and the searching of the houses was abandoned.

Some time after the Governor published a proclamation threatening both dealers and smokers with death and numerous were the edicts and exhortations to the people to give over smoking. Late in January we heard of an Imperial Commissioner being on his way to Canton, armed with the most unlimited powers, to suppress the Opium-trade, and in consequence of his expected arrival the Governor Tang issued a proclamation to foreigners, ordering them to send away their Opium-ships immediately, failing which all intercourse was to be cut off for ever. At the same time the most active measures to prevent the importation of Opium were taken, not only at Lintin or Hong-kong, but on the coasts also, so that no deliveries whatever could be effected, and it became evident that the Chinese were earnestly bent on the effectual suppression of the trade. In this state of affairs, the foreign community were taken by surprise one afternoon (February 26th) on hearing that a police-force had appeared in the square, and that a man had been strangled there, before any body knew for what purpose they had come. This unfortunate man was one of those concerned in the riot at Whampoa, mentioned above. At last on the 10th March the Commissioner arrived, and it was said that he had shewn great clemency to natives addicted to smoking, and that he had ordered such as

were in prison here for it, to be liberated immediately. By this act of clemency, and by strictly forbidding his followers to live at the expense of the people he gained golden opinions from the native population and on the 17th of last Month published the following edicts:

## EDICT

From the Imperial Commissioner to Foreigners of all nations.

Lin, High Imperial Commissioner of the Celestial Court, a Director of the Board of War, and Governor of Hookwang, issues his commands to the foreigners of every nation, requiring of all full acquaintance with the tenor thereof.

It is known that the foreign vessels, which come for a reciprocal trade to Kwangtung, have derived from that trade very large profits. This is evidenced by the facts,—that, whereas the vessels annually resorting hither were formerly reckoned hardly by tens, their number has of late years amounted to several times ten thousand, and many have failed to find a full consumption; whatever they may have sought to purchase, never have they been unable readily to do so. Let them not ask themselves whether between heaven and earth, any place affording so advantageous a commercial mart is elsewhere to be found. It is because our Great Emperors, in their universal benevolence, have granted you commercial privileges, that you have been favored with these advantages. Let our ports once be closed against you, and for what profits can your several nations any longer look? Yet more,—our tea and our rhubarb—seeing that, should you foreigners be deprived of them, you therein lose the means of preserving life,—are without stint or grudge granted to you for exportation, year by year, beyond the seas. Favours never have been greater!

Are you grateful for these favours? You must then fear the laws, and in seeking profit for yourselves, must not do hurt to others. Why do you bring to our land the opium, which in your own lands is not made use of, by it defrauding men of their property, and causing injury to their lives? I find that with this thing you have seduced and deluded the people of China for tens of years past: and countless are the unjust boards that you have thus acquired. Such conduct rouses indignation in every human heart, and is utterly inexorable in the eye of Celestial Reason.

The prohibitions formerly enacted by the Celestial Court against opium were comparatively lax, and it was yet possible to smuggle the drug into the various ports. Of this the great Emperor having now heard, his wrath has been fully aroused, nor will it rest till the evil be utterly extirpated. Whoever among the people of your land deal in opium, or establish houses for the smoking of it, shall be punished with the extreme penalty of the law, and his property shall be forfeited to the Imperial Treasury.

Now, you should pay obedience to its laws, and

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POSTER

April, 20th, 1839.

statutes, equally with the natives of the land. I, the High Commissioner, having my home in the maritime province of Fuhkeen, and consequently having early had intimate acquaintance with all the arts and shifts of the outer foreigners, for this reason, have been honored by the Great Emperor with the full powers and privileges of a High Imperial Commissioner, who, having repeatedly performed meritorious services, is sent to settle the affairs of the outer frontier.

Should I search closely into the offences of these foreigners in forcing for a number of years the sale of opium, they would be found all around the bounds of indulgence. But, reflecting that they are men of distant lands, and that they have not been aware that the prohibition of opium is so severe, I cannot bear, in the present plain enforcement of the laws and restrictions, to cut them off without instructive admonition.

I find that on board the warehousing vessels which you now have lying at anchor in the Lintin and other offings, there are stored up several times ten thousand chests of opium, which it is your purpose and desire illicitly to dispose of by sale. You do not consider, however, the present severity of the measures in operation for seizure of it at the ports. Where will you again find any that will dare to give it escort? And similar measures for the seizure of it are in operation also in every province. Where else then will you yet find opportunity of disposing of it? At the present time the dealings in opium are brought utterly to a stand, and all men are convinced that it is a noxious poison. Why will you, at the pains then of laying it up on board your foreign store ships, and of keeping them long anchored on the face of the open sea,—not only spending to no purpose your labor and your wealth, but exposed also to unforeseen dangers from storms or from fire.

I proceed to issue my commands. When these commands reach the said foreign merchants, let them with all haste pay obedience thereto. Let them deliver up to government every particle of the opium on board their store-ships. Let it be ascertained by the Hong merchants, who are the parties so delivering it up, and what number of chests, as also what total quantity in catties and taels, is delivered up under each name. Let these particulars be brought together in a clear tabular form, and be presented to government, in order that the opium may all be received in plain conformity thereto, that it may be burnt and destroyed, and that thus the evil may be entirely extirpated. There must not be the smallest atom concealed or withheld.

At the same time let the foreigners give a bond, written jointly in the foreign and Chinese languages, making a declaration to this effect: 'That their vessels which shall hereafter resort hither will never again dare to bring opium with them; and that should any be brought, as soon as discovery shall be made of it, the goods shall be forfeited to government, and the parties shall suffer the extreme penalties of the law, and that such punishment will be willingly submitted to.'

I have heard that you foreigners are used to attach great importance to the word 'good faith.' If then you will really do so, the High Commissioner, have commanded, will deliver up every particle of the opium that is already here, and will stay altogether its future introduction,—as this will prove also that you are capable of feeling contrition for your offences, and of entering a voluntary dread of punishment, the past may yet be left unnoticed. I, the High Commissioner, will in every case, in conjunction with the Governor, and the Governor, address the throne, imploring the Great Emperor to vouchsafe extraordinary rewards, alone to you, for your good conduct.

As we will further require your good mode of bestowing on you his imperial rewards, as an encouragement of the spirit of contrition and wholesome dress thus manifested. After this, you will continue to enjoy the same stages of commercial intercourse; and you will not lose the character of being 'good people,' and will be enabled to acquire profits and wealth by an honest trade, will you not indeed stand in a most honorable position?

If however, you obstinately adhere to your folly and refuse to awake, if you think to make up a sale covering over your illicit dealings,—or to set up as a pretence that the Opium is brought by foreign seamen, and that the foreign merchants have nothing to do with it,—or to pretend craftily that you will carry it back to your countries, or will throw it into the sea or—to take occasion to go to other provinces in search of a door of consumption, or to solicit enquiry by delivering up only one or two tenths of the whole quantity; in any of these cases, it will be evident that you retain spirit of contumacy and disobedience, that you uphold vice and will not reform. Then, though the maxim of the Celestial Court is to treat with kindness men from afar, yet as it cannot suffer them to indulge in scornful and contemptuous trifling with it, it will become necessary to include you also in the severe course of punishment prescribed by the new law.

On this occasion, I, the High Commissioner, having come from the Capital, have personally received the sacred commands, that wherever a law exists, it is to be fully enforced. And as I have brought these laws and privileges, enabling you to reform, which ever seems to me right, I have also those ordinarily given for similar offences in regard to other matters, which are as comparable, as to law, as the opium case remains unextinguished, and you will feel my return. I

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No. 189.

Swear that I will progress with this matter from its beginning to its ending, and that not a thought of stopping half way shall for a moment be indulged.

Furthermore, observing the present condition of the popular mind, I find so universal a spirit of indignation aroused, that, should you foreigners remain dead to a sense of contrition and amendment, and continue to make gain your sole object, there will not only be arrayed against you the martial terrors and powerful energies of our naval and military forces; it will be but necessary to call on the able-bodied of the people [the militia or posse comitatus], and these alone will be more than adequate to the placing all your ~~here within my power~~ <sup>either by the temporary stoppage of your trade, or by the permanent closing of the ports against you,</sup> what difficulty can there be in effectually cutting off your intercourse? Our central empire, comprising a territory of many thousands of miles, and possessing in rich abundance all the products of the ground, has no benefit to derive from the purchase of your foreign commodities, and you may therefore well fear, that from the moment such measures are taken, the livelihood of your several nations must come to an end. You, who have travelled so far to conduct your commercial business, how is it that you are not yet alive to the great difference between the condition of vigorous exertion and that of easy repose—the wide distance between the power of the few and the power of the many?

As to these crafty foreigners, who, residing in the foreign factories, have been in the habit of dealing in opium, I, the high commissioner, have early been provided with a list of them by name. At the same time those good foreigners who have not sold must opium also not fail to be distinguished. Such of them as will point out their depraved fellow-foreigners, will compel them to deliver up their opium, and will step forth among the foremost to give the required bonds,—these shall be regarded as the good foreigners. And I, the high commissioner, will at once for their encouragement reward them liberally. It rests with yourselves alone to choose whether you will have weal or woe, honor or disgrace.

I am now about to command the Hong merchants to proceed to your factories, to instruct and admonish you. A term of three days is prescribed for an address to be sent in reply to me. And at the same time let your duly attested and faithful bonds be given, waiting for me in conjunction with the Governor and the Lieut-Governor to appoint a time for the opium to be delivered up. Do not indulge in idle expectations, or seek to postpone matters, deferring to repent until its lateness render

it ineffectual.—A special edict.

Taoukwang, 19th year. 2nd month, 4th day,  
( March 18th 1839: )

(True Translation,) J. ROB. MORRISON.

Chinese Secretary and Interpreter to the  
Superintendents of British Trade in China.

## EDICT

From the Imperial Commissioner to the Hong  
merchants.

Liu, High Imperial Commissioner, director of the Board of War, and Governor of Hookwang, issues his commands to the Hong merchants, requiring of them full acquaintance with the tenor thereof.

The commercial intercourse subsisting in Kwangtung between the Chinese and foreigners has continued for a period of more than three hundred years. What was there to render impossible a free commercial interchange of goods between these parties themselves? Nothing. It was then the desire of preventing an illicit intercourse, and of guarding ~~against the establishment of a class of Hong merchants~~ necessary the establishment of a class of Hong merchants.

Respectfully searching, I find, under date the 21st year of Keaking ( 1816 ), an imperial edict,—“rendering the Hong merchants responsible for the ascertainment of the question, whether or not any foreign vessel imports opium; and, in case of her so doing, for the rejection of all her cargo, for the refusal to let her trade, and for the driving of her back to her country.” Respect and obedience being paid hereto, this edict was duly recorded. And I find, that, on each occasion of a foreign vessel entering the port, the said Hong merchants have always given bonds that she brought no opium with her.

In consequence of such bonds, vessels have been allowed to enter the port and break bulk, nor has any vessel ever been sent back. And even now, while the opium is pervading and filling with its poisonous influence the whole empire, the said Hong merchants still continue indiscriminately to give such bonds, declaring that the ships that resort hither have brought none of it. Are they not indeed dreaming, and snoring in their dreams?

If they say that the opium which they bring is discharged beforehand and left on board the warehousing vessels at Lintin, and that the bonds given as to their bringing none, have reference to the vessels as entering the port, what is this but to ‘shut the ears whilst the jingling bell is being stolen’—to provide for themselves a ground of excuse? The feelings that prompt such conduct will still less bear scrutiny. It is as if a man, to guard his house at night, should appoint a watchman, and that nevertheless his property should be bundled up and carried away, while yet the watchman should declare that there had been no thief. If this would not be regarded as combination in the theft, as what then would it be regarded?

Moreover, the foreign factories are built by the said Hong merchants, and by them are rented to





the foreigners as residences; the hong-men and all the working people in the factories are hired by the same merchants; and the 'Macheen' (or outside shopmen) are in their employ; the neighboring shroff shops too are those with which the Hong-merchants have dealings. Yet for more than ten years past, there has not been a shroff shop that has not given bills, nor a 'Macheen' that has not had transactions with the opium-preparers, nor a hong-man or other workman that has not had connexions with the fast-boats. There have been besides the writers' houses (or broker's shops) for preparing letters; and brokers, for carrying the orders, would pass in and out of the foreign residences, day and night, without ever being questioned by any one. The Shroffs' and Hong-merchant's coolies, and carriers, of all grades would in the day-time openly go into the factories, and would at night afford escort down to the boats. Can the Hong-merchants aver that they have heard and seen nothing of all this? Or, as they have agreed to conceal it and bring no part of it to light, will any one believe them when they assert that they have had no secret share in the matter?

I have heard, that formerly, when the foreigners came to the factories, they would go in full dress, with swords by their sides, to wait upon the several Hong-merchants, and would often meet with a denial, nor would they be seen or have their visits returned, until after a second visit. But of late years there have been those who will sue to the foreigners for patronage, and will even pass beyond the custom houses or go to the factories to meet them. And so far has this proceeded, that a party in the Tungyu Hong gave a sedan chair to the chief supercargo Baynes, whereupon the same chief supercargo turned round, and would not suffer the Hong-merchants to enter his factory in chairs. Many have been the instances of the misconduct and subversion of what is right and fitting. What sense of shame indeed does there yet remain? Though it be true that this has arisen from the extraordinary Hong-merchants, who have shown the example of such awful demeanor, and that the original merchants, men of property and family, would never have descended to this stage of degradation; yet all now are equally involved in the stench of it, and truly I burn with shame for you.

With you there seems to be no other consideration than that of growing rich, and being left to carry on your trade; and you seem to regard the mine of all your profits as lying in the attaching of foreigners to you. You leave no room for the consideration that the profits enjoyed by foreigners are those granted by the Celestial Court; and that if some day they should irritate the sacred wrath to the cutting off of their trade and closing of the custom-houses, not a mite of profit will there be for any of those nations to look for: and what then will there be for you?

They, regardless of the rich favors wherewith they are imbued by the Court, take depraved natives for their bosom friends. In the public offices of the inner land, there is not a movement or a pause, but the foreigners are fully informed of it. But if any question is put to the Hong-merchants

regarding foreign affairs, they turn about for ways in which to glose over and conceal the facts, nor will they utter the truth. Thus it is in regard to the exportation of the pure silver beyond sea, a thing so very strictly prohibited. Did the foreigners really barter goods for goods, what silver would there be for them to carry away? But more than this, the Hong-merchants once represented, that each year, in addition to the interchange of commodities by barter, the foreigners require always to bring into the inner land foreign money to the amount of four or five millions of dollars. Were this really the case, how comes it that of late years the foreign Ships have brought into the port no new foreign money, and that the foreign silver existing in the country has daily been diminishing in quantity? And how happens it, that among the Hong-merchants there have been bankrupts whose debts to foreigners have exceeded a million of money? It is clear that these four words, 'goods bartered for goods,' are totally and altogether false.

There is one thing yet more extraordinary. These Hong-Merchants, sheltering themselves under a memorial of a former Superior, Lord of Customs, which requested them only as a trial, that three tenths of any surplus foreign money should be allowed to be taken away, have acted as though the great had passed into an established law. They, under cover of this solicited memorial, have had no other aim than to stock money. They have had no other view than to amass wealth for the present, and to leave to their heirs, that, in such a year, a foreigner left a great deal of money in such and such hands, and that foreigner has entrusted such and such a person to carry it off for him; and they have secretly conspired with the clerks of the custom-house to mismanage the accounts. On the one hand the Hong-merchants give these clerks silver, on the other hand, is exported, — their words and deeds are contrary to one to another, and this is passed quietly over without surprise. And when the Imperial pleasure has been expressed, that inquiry should be made, they with one simple address glose over and set at rest the whole matter.

With regard to foreigners, such as Jardine and others, who have been in the habit of selling opium, — all of them most artful and crafty men, — when the imperial pleasure was expressed, two years ago, that their conduct should be inquired into, and that they should be driven forth, the said Hong-merchants still strenuously defended them. Such language as this was used: 'that what could be discovered that there had been any concert in selling opium, any money taken, or orders given, punishment would then be willingly submitted to.' Such a bond is yet to be found among the archives! Let them ask themselves, whether, according to this bond, punishment should, or should not, be inflicted?

Again, the opium on board Innes' vessel was seized within the river, showing that the bonds given even for vessels that have entered the port have been no less unworthy of confidence.

Last winter, seven passage boats, on the reiterated representations of these merchants, newly received permission to run, and already smuggling of goods, and importation of gunpowder, have been the conse-

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quence. If you say these things were without your knowledge, of what use then are you? If they took place with your knowledge, death is too light a punishment for you.

It is computed that the loss of the silver of China, during a period of several years past, by exportation beyond sea, has been not less than some hundreds of millions. The imperial commands have been repeatedly received, in reference to the importation of opium and exportation of pure silver, reproving all the officers of every degree, in the most severe terms, yet these Hong merchants have continued in the same course of filthy and disgraceful conduct, to the great indignation and gnashing of teeth of every one. I, the high commissioner, in obeying the imperial commands, in accordance with which I have come to Canton, shall first punish the depraved natives. And it is by no means certain that these Hong merchants will not be within the number.

I proceed to command that investigation be made. Upon my commands reaching the said Hong merchants, let them immediately state clearly the truth, that matters may be thoroughly arranged in consistence with the laws. The utter annihilation of the opium trade being now my first object, I have given commands to the foreigners, to deliver up to government all the myriads of chests of opium which they have on board their warehousing vessels. And I have also called on them to subscribe a bond, in Chinese and in the foreign languages jointly, declaring that henceforth they will never venture to bring opium, and that if any should again be brought, upon discovery thereof, the parties concerned shall immediately suffer execution of the laws, and the property shall be confiscated to government. These commands are now given to the Hong merchants, that they may convey them to the foreign factories and plant, make them known. It is requisite that they should acquire an earnest severity of deportment, that the energetic character of the commands may be clearly made to appear. They must not continue to exhibit a contumacious disposition or to color over the matter, nor may they again give utterance to any expressions of solicitation. It is imperative on them to act with energy and loftiness of tone, and unite in enjoining these commands. Three days are prescribed, within which they must obtain the required bonds, and report in reply hereto. If it be found that this matter cannot at once be arranged by them, it will be apparent, without need of saying, that they are constantly acting in concert with depraved foreigners, and that their minds have a perverted inclination. And I, the high Commissioner, will forthwith solicit the royal death-warrant, and select for execution one or two of the most unworthy of their number, confiscating their property to government, and thus will I show a lucid turning. Say not that you did not receive early notice. A special edict.

Taoukwan, 11th year, 2d month, 4th day.  
(11th March, 1839.)

(True Translation) J. ROB. MORRISON  
Chinese Secretary and Interpreter to the  
Superintendent of British Trade in China.

Two days after these edicts were received the Hoppo stopped all intercourse with the shipping by the following edict.

To Mr. Wetmore and the other gentlemen of the Honble Chamber of Commerce.

A respectful communication.

We beg to call your attention to the enclosed copy of an Edict we have received from H. E. the Hoppo commanding that, during the present state of affairs, no foreigners be permitted to apply for leave to go down to Macao.

Please circulate this among the residents that all, knowing, may obey. It is for this we write and with compliments remain,

Yours for Hong Merchants.

## EDICT

Yu, Hoppo &c. proclaims to the Hong merchants for their full information.

Pending the stay of the Commissioner in Canton and while the results of his investigations, both to foreigners and natives, are yet uncertain, all foreign residents are forbidden to go down to Macao. I have given this Edict to the Hong merchants. It is for this we write and with compliments remain, Yours for Hong Merchants. For the present they are not to go down to Macao. March 19, 1839.

S. K. ARON.

Chinese Interpreter, G. C. C.

In consequence of the receipt of these edicts great anxiety was manifested among the foreign community, and the Hong merchants increased this by the danger threatening them, seeming more immediate. They all assembled in Consou on Tuesday night last, and requested to be met there by a number of the most influential of the foreign merchants whom they entreated they had any regard for their, the Hong merchants' lives, that they would lose no time in giving reply to H. E. Any longer delay, they said, would cause two of them to be executed on the day following. Harrassed as these poor Hong merchants have been, first, with the different rumours that preceded and followed the commissioner's arrival, next with his threats and their frequent attacks upon the commissioner, they appear to have considered their situation as really very dangerous. They have feared that the Yumehay would take advantage of these threats against them into effect. It is impossible to say whether these were meant to be acted upon the following day (Thursday) a general meeting of the members of the Chamber of Commerce was held, of which the result will be stated in the following letter from the Chairman to the Hong merchants.

General Chamber of Commerce.  
Canton, March 21st, 1839.

To the Hong Merchants,  
Gentlemen,

We beg to acknowledge the receipt of the Proclamation issued to all foreigners by the Imperial Commissioner. It has been received with profound respect by



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this Chamber and they have had a meeting this morning of its members, who have directed me, as their Chairman, to report to you as follows "viz.

"That the Communications made by the Commissioner of the Imperial will are of such vital importance, and involve such complicated interests that a reply to them cannot be given without the greatest deliberation, and that a Committee should now therefore be appointed to take the measures into consideration, and report their opinion to the Chamber at the earliest possible period." That in the mean time a Deputation from this Meeting do wait upon the Hong merchants to state to them what has been done, who may at the same time state, that there is an almost unanimous feeling in the community of the absolute necessity of the foreign residents of Canton having no connexion with the opium traffic."

It affords me great satisfaction to be able to inform you that, agreeably to the Resolution of the Chamber, a Committee has been appointed, who will report in time, to enable a definite reply to be given on or before Wednesday next the 27th instant; and I need not assure you how very anxious the Chamber are, that this important question should be disposed of, and your minds as well as those of all right thinking people be set at ease.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,  
Your most obedient.

W. S. WETMORE.  
Chairman.

From this it will be seen that a committee was appointed to take into consideration the Yunchuy's edict, and report upon it at the earliest opportunity to the Chamber, and a deputation to the Hong merchants to acquaint that body with the result. These, after this communication had been made to them, all went into the city to deliver it to the commissioner, and returned to the Factories at about 10 o'clock at night, stating that the answer from the Chamber had appeared by no means satisfactory to the commissioner, and that if some Opium were not immediately given up, not only their own lives would be forfeited but those of foreigners generally would be in imminent danger. In the meanwhile, all communication with the coast and even Whampoa had been cut off, numerous mandarin boats being stationed in the river to prevent any foreigners leaving Canton, and the trade had also been stopped. No cargo was allowed to leave, and Grandships for such vessels as had completed their Voyages were refused. All foreigners were therefore virtually prisoners here, and completely in the power of the Chinese Government, and their lives and property at their mercy. Under these circumstances after the return of the Hong merchants at 10 o'clock at night another meeting was held at the Chamber of Commerce, the result of which was, after a good deal of discussion, and after the Hong merchants had solemnly and individually declared that, if about a thousand chests of Opium were not given up immediately, they would most certainly be executed, to offer to deliver up 1037 chests of Opium to the Government, to be destroyed—this, of course under protest, that the coercive measures of the Chinese Government and the consideration of the danger in which the Hong merchants were, forced them to this abandonment of property. With this resolution from the foreign merchants the Hong merchants early in the morning

yesterday, returned into the City where they saw the Viceroy only; and though as yet (Saturday morning) they have not made any official communication of what result that interview has been, it is understood that it was by no means satisfactory, and that the quantity offered was by the Viceroy declared to be insufficient. No direct answer has been received from the Commissioner, but we hear that demands for the delivery of an additional quantity were made last night.

Matters remain in this uncertain state this morning; nothing has been heard from the Commissioner since Thursday night, but it is evident that the Government is taking every precaution to support their pretensions by force, if necessary. No intercourse, even with Whampoa, is permitted; boats are allowed to come up to Canton, but cannot return thither; the river in front of the factories is filled with mandarin boats and other craft containing troops; we hear of a number of soldiers having been called into the city and to be ready for service at a moment's warning, and yesterday morning a detachment of soldiers landed in front of the Factories and marched into City. If the Chinese Government by the course of intimidation they pursue, partly by means of threatening the lives of the Hong merchants, partly by depriving the foreigners, resident here, of their liberty, obtain possession of the Opium now in the Chinese seas, instead of allowing it to be sent away to other parts, because the Chinese Government of the 14th century, in the 19th century, a message was sent purporting to be from the Emperor to the Commissioner, Mr. Dent, to the effect, that he was to meet him there. Mr. Dent, we understand, refused to do so, and the Hong merchants, who were to meet him at the City gate provided he would furnish him with a safe conduct under his own seal, and provided he were not detained above 24 hours. The Hong merchants, after many attempts to change this resolve, were at last obliged to report it to the authorities, and afterwards again, late at night, urged Mr. Dent to promise to go, representing that his refusal would place their lives in imminent danger. This morning early the Quang-chow too and several other officers assembled at the Consol, attended by all the Hong merchants, two of whom (Howqua and Mowqua) had a chain hung round their necks, and three others were said to be imprisoned in the City; the merchants again went to Mr. Dent's house to urge him to meet the Commissioner, assuring him that, if he did not comply with their summons, one of them were to be executed immediately. The answer being the same as before the Hong merchants asked for a meeting to be called at the Chamber of Commerce, and there at about one o'clock, met the foreign community, and Howqua again represented that yesterday's refusal of Mr. Dent to comply with the summons had already subjected them to the loss of their butans, and to the degrading punishment of the chain; that the Commissioner was determined to see Mr. Dent, and that, if they (the Hong merchants) could not prevail on him to go, on this very day, two of them would most infallibly lose their lives. Mr. Leslie answered on behalf of Mr. Dent, that if a safe conduct were given to him, he

Commissioner were given to Mr. Dent he would immediately go, but on no account willingly without it. Howqua then addressed the Chamber asking it as a body to express an opinion, as to whether they thought Mr. Dent's conduct just and reasonable, in refusing to go and see the Yum-chae, whence he was certain to return unharmed, thus exposing the merchants to degradation and even to danger of their lives. The meeting answered that it was without their province as a body to judge Mr. Dent's conduct, but that if Howqua wished it, the opinion of every one present individually would be taken. This the Hong merchants refused, and then requested that Mr. Dent be asked to attend at the Chamber, but being told that under the circumstances in which that gentleman now found himself, he was resolved not to leave his house on any plea. Howqua proposed that those present at the meeting should proceed with them to Mr. Dent's house, to obtain a definitive answer to give to the officers then waiting for it at the Consol-house. The meeting accordingly proceeded to Mr. Dent's, who again expressed his willingness to go, but only under the safe conduct from the Commissioner, and the opinion of those present being taken, and they were the majority of foreign residents, was unanimous that without such guarantee it was unadvisable for Mr. Dent to go. This safe conduct the Kwang-chow-foo declared in the Consol-house it was impossible to obtain, as they dared not even ask the Commissioner for it, but the Kwang-chow-foo gave the assurance that there was no intention whatever to keep Mr. Dent a prisoner or to mistreat him, and being pressed on this subject, he most solemnly avowed this to be his own conviction, but that he could of course not answer for what the Commissioner would do. Messages were frequently sent from the Consol-house, but Mr. Dent adhering by his original purpose, the same answer continued to be returned, until at length as about 3 o'clock the Deputy Kwang-chow-foo, the Namhoy-yune and another officer went to Mr. Dent's, and there stated that they had the most positive commands that Mr. Dent must on that day see the Yum-chae, and his not going would bring disgrace on them. Mr. Thom, who interpreted for Mr. Dent, then informed these officers, that it being the unanimous opinion of the foreign community that Mr. Dent should not go without the safe conduct, no other answer could be returned; the officers appeared very anxious to gain their end, and even entreated Mr. Dent's compliance, and seeing all their efforts fail, they declared that they would not leave the house except with Mr. Dent, protesting all the while that no evil whatever should befall Mr. Dent, and the Deputy Kwang-chow-foo even assured that he would himself escort Mr. Dent back that same evening. The answer returned to that being still the same, they at last proposed that as their efforts were unavailing, Mr. Dent's partner, Mr. Inglis, should go to the Consol-house to take this answer to the Kwang-chow-foo; this was accordingly done, and it being there represented to this Gentlemen that it would be desirable that he should state Mr. Dent's resolve to some high officers then waiting in the City, he, accompanied by Messrs. Thom, Slade, and Ferron, went thence, and they very received by the jud-

ge, treasurer, salt-Commissioner, and grain inspector, the four highest officers of the province with the exception of the Governor and Deputy Governor. The questions asked had reference exclusively to Mr. Dent's refusal to go without the safe conduct, and they solemnly declared that no evil was intended to Mr. Dent, that the Commissioner only required some information from him. After a stay of about two hours, the Gentlemen were allowed to depart, escorted by a number of Police, and Mr. Thom was presented with two pieces of silk and two jars of wine as a mark of favour. At night the tops of the houses and the entrances of the foreign Hong were guarded by a great number of Hong coolies to prevent Mr. Dent's escape, the merchants being held responsible for his presence in Canton. In this position affairs remain this night (Saturday) for though the Hong merchants have again at midnight urged their request that Mr. Dent should go, no thing has happened materially to affect the question. The refusal of Mr. Dent to go without a safe conduct from the Yum-chae himself, and its approval by the foreign residents, was caused by the treatment Mr. Elliot suffered, who being invited to visit the Viceroy in the year 1831, was sent to prison, and banished and kept there three years.

Sunday 20th March — This day, having been brought to the knowledge of the Chinese here of this respect, and the day he had spent. The following particulars were received from them.

#### CIRCULAR TO H. M. SUBJECTS

To the Chief Superintendent of the trade of British Subjects in China, Hong Kong, and Canton, and to all H. M. Subjects at anchor in Canton, and having other urgent reasons for the withdrawal of all confidence in the moderate disposition of the provincial government, has now to request that all ship H. M. Subjects at the outer anchorages should proceed forthwith to Hong Kong, and, hoisting their national colors, prepare to resist every act of aggression upon the part of the Chinese Government. In the absence of Captain Blake of H. M. Sloop *Larve*, Capt. Parry of the *Hercules* will make the necessary dispositions for putting the ships in a posture of defence, and in the absence of Capt. Parry that duty will devolve on Capt. Wallace of the *Mermaid*, and the Chief Superintendent in H. M. name requires all British subjects to whom these presents may come, to respect the authority of the persons charged with the duty of providing for the protection of British lives and property. Macao, 22d March, 1839.

CHARLES ELLIOT.

Chief Superintendent of the trade of British Subjects in China.

H. M. Sloop *Larve*, at anchor in Canton, 22d March 1839.

We refer to my circular of this day's date, desiring that the ships of H. M. subject at the outer anchorages should proceed forthwith to Hong Kong, and hoist their national colors, in the ab-



The foreigners of all nations have presented the following petition.

"The foreign merchants of all nations in Canton have received, with the most profound respect, the Edict of His Excellency, the Imperial Commissioner, and now beg leave respectfully to address His Excellency, having already communicated through the Hong merchants, their intention of doing so with the least possible delay.

"They beg to represent that being now made fully aware of the Imperial commands for the entire abolition of the traffic in opium, the undersigned Foreign merchants hereby pledge themselves not to deal in opium, nor to attempt to introduce it into the Chinese empire.

"Having now recorded their solemn pledge, they have only further respectfully to state to His Excellency that as individual foreign merchants they do not possess the power of controlling such extensive and important matters as those treated of in His Excellency's edict; and they trust His Excellency will approve of leaving a final settlement to be arranged through the representatives of their respective nations. Canton, 25th March, 1839."

This coming before me, the Commissioner, it appears by the petition that in obedience to my commands, they do no longer traffic in Opium. Their reverential obedience is thus manifested. They also earnestly entreat that as my will involved such important and heavy results, I will direct the superintendents and consuls of their several nations to manage the business.

Now as respects the delivering up of the opium, the superintendent Elliot has this day handed up a duly prepared petition to deliver up the opium, and I the Commissioner, in due course examined the most minute particulars be examined into and handed up in the form of a clear and distinct report; when he must wait till I fix a day for receiving the opium. This is on record. As respects Elliot, therefore, there is no occasion for my again issuing my instructions; but the consuls must forthwith clearly petition as to who they are, and their names and surnames, so as to enable me to act accordingly, and issue an Edict immediately for their instruction.

This Edict is now issued to the Kwang chow foo for his information and obedience. Let him forthwith send a reply with instructions to the Hong merchants to transmit copies of it to the foreigners of all nations for their information and obedience, and report same. A special Edict.

On receipt of this I, uniting the circumstances, issue this Edict. On receipt of it let the said foreigner merchants, in obedience thereto, forthwith state in a clear petition the names and surnames of the Consuls. Do not oppose. A special Edict.

(True Translation.) S. FEARON.  
March 27th, 1839. Chinese interpreter, U. C. C.

The back doors were blocked up on Saturday last—and admission into the backstreets is permitted only through old China street. All the other vomitories are blocked up and a watch set to guard them. Doctor Parker has hitherto been permitted to go to his Hospital but this day he was refused admittance into Hoplane. The Chinese outside seem to be very anxious for the result, they having been dependent for their living on the foreign trade. In the evening of this day Capt. Elliot issued the following notice to Her Britannic Majesty's Subjects.

## NOTICE.

I Charles Elliot Chief Superintendent of the

Trade of British Subjects in China, do require any British Subject or Subjects, in the name of Her Britannic Majesty's Government, who may have Opium within his or their Factory to acknowledge the same to him in person within the space of two hours from this date.

CHARLES ELLIOT.  
Chief Superintendent.

Canton 6 P. M. 28th March 1839.

It appears as if the Chinese relax in their very great vigilance, and coolies have been ordered by the Hong merchants to bring water; a great quantity of pigs, sheep and poultry were brought to the Consol house this evening, and it is said they will be made a present of by the Yum chae to the foreign residents, probably as a set off for the opium given up. The patrols of coolies went their rounds as regularly as before.

A letter from the Yum chae was recived this morning addressed to the French, American and Dutch consuls, of which the following is a translation;

## Edict

from the Imperial Commissioner Lin addressed to the Foreign Consuls, Mr. Snow and others, communicated by Choo, the prefect of Canton.

A communication has been received from H. B. Lin, Governor of Kookwang, a great Minister of State and Imperial Commissioner; it is as follows:

"I, a great minister of state, having received the Emperor's decree to repair to Canton to make enquiries and act respecting the business of Opium, did, without delay on my arrival here, give commands to foreigners of every nation to deliver up their Opium, and to give bonds never more to bring it to this country. The said foreign Consul Snow, the Dutch Consul van Basel, and the French Consul van Loffelt must all have seen and heard these commands. Now, on the 27th instant the foreign merchants of every nation presented an address, declaring that hereafter in coming to Canton to trade, they will never more bring any Opium, but intimating that orders should be given for referring business of great importance to the controul of their respective Consuls. Of such importance is evidently the delivering up of the Opium. The said foreign merchants being of different nations, and their cargo belonging to different owners, declared it to be difficult to determine what ought to be done, unless the business were referred to some responsible head. It is necessary therefore to enjoin it on all the said foreign Consuls, that they severally take up the business in detail, make clear enquiry in distinct order, and prepare and present complete lists of all the Opium in order that it may be delivered up. Then all will be safe and secure.

Now the English Superintendent Elliot has sent in his report stating there are in his possession 20,283 Chests which he is ready to deliver up. I, a great minister of state, have given my perspicuous reply, and have named a period for it to be received. This is on record. The traffic in Opium hitherto carried on by the American

## THE CANT

and other foreign merchants has not been less than that of the English. Why is it therefore that the said Consuls have not made out a true statement and delivered it up to Government? Truly this conduct has been very remiss.

"Wherefore this Edict is despatched to the Kwang chow foo (or prefect of Canton); on the receipt of it let him immediately instruct the Hong merchants to convey the same to all the said Consuls, Snow and others, that they may without delay prepare full statements of all the Opium in the possession of the merchants of their respective countries and deliver up the same and wait till I, a great minister of state, confer with the Governor and Lieutenant Governor, and appoint a period for its being examined and received at the same time with that delivered up by the English. Let not the smallest quantity be concealed. If the said Consuls conform implicitly to these commands, and make a complete and entire delivery, not only shall the past be forgiven, but it will be incumbent on me to memorialize the Emperor, and to request that a remuneration may be made. But if there be any procrastination indulged, or if the whole be not given up, they will involve themselves in guilt, when repentance will be unavailing."

received these commands, I do now command all the Consuls, Snow and others, that they, without delay, prepare full statements of all the Opium in the possession of the merchants of their respective countries and deliver up the same and wait till the Imperial Commissioner, the great minister of state confers with the Governor and Lieutenant Governor appointing a period for its being examined and received, at the same time with that delivered up by the English.

Let not the smallest quantity be concealed. If the said Consuls conform implicitly to these commands, and make a complete and entire delivery, not only shall the past be forgiven, but it will become necessary to memorialize the Emperor and request that a remuneration may be made. But if there be any procrastination indulged, or the whole be not given up, they will involve themselves in guilt when repentance will be unavailing. A special edict.

Ta-kwang, 19th year, 2nd moon, 14th day,  
March 28th, 1839.

From this it will be seen that he requires them also to deliver up a quantity of Opium in the same manner as that offered by the British Superintendent. Strict orders were given this evening to bring all the pleasure boats on shore, they were accordingly amid tremendous noise brought from the river and deposited in the middle of the square, where they now are, many of them broken to pieces through the careless manner of handling them. One wherry was taken out of the old Company's pond and added to those in the square. Hoqua and Mowqua frequently called on Capt. Elliot during the day and at times remained several hours with him.

Sunday, 30th March.—This morning we hear that no one is allowed to go down China street to

market—this new vexations prohibition is caused, they say, by some foreigners going to the Consulate last night when the Kwang-chow foo and other officers were assembled there, and the Kwang-chow foo is reported to have said that, when they wanted any foreigners to come to them, they did not go, but came when not required; that, therefore they should no longer be permitted to go into the backstreets. Another reason for this prohibition may be the desire to force us to accept of the Yum-chae's present of poultry &c. which we stated were brought to the Consulate-house on Thursday night; these were offered to foreigners in the morning yesterday, but refused we believe, without exception. During the day some Par-see servants were allowed with a passport to go to market. Another cause of this greater strictness may have been the Nam-hoy-yue's intended visit to the front of the factories which took place at about two o'clock in the afternoon. He came accompanied by several other mandarins and walked over the square up to the British Hong, looked down the passage which divides the Company's garden from the house and walked away again. The impression seems to be general this day that things are far from being settled; this is however merely guessed at, nothing having transpired as to the nature of Capt Elliot's negotiation with the authorities. We omitted to mention that two buckets of spring water were carried to each house yesterday by order of the Hong merchants.

Sunday, 31st March.—Provisions, such as fowls, eggs, mutton and vegetables were offered this morning by the merchants in all the houses, but by many refused unless a present was taken for them, while the Chinese insisted upon giving them as a present. A long document containing the Yum-chae's correspondence was posted, this afternoon, on the wall of the Company's garden, of which the following is a translation.

### GENERAL REPLIES OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER published by him in the form of proclamation, before the Factories.

Reply of the 27th March, to the address of the English Superintendent Elliot surrendering Opium.

"The representation that in obedience to the command he will deliver up the opium, manifests a respectful sense of duty and understanding of matters. I find that the store-ships at present in these waters are in all twenty-two; and the general amount of the opium they have on board, I am already informed of by my enquiries. The Superintendent can have no difficulty in instantly ascertaining from all the foreigners in the factories the precise amounts, and immediately writing out and presenting a clear statement thereof, to enable me, the commissioner, in conjunction with the governor and lieutenant governor, at once to declare a certain period, when we will ourselves go to receive what is delivered up. He must not make an untrue report, lest he bring on himself the offence of concealing, deceiving, and glossing-over.

Beware of this!

Reply of the 28th March, to the address of the English Superintendent Elliot stating the amount of opium delivered up, 20,283 chests.



## ON PRESS.

"By this address it appears, that the amount of opium has been ascertained, and the needful examination and receipt thereof are respectfully awaited. The real sincerity and faithfulness thus shown are worthy of praise. I find that the amount of 20,283 chests, stated by the said Superintendent, has reference only to such as is brought by the English foreigners. I, the commissioner, have assuredly no suspicion that there is any insincerity behind. And the statement that there is also some at other ports elsewhere I presume also to be the fact. But I have considered, that, before the issuing of the orders for delivering up, it is difficult to feel assured that there has been no opium laid up in the several foreign factories, nor any brought in the various vessels at Whampoa. The question does not now stop with what is in deposit on board the store ships: but at this time, when punishment is not to be inflicted on past offences, it is essential that all the opium, wherever laid up, should be completely surrendered. Assuredly the offences of those who have before laid up a store thereof shall not be visited upon them.

"I have now, in conjunction with the governor and lieutenant-governor, determined on the rules to be observed in regard to the delivery of the opium. Besides sending a copy thereof separately to the prefect of Kwang-chow-foo, that he may desire the hong merchants to make known the same, I also require of the said superintendent instantly to ascertain what quantity of opium there may be in the foreign factories, and on the 29th officers shall be deputed to receive the same:—what quantity of opium there may be on board the ships at Whampoa, to examine and receive which officers shall be sent on the 30th:—and what quantity there is on board the twenty-two store-ships outside, to examine and receive which I, the commissioner, and the governor, will ourselves go to the Bocca Tigris. Whatever there may be stored up at other ports, since the said superintendent has promised to deliver up the whole, he should of course be held responsible for the delivery of, from time to time as it shall arrive. Should the amount be in excess of the 20,283 chests, it must still be fully surrendered. In so doing the sincerity of the purpose will be shown. And assuredly no blame shall be attached to the inaccuracy of the original report on account of such excess.

"Besides this, the American, French, and Dutch nations have also Consuls in superintendence of affairs, to whom orders have now been given in like manner to pay obedience, and speedily to represent the real amounts, waiting till examination can be made and the whole received. Though the said superintendent be peculiarly charged with the controul of the English foreigners; yet having been permitted by the crown, in consequence of the governor's representation, to remain as superintendent in the foreign factories, he should spread abroad his monitions, so that all may speedily deliver up what opium they have, so as to enable us to memorialize the throne conjointly, and request a conferment of favors from the great emperor, in order to afford encouragement and stimulate exertion. Now is the time for the foreigners of all nations to repent of their faults; and pass over to the side of virtue. This is the day and time for reformation; and if embraced, the en-

joyment of unending advantages will be the result. Let none on any account make excuses, or seek delay, so as to incur cause for future repentance.

REPLY of the 29th March, to the English Superintendent Elliot's address requesting that as usual the compradors and servants should be allowed, and that the passage boats should be permitted to run between this, the outer anchorages, and Macao.

"Yesterday the said superintendent, when addressing me in reply, promised for himself that he would certainly deliver up the opium of his nation to the amount 20,283 chests, surrendering the whole quantity as he should bring it into his hands: I therefore answered, in his praise, and at the same time clearly gave directions in regard to the place where and times when the delivery should be made. And I besides sent, in a separate form a list of rules, and required of him to write foreign letters [or orders], to enable me to depute officers to proceed therewith to the store-ships, and call on them to make the delivery. This was a most simple, convenient, and easy mode of proceeding. If the said Superintendent were really acting with sincerity of purpose, he certainly should have speedily proceeded to obey my commands. Though he say, that in the foreign factories, and on board the ships at Whampoa, there is now no opium, yet the opium laid up on board the 22 store-ships is all deposited therein by the foreigners residing in the factories. Ordinarily, when combining with Chinese traitors to dispose thereof clandestinely, it has been always practicable to obtain foreign orders written at the factories, and giving the same to the fast boats to proceed there with outside and get possession of the commodity. How is it then that on this occasion, when surrendering the opium, there is no knowledge of this mode of operations?

"In the present address, it is represented that now, while the north wind is blowing, it is feared that vessels outside having opium on board may perhaps set sail and go away. Now I find that of late the store-ships have all returned to Lintin, Macao roads, and the other anchorages, and there remained; doubtless because they have heard that commands have been issued requiring delivery of the opium, and therefore have not dared to sail far away. They are yet disposed to await and pay obedience; while you would desire to stir them up and make them go. I would ask, seeing that you have taken on you the responsibility in this matter, how, if the store-ships should dare to sail away, you will be able to sustain the heavy criminality attaching to you?

"The address talks too of close restraint, as if were imprisonment; which is still more laughable. I find that from the 18th of March, when the commands were given to all the foreigners to deliver up their opium, every thing remained as usual, until the 24th, when you came in a boat to Canton, and that night wished to take Dent and abscond with him. It was after this that cruisers were stationed to examine and observe all that went in and out. It was because you were void of truth and good faith, that it became unavoidably necessary to take preventive steps. As to the compradors, and others, they are in fact Chinese traitors, who would also suggest absconding and escape. How then could the withdrawal of them be omitted? Yesterday,

too, when you had made a statement of the amount of opium, I at once conferred on you a reward, consisting of sundry articles of food. Is this the manner in which prisoners are ever treated?

"I the High Commissioner, in conjunction with the governor and lieutenant-governor, looking up to the great emperor, embody his all comprehending kindness, and in our treatment of you foreigners of every nation never go beyond these two words, favor and justice. Such as display contumacy and contest how can they have ought but justice dealt out to them! But such as shew a respectful sense of duty shall assuredly be tenderly intreated with favor.

"Do you now simply command plainly all the foreigners, with instant speed to prepare letters, and hand them in to government, to enable it to give commands to all the store-ships to deliver up in orderly succession the opium, and as soon as this shall be delivered up, every thing shall without fail be restored to its ordinary condition. This requisition is indeed conformable to reason: what difficulty is there in complying with it? If in place of speedily making delivery, you make pretext for diverting attention, in the hope that after the strict preventive measures shall be withdrawn you may form some other scheme, who cannot see through such artful devices? And will you be enabled to make a repetition of such attempts?

"Besides deputed officers to proceed to the Hong merchant's Consol house, there to give verbal commands and prevent a delay, it is also required to act speedily in obedience to the reply. Do not again be working at excuse and delay, thereby drawing on yourself cause for repentance.

REPLY of the 30th of March to the English Superintendent Elliot's address, proposing to Johnston outside.

"This address represents, that the Deputy Superintendent, Johnston, shall be sent outside, call together all the vessels, and deliver up the whole amount of opium? and gives conveyance an order to him for my perusal. I, the high commissioner, have carefully examined the terms of this order, and though I find therein nothing improper, yet, considering that in a previous address the said Superintendent stated, that taking on him the power entrusted to him by his sovereign he had required of the people of his nation immediately to deliver the whole of the opium,—it is plain to me that the said Superintendent has the power of making such a requisition, he can have no difficulty in giving orders directly to all the storeships; and what necessity then is there for committing the matter to Johnston, and thus multiplying the twists and bending the transaction.

"I, the high commissioner, have given reiterated official replies, requiring of all the foreigners to write orders themselves, on the ground that, in the ordinary manner of selling the opium, they have always thus disembarked the goods without committing an error once in a hundred times. Why then is not the opium surrendered in this comparatively simple, convenient, and easy way?

"Let me now weigh the matter for you. The said Superintendent having power to act, and having repeatedly acknowledged before me his responsibility, can have not the smallest loophole of escape therefrom. How can he possibly have the power to require of all the foreigners to deliver up the opium, and yet not have the power to require that they write orders for the same? It is his duty then immediately to pay obedience to my reiterated commands, and speedily to require of all the foreigners severally to write foreign orders for the number of chests of opium they have on board each vessel by name, and to present the same to government through the said Superintendent, covered by a general order from himself, that these being conveyed to the store-ships they may in orderly succession make delivery. The earlier the day of the complete delivery, the earlier will be the day for the commercial intercourse to resume its ordinary course, not stopping merely at the giving permission to the passage boats to run.

"The said Superintendent must know that I, the commissioner, give my commands and cautions in full sincerity, and must speedily pay implicit obedience. He must not be turning inconstantly this way and that, bringing thereby criminality and cause of sorrow on himself.

The foreign order is sent back herewith.

## Edict

from LIN, Imperial Commissioner, &c, to the American Consul Snow; communicated by Chao, prefect of Canton.

AN official communication has been received from LIN, governor of Hoo kwang and high imperial commissioner: it is as follows;—

"On the 16th day, of the 2nd month, of the 19th year of Taou kwang, [30th of March, 1839,] the American consul, Snow, presented an address as follows. [here the address is copied.]

"This having come before me, the high imperial commissioner, I find that already, before this time, the English Superintendent Elliot, presented an address, declaring that the opium belonging to English Subjects, which he had required of them to deliver up to him, was 20,243 chests and that he had control over the people of other countries not under British rule. Now I, the high imperial commissioner, commanded Snow, the American consul, to put out a clear and full statement of all the opium in his country and present the same for delivery. He comes forward in reply, with this statement, that already 1540 chests have been taken and delivered up to Elliot to be handed over to government. This really is greatly at variance with Elliot's statement, and is a dull pretext. I command obedience to the previous instructions, that a full and true statement be made out and presented for delivery. Let there be no concealment to involve guilt.

"Wherefore, I send this dispatch to the prefect that he may immediately convey it to the Hong merchants, to be by them transmitted to the said consul Snow, to obey the same without opposition.

SEE SUPPLEMENT.





Captain Blake of H. M. Sloop *Larve*, under the command of Capt. Parry of the *Heracles* and in the presence of Capt. Parry, under the guidance of Capt. Wallace of the *Mermida*.

Commanders of British ships will make every preparation to resist aggression upon the part of the Chinese Government, but they will be very careful to refrain from provoking attack.

(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT,  
Chief Superintendent of the Trade of  
British Subjects in China.

Until 6 o'clock this evening nothing had transpired concerning the measures the Yum-chae was likely to take in consequence of Mr. Dent's refusal to go into the city: a little after six Capt. Elliot arrived in a four-oared boat belonging to H. M. S. *Larve*, at the Company's Garden. Capt. Elliot had proceeded as far as Howqua's Fort in the Loosy, rather, though some ineffectual attempts had been made to stop his progress. From Howqua's Fort he proceeded in the *Larve's* boat and no opposition was made, although several Mandarin boats followed him, watching his motions. Capt. Elliot's arrival was immediately generally known, the British flag was hoisted, and Capt. Elliot, accompanied by a great number of the foreign residents, proceeded without loss of time to Mr. Dent's to take that gentleman under his protection, and walked with him to the Hall of the Superintendent, where he still remains. On Capt. Elliot's arrival at the Hall, he addressed all the foreigners present in the following proclamation:

#### PUBLIC NOTICE TO BRITISH SUBJECTS

Macao, 23rd March, 1839.

The considerations that have moved the Under-Signed to give public notice to all Her Majesty's Subjects that he is without confidence in the justice and moderation of the provincial government, are—

The dangerous, unprecedented, and unexplained circumstance of a public execution before the Factories at Canton; to the imminent hazard of life and property, and total disregard of the honor and dignity of his own and the other Western governments whose flags were recently flying in that square; the unusual assemblage of troops, vessels of war, fire-ships, and other menacing preparations; the communication, by the command of the provincial government, that in the present posture of affairs the foreigners were no longer to seek for passports to leave Canton (according to the genius of our own nations, and the principles of reason, if not an act of declared war, at least its immediate and inevitable preliminary); and, lastly, the threatening language of the High Commissioner and provincial authorities, of the most general application, and dark and violent character.

Holding it, therefore, impossible to maintain continued peaceful intercourse with safety, honor, or advantage, till definite and satisfactory explanations have passed in all these particulars, both as respects the past and the future, the undersigned has now to give further notice that he shall forthwith demand passports for all such of Her Majesty's subjects as

may think fit to proceed outside, within the space of ten days from the date that his application reaches the government; such date hereafter to be made known.

And he has to counsel and exhort all Her Majesty's subjects in urgent terms to make immediate preparations for moving their property on board the ships "*Reliance*," "*Orwell*," and "*George*," or other British vessels at Whampoa, to be conveyed to Macao; forwarding him, without delay, a detailed declaration and list of all actual claims against Chinese subjects, together with an estimate of all loss or damage to be suffered by reason of these proceedings of the Chinese government.

And he has further to give notice, that the Portuguese government of this settlement has already pledged itself to afford Her Majesty's Subjects resident here, every protection in its power, so long as they shall be pursuing no course of traffic within the limits of the settlement at variance with the laws of this empire. And he has most especially to warn Her Majesty's Subjects that such strong measures as it may be necessary to adopt on the part of Her Majesty's government, without further notice than the present, cannot be prejudiced by their continued residence in Canton (beyond the period now fixed), upon their own responsibility, or without further guarantees from the Under-Signed.

And he has further to give notice that if the passports shall be refused for more than three days, from the date that his application shall reach the provincial government, he will be driven to the conclusion that it is their purpose to detain all Her Majesty's Subjects as hostages; and to endeavour to intimidate them into unsuitable concessions and terms, by the restraint of their persons, or by violence upon their lives or property, or by the death of native merchants in immediate connection with them, both by ties of friendship and of interest; or by the like treatment of their native servants.

The Under-Signed, in conclusion, most respectfully submits these observations to the attention of all the foreigners in China: And the respective Governments closely united by a community of feeling and interests, not only in their own quarters of the globe, but most especially in this peculiar country, is that he is performing an act of duty in effecting them every humble assistance in his power, and all similar occasions, when they may be in unison, that he can be useful to them.

Given under my hand and seal of Office at Macao, twenty third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty nine.

(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT.

Chief Superintendent of the Trade of  
British Subject in China.

It was received by loud and hearty cheers, and every one seemed glad of Capt. Elliot's arrival, and so that that affairs were likely now to take a better turn, particularly as that officer's presence served as a rallying point, which had hitherto been wanting.

Howqua took Capt. Elliot's letter for the Viceroy, and up to a late hour this night no answer has been

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# THE CAST

received. Immediately after Capt. Elliot's arrival notice was given to all native servants to quit, and they accordingly left the Hong without loss of time. The mob which had collected in front, attracted by the news of Capt. Elliot's presence was dispersed by a strong police force, which had been partly on the spot all day, but was now reinforced, and every thing was soon reduced to perfect order and quiet. The river near the factories was cleared of all the boats usually there, and in lieu of them three rows of boats filled with police and soldiers stationed there, completely hemming us in and rendering escape altogether impossible. The streets leading into the square from the town were blocked up, and no native allowed to remain or to go into any one of the foreign factories. The strongest guard was of course before the Company's hall to prevent Mr. Dent's escape, and the men on duty there, besides belonging to the Hong merchants, were armed with pikes and shields, which they held ready for use whenever the door of the English hall was ordered to admit people or allow them to get out. Howqua and Mowqua, who had made their appearance in the Superintendence hall, not ten minutes after Capt. Elliot's arrival, returned to the hall several times during the night, but without any thing being known as to the nature of their negotiations. The inhabitants of the British Hong organized themselves into a night watch consisting of one to keep the gate, and two others to patrole being relieved every two hours.

*Monday.*—This day has passed over very quietly. ~~the Chinese have emptied the ponds~~ and not a native is to be seen in front of our houses down to the river, except such as are on duty. Howqua and other Hong merchants are reluctantly going to see the Superintendent, but nothing has transpired. In the afternoon a chop from the Kwang chow foo was said to have been received by Capt. Elliot. This night four instead of three gentlemen formed the watch, one taking his post in the Superintendent's veranda. The night passed over quietly, with the exception of one gentleman being mistaken by the police for Mr. Dent, and stopped—the mistake was immediately rectified. In the afternoon Messrs. Thom and Fearon were asked by the Hong merchants to go to the Consol house, and when there, to go into the City, the Yum chae being anxious to see them: Capt. Elliot however, we are told, did not wish them to go.

*Tuesday* — Every thing quiet in the morning, but the guard near the houses has been reinforced and the coolies are busy building sheds to live under. The Hong-merchants came several times, and at about 1 o'clock brought two Chops said to be from the Viceroy. Their nature not known but it was said that things were going on favorably. In the evening some reports prevailed of a boat or two from Whampoa having attempted to force her way to Canton, which turned out a false alarm. This evening the pleasure boats were removed from in front of the British hong and carried to the middle of the square. The Hong-merchants, in setting the watch for their coolies for the night, gave strict directions that they should be ~~unwinded~~ <sup>unwinded</sup>, and not sleep at their posts as they had been seen to do by the mandarins.

on a previous night, for which their masters had been reproved. The night passed over very quietly, and it is said that *Lin* had incognito himself inspected the preparations. The following proclamation was this day issued: a translation of which was kindly handed us by Mr. Fearon.

PROCLAMATION FROM THE KINCHAE TO THE  
FOREIGNERS OF ALL NATIONS.

Lin, a High Officer of the Celestial Empire, specially appointed by His Imperial Majesty to put down the O'ium trade, hereby issues his commands to the For-  
eigners of all nations under the form of four specific reasons, why they should make haste and deliver up their O'ium.

First. Ye ought to make a speedy deliverie thereof, because the dictates of Heavenly reason so require it.

I have examined and found, that during the last several tens of years, by means of your destructive Opium poison, ye have duped our people out of I know not how many myriads of myriads of money. While ye, scheming after private advantage, have directed your minds to the sole object of gain, our people have been losing their properties, and compromising their lives! The reason of Heaven loves to make a just return! and think you that there will be no retribution? Even now, if you had the speedy delivery of your Opium, possibly by your repentance ye may yet avert God's wrath and curse, but if you will not, then your wickedness being so much greater, so much heavier calamities will overtake you in the end! O ye foreigners! ye are distant from your native lands many tens of thousands of miles! while on ship board whetted coming or going ye must cross a vast and trackless ocean! On its bosom ye are exposed to God's visitation in the shape of the thunderbolt, and the raging storm, ye run the hazard of being swallowed up by the monsters of the deep! Every instant of your lives is passed on the brink of danger, and under such circumstances, dread ye not the judgment of High Heaven? Now the grand and majestic virtue of our Great Emperor is quite the same as that of Imperial Heaven, and our sovereign Lord and Master, anxiously wishing to cut off the Opium Trade for ever, affords a manifest proof that such is no less the Holy Will of Heaven itself! It is then a traffic that Heaven frowns upon with disgust, and where is the wretch that now opposes its stern decree? Were proof of this required, I might adduce the instance of the English Taepan Roberts who openly set himself against our laws! this man endeavored to obtain possession of Macao by violence, and on that spot Death overtook him! Lord Napier in the 44th year of Taoukwang (1834) illegally forced his way thro' the Bogue, but he had no sooner done so than he was stricken with grief and dismay, and soon afterward expired! Morrison, who had darkly enticed him to his ruin, died that very year also! These are facts which are recorded in the newspapers of every country, and manifest distinctly the Will of Heaven may not be opposed! and oh ye foreigners! do ye still refuse to fear and tremble before it?

Secondly. Ye ought to make speedy delivery of your Opium, in conformity with the laws of the land.

I have heard it said that Opium is not permitted to be smoked in your own countries, but on the other hand is forbid by the sternest laws, the smoker of it being doomed to death! this shows clearly that you know Opium to be a life-destroying drug. Now if you forbid your own people to smoke it, and yet do not forbid them to sell it to us that it may be smoked, this is not in conformity with the golden rule of "doing as we would be done by." Again, if your laws prohibit its being sold, and

# O.P.P.R.E.S.S.

ye yet persist in clandestinely selling it, then are ye sporting and trifling with the laws of your own country! In addition to all this, the laws of our Empire look upon the vendor of Opium, as guilty of a graver crime than he who merely smokes it, and we visit his offence accordingly with a much heavier punishment! Now as respects you foreigners, altho' ye draw your first breath in distant countries, nevertheless your riches and your sustenance are derived from our land; and many years of your lives and pass but few years of our lives at home; the food that ye consume every day, as well as the stores of wealth which ye amass, are neither more nor less than the goodness of our Emperor, of which ye have a much greater share than falls to the lot of the natives of the country themselves, and how then shall it be supposed for a moment, that ye alone of all men, are not to stand in awe of the supreme majesty of our laws? Altho' Opium was prohibited in former times, yet the penalty attached to an infringement of the prohibitions, involved not any punishment of extraordinary severity, this was caused by the mild nature of the laws by which these realms are governed, and therefore you were allowed to continue your clandestine traffic, without any very minute investigation being made into your conduct. Now however our Holy Emperor, bolts with indignation and burns with desire to put an end to it, so it is, that henceforward not only is the native who sells it but also he who does no more than smoke it, on the same principle doomed to die! Pause and reflect! were ye not to bring this Opium to our shores, oh! ye foreigners! how should the natives of our land be able to smoke it, or where should they get it to smoke it? The food of our own people which has been spilt by reason of the Opium traffic, has consequently at your door! who shall bleed? I have already said to our own people, that I have at once exempted from the death doom, the High Commissioner, looking up to my Imperial Master, and imploring in my breast his own strong desire to love and cherish the men far and near, nevertheless graciously spare you your lives. Look for nothing more than that you give me up all the Opium in your possession, and that you write out a bond to the following effect, that you will henceforth and for ever never more deal in Opium, or if you dare to bring any more Opium hither you are willing that the cargo be confiscated, and the people put to death. This is graciously pardoning what is past, and taking proper precautions against the future; why any longer cherish a foolish indiscriminate fondness? Still further, without enquiring into the quantity of Opium which you have sold during a succession of years, the amount of which is absolutely incalculable, let us only speak about that which you bought last year, and disposed of to us clandestinely. It was I ween no trifling, hardly equal to the quantity which you have now stored up in your receiving ships. This quantity then ye must deliver up to the last fraction so as to ensure the mutual benefit of all parties; who prospect is there of our ever again permitting you to means of your noxious drug, to obtain dishonestly the wealth of our poor deluded people, and entice them to commit an act by which their lives are forfeited to the lot of their country! I have with the most profound secret examined the Code of this great Eastern China Dynasty (i. e. the Ta Tsing Leuh le) and I find it therein, that if a Chinese or a foreigner violate the law, he shall be judged and condemned by one same state. Now on previous occasions we have doomed foreigners to death, as in the case of a foreigner having killed a native, he must pay the penalty of his own life; the forfeit of his crime, &c., &c., instances of which are all duly recorded. Now stop and reflect, if you have a mind it is nothing more than the crime of a moment, and still the law requires you to pay with your own life, the life

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you have taken and in the case of him who sells Opium, this is done with direct intent to deprive people of their properties, and deprive them of their lives. Moreover, the properties that you thus fraudulently get possession of, and the lives that you thus take away, are not those of a single individual nor of a single family and ought a crime of this magnitude to be punished with death or not? and yet will ye not speedily deliver up your Opium in order to save your lives! oh! ye foreigners! reflect on this deeply—give heed thereto!

Thirdly. You ought to make a speedy delivery of your Opium because of the common feelings of mankind.

Ye who come to Canton to trade, earn by the market a profit of three hundred per cent (or comp. price from three different sources). Every article of merchandize which you bring, no matter whether it be coarse or fine, whole or broken in pieces, there is nothing which does not find a vent here; and as respects the produce of this inner land, be it for eating, for clothing, for using in any way, or for mere sale, there is not an article which we do not permit you to transport and take away with you. Thus not only do you reap the profit of our central land by the goods which you bring, but you gather profit from all countries, by such of our produce as you take away. Suppose then that you did not carry on this traffic in Opium any longer, then the amount of legal business that you did would be much increased, and so much more consequently would be the three hundred per cent profit that you should reap; thus might you get rich as before, and your consciences being void of offence, and no evil deeds laying in store for you against a day of retribution, how happy! how joyful might ye feel! But if ye are determined to carry on this Trade in Opium, it must cause your general intercourse with us to be cut off! And I would like to ask of you, where in the wide universe will ye find such an excellent commercial mart as this is! I therefore without laying special stress upon our land and our harbours, articles without which your very lives would come to an end, and our different kinds of articles which ye could not carry on your manufactures, here we under the specification of food, white Sugar, Candy, Cassia and Cassia buds; under head of articles of use, Vermilion, Gamboge, Alum, Camphor, &c., &c. How can your countries possibly do without these items! And yet the products of our Central land are most profusely superabundant, nor have we the slightest occasion for any of your imports from abroad. If by reason of Opium the port is closed against you, how can it be said that it was not you, who brought the catastrophe upon yourselves! And further, no man now dares to buy Opium, and yet ye keep it stored upon board your receiving ships, where ye must pay so much rent per month, and where ye must hire workmen to watch it and guard it, and why all this great and useless expense! If they are overtaken by a storm, or if fire lay hold on them, they are cap-sized and submerged in the waves, or swallowed up amid the destroying blaze! These are all things which may very possibly happen, and what then so good as to deliver up the Opium and obtain abundant reward in its stead!

Fourthly. You ought to deliver up your Opium without loss of time, seeing the force of circumstances requires it.

Ye from afar have crossed a vast ocean and come hither for the purposes of business and to carry on a lawful trade. For this end you must depend entirely on living with the people of the land on terms of friendship and harmony, and fulfilling the duties of your respective stations; thus may ye be able to trade in safety and shun danger. By reason of your dealing in Opium, you have involved our empire in a great guilt

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and misery; there is not a good or upright man whose heart does not grieve and whose head does not ache at it, especially in reference to those who have been induced to sell and smoke Opium and have been put to death on that account. More particularly the common country people cherish a feeling as kind but friendly, — the rage of the multitude is a thing which to be repressed, and this is a circumstance that you ought to look forward to with the deepest anxiety. It is said of you men from afar, that you adhere pertinaciously to the ~~truth~~ truth and justice. Now our Mandarins are all proclaiming to you and advising you by the words of "truth and justice" and on the contrary we find you to possess not the slightest iota of either. Are your hearts tranquil at this? Do you yet give in to the force of circumstances or not? Moreover it is, in its nature a commodity which ought never to be sold at all, and now is a time in which it is not permitted to be sold, so what hardship is there, or what regret do you feel in being compelled to part with it? Still further, it is an article which is not consumed in your own country, worse than useless will it be for you to take it back, and if you do not surrender it to be mandarins, what can you do with it by keeping it in hand? So soon as you shall have delivered it up, your commerce will become more rich, more flourishing than before and wide ~~and~~ of politeness heaped upon you to the overflowing. Will not this be great happiness to you indeed?

I, the High Commissioner, as well as the Viceroy and Foo-yang, cannot bear the idea of doing anything harsh or cruel. I care not about wearying myself with instructing and admonishing you at this event though. Happiness and misery, glory and disaster are all in your own hands, say not that I did not give you early warning.

A special proclamation to be stuck up before the

Tsow-ping, 19th year, 2nd moon, 12th day,  
Canton, 26th March, 1849.

Wednesday, the 27th March. — This morning early Capt. Elliot published the following Circular.

#### PUBLIC NOTICE TO BRITISH SUBJECTS.

I, CHARLES ELLIOT, Chief Superintendent of the Trade of British Subjects in China, presently forcibly detained by the Provincial Government, together with all the merchants of my own and the other Foreign nations settled here, without supplies of food, deprived of our servants, and cut off from all intercourse with our respective countries (notwithstanding my own official demand to be set at liberty so that I might act without restraint), have now received the commands of the High Commissioner issued directly to me under the seals of the honorable officer to deliver over into his hands all the opium held by the people of my country.

Now I, the said Chief Superintendent, thus constrained by paramount motives affecting the safety of the lives and liberty of all the Foreigners here present in Canton, and by other very weighty causes, do hereby, in the name and on the behalf of Her Britannic Majesty's government enjoin and require all Her Majesty's subjects now present in Canton forthwith to make a surrender to me or the service of Her said Majesty's government, to be delivered over to the government of China, of all the Opium under their respective control; and to hold the British ships and vessels engaged in the trade of Opium subject to my immediate direction: And to forward to me without delay a sealed list of all the British-owned Opium in their respective possession. And I, the said Chief Superintendent, do now, in the most full and reserved manner, hold myself responsible for, and on the behalf of Her Britannic Majesty's government, to

all and each of Her Majesty's subjects surrendering the said British-owned Opium into my hands, to be delivered over to the Chinese government. And I, the said Chief Superintendent, do further specially caution all Her Majesty's subjects here present in Canton, owners of or charged with the management of Opium, the property of British subjects, that failing the surrender of the said Opium, into my hands at or before six o'clock this day, I, the said Chief Superintendent, hereby declare Her Majesty's government wholly free of all manner of responsibility or liability in respect of the said British-owned Opium.

And it is specially to be understood that the proof of British property and value of all British Opium surrendered to me agreeably to this notice shall be determined upon principles and in a manner hereafter to be defined by Her Majesty's Government.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Canton in China this twenty-seventh day of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine at six of the clock in the morning.

(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT,  
Chief Superintendent of the Trade of  
British Subjects in China.  
L. S.

True Copy, EDWARD ELMSLIE,  
Secretary and Treasurer to the Superintendent.

We believe that every British subject has complied with the requisition, and merchants of other nations have also made over to the British Superintendent all the Opium they held on account of their subjects. The quantity of Opium thus offered to him amount to 20,233 chests. Nothing worth noticing passed during the day — the servants are still away but any one that likes may go and buy provisions; the Chinese therefore have no wish now to starve us into compliance, though on Monday last Chinese were not allowed to sell anything to foreigners. The guard of coolies mustered as strong this night as before, and having since yesterday built up their sheds they proceed with more regularity. In the square there are four partitions in the shed, each containing about 50 men from their respective hongs, the names of which are written on their lanterns and caps. They relieve each other in patrolling, two Hong-particles being continually moving. At night the square presents a very picturesque appearance, all the men carrying lanterns, and the different sheds being profusely illuminated as well as the watch boats on the river. Hitherto the people behave very civilly, and there seems to exist no ill feeling against foreigners. In fact the only signs of a disposition to riot were given at the moment of Capt. Elliot's landing; when the Chinese saw foreigners run to meet the Superintendent, they, not knowing the exact cause, though something extraordinary must have happened, and the square was filled with a mob in a moment. Since that time however, the square being kept quite clear of people, we see nothing of them in front, but the communication with the back streets not being stopped, foreigners go there and have an opportunity of witnessing that no ill feeling exists.

Thursday 28th March 8 A.M. — Nothing has yet transpired as to H. E.'s intentions with regard to the Opium. This morning a Chop was received from the Kwang-chow foo, which is as follows.

#### PROCLAMATION TO THE FOREIGNERS OF ALL NATIONS.

Chow, Kwang Chow Foo, &c., &c., proclaims to the Hong merchants for their sad information.

The following official communication has been received from the Imperial Commissioner, &c., dated the 10th day of the 2nd month.

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Having received the above, I forthwith without any delay transmit it to the said foreign consul now, in order that he may obey the same without opposition. A special edict.

Takukwang, 19th year, 2d month, 16th day,  
[March 30th 1839.]

### Edict

from L. v. the commissioner, &c., to  
Mr. van Basel, Dutch Consul in China;  
communicated by Choo, the Prefect of Canton.

An official communication has been received from L. v. the governor of Hookwang, a great minister of state and Imperial Commissioner; it is as follows:—

"On the 16th day, 2nd moon, of the 19th year of Takukwang (30th of March 1839,) the Dutch Consul van Basel presented an address in the following terms:

(Mr. van Basel had in his address informed H. E. the commissioner that neither he nor any of his nation held any Opium; informing H. E. at the same time of his having in vain applied to the Hoppo for leave for himself to go to Macao, and for the grand chop of a Dutch ship now at Whampoa—that he therefore considered himself and the people of his nation forcibly detained, and the Consul again asks that leave to depart may be given.—)

This coming before me, a great minister of state, it is applied. Now because all the Opium of the several nations has not been given up, the holds of the ships have been closed in conformity with the laws, and for the sake of a single vessel of your nation it is impracticable to break in upon the present preventive measures. And although the said foreigner has no Opium, he ought to induce all the foreigners resident in the Factories immediately to give up all the Opium in their possession.

Then, as usual, the ships holds shall be opened and the trade resumed. Moreover, no apprehension need be entertained respecting the detention of your country's vessel.

Wherefore this edict is now despatched to the prefect of Canton that he may immediately deliver the same to the Hong merchants to be by them transmitted to the said Dutch Consul Van Basel, that he may act in conformity thereto without opposition."

Now, having received this edict I immediately transmit it to the said Dutch Consul Van Basel, that he may act in conformity thereto without opposition.

April 1st, 1839.

Foreigners were informed this day that, since they were averse to receiving provisions gratis, the magists would, in future, supply them with them against payment.

### REPLY OF THE 27th MARCH,

To WETMORE, CHAIRMAN OF THE GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Choo, Kwang chow foo, &c. proclaims to Wetmore, Chairman of the General Chamber of Commerce, for his full information

The following communication has just been respectfully received from Lin imperial commissioner, &c.

"On the 15th day, of the 2nd month.

Wetmore Chairman, &c. Petitions as follows:—

General Chamber of Commerce.

Canton, March 28th, 1839.

### A Respectful Address

The Chairman of the General Chamber of Commerce has received with profound respect, the Proclamation of H. E. the Commissioner, addressed to all Foreigners in Canton; and in compliance with the requisition of said document reports, that Peter Warten know is Consul for the United States of America, Magdalinus Jacobus Seun Van Basel, Consul of the King of Holland, and J. P. Van Lede at present at Macao, is reported to be the Consul for the King of the French.

W. S. WETMORE.—Chairman.

It appears that the object of this petition being brought before me is to hand up a list of the names and signatures of the several nation's Consuls; to which, as is proper, I reply.

I, the commissioner, having previously informed myself, by examination, (of their names), as was proper, yesterday issued another edict commanding the said several countries to send in a true and just account detailing the quantity of opium in their possession, and to wait till I was ready to receive it. Why have they not yet petitioned to this effect?

Let the said foreigners be forthwith urgently admonished by the said Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce to make out the required document, and at an early day to deliver up their opium. Do not attempt to escape this duty, lest you yourself become involved in error. In consideration of the circumstances I issue this edict for your information and obedience.

This proclamation is to be sent to the Kwang chow foo, who will deliver it to the hong merchants with orders to transmit it to the said Wetmore, for his instant obedience. Do not oppose!"

Upon receipt of the above I, as is proper, forthwith issue this edict to the said Wetmore, who upon receipt of it must accord his instant obedience: Do not oppose. A special edict.

(True Translation.)

S. FEARON.

March 30th, 1839. Chinese Interpreter, G. C. C.

Monday 1st April.—This morning another part of the correspondence between the Commissioner and Capt. Elliot and the American and Dutch Consuls was published.



# S U P P L E T O C A N T O N

CANTON, SATURDAY.

ed in the square.\* Its purport is briefly to the following effect. The Commissioner says that Capt. Elliot proposes that Mr. Johnston should go down to Hong-Kong to be present at the delivery of the Opium—this, H. E. says, is not necessary—why not make each British Subject give an order for Opium, such as they were in the habit of giving to the Opium dealers; this Capt. Elliot should endorse, and then give to H. E., who would then send down for it, without Mr Johnston's presence being necessary. If, says H. E., Capt. Elliot has power sufficient to obtain the making over to him all the Opium belonging to British subjects, he surely may also have that of ordering such documents to be made out. To Mr Snow, the American Consul, His Excellency says, that he cannot understand the reason why, as he, the Consul, has informed him, his countrymen should have delivered into Capt. Elliot's keeping some 1500 Chests of Opium, rather than to him—he says there must be some double dealing there. (The Opium here spoken of is declared to be British property and as such was by the consignees given over to Capt. Elliot.) To the Dutch Consul, Mr. van Babel, H. E. says in answer to a letter from him, that though he or his countrymen have no Opium, yet that he cannot for the sake of allowing one vessel to depart, permit the whole of his plans to be deranged. He recommends to be Dutch Consul to influence his neighbours to give over all traffic in Opium.

We ought to have mentioned before that in consequence of a letter from Mr. King, the Commissioner sent him a gracious answer which was ordered to be stuck on Mr. King's door, in which it is said that though H. E. is aware of Mr. King's having abstained from the Opium trade, yet he cannot allow his servants yet to return, as such concession would interfere with his plans; he however recommends Mr. King to disseminate his maxims among his neighbours.

Communication with outside natives is jealously watched against, and for some time nothing has been heard either from Macao or Whampoa. H. E. says that the trade will be reopened the moment the Opium has all been delivered over to him.

Howqua, Mowqua and the other Hong merchants have given notice to the foreigners, warning them not to induce any of their servants to enter their Hong—there being a likelihood of the Mandarins coming to search them—and any native found there in would infallibly be put to death—the Hong merchants therefore consider that the blood of any native thus found and put to death will be on the head of such foreigners as may have induced him to be in the factory. In the evening some Mandarins came to the square to superintend the brick-ing up the streets leading to the square, with the exception of old China street which is the only

one through which communication is allowed, but to those on duty only; every other Chinese must get a passport to be permitted to go—no European under whatever pretext is allowed to enter China street. It is not known what the reason of this excess of precaution may be—except it be that some apprehensions are entertained of the populace.

Tuesday, 2d April.—Hong merchants as usual frequently calling on the Superintendent. A new Chop from the Yun chae was stuck up this day, being his commands the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, and which is as follows, viz:

## PROCLAMATION

TO WETMORE, CHAIRMAN OF THE GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Cheo, Kwangchow Foo &c. Proclaims to Wetmore, Chairman of the general chamber of commerce, for his full information.

The following has just been received from H. E. LIN, imperial commissioner, &c.

On the 18 month, of the 19th year of Taouking Wetmore, Chairman &c. petitioned, as follows.  
General Chamber of Commerce

March 30th 1839.

To His Excellency Lin, The High Imperial Commissioner &c. &c.

A respectful address.

The chairman of this Chamber has received the Edict your Excellency was pleased to address to him under this day's date.

In reply he begs to state, that the Consuls of the United States of America and of the King of Holland, have faithfully answered the Edict of your Excellency to them directed.

I have the honor to be, &c.

W. S. WETMORE.

—Chairman.

" This coming before me the commissioner, &c. I, as is proper, reply.—I find on examination, that the American nation ought to deliver up some opium, yet, up to this time, they have not handed up any account of the quantity they are to deliver up. I have already sternly commanded their consul, Snow, in my reply to his petition on the subject, to be urgent: this is on record. Now I have looked into the petition of the said chairman and find it a mere tissue of senseless prattle. It is of the greatest importance that the opium be delivered up and received at the present time; how, then, can I allow myself to be trifled with in this way? Let the said consul, Snow, forthwith hand up in a responsive petition, a clear and detailed account of the quantity &c. to be delivered up, so that it may be examined and received at the same time with the smoking "filth" which the English have given up; do not let him attempt the least concealment, lest he involve himself in unpleasant consequences.

Uniting the circumstances, I send this edict to the Kwangchowfoo, who must instantly hand it over to the hong merchants with instruction to deliver it to the said chairman, Wetmore, for his information.

\* See, for the translation, the foregoing.

THE

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20TH APRIL, 1839.

tion and obedience; do not oppose, &c. &c." Upon receipt of the above, and uniting the circumstance, I at once issue an edict, upon receipt of which, the said chairman, Wetmore, must accord his instant obedience thereto, and forthwith make out a true and detailed account of the quantity &c., of opium — (American property) which the said consul, Snow, must hand up in a responsive edict, and forthwith deliver up the opium.

Should there be any further delay, or glossing over, you may become involved in the consequences of the high commissioner's displeasure.

Do not then, oh chairman! any longer oppose and evade this heavy matter.

Tremble, haste, haste, a special edict.

(True Translation) S. FEARON.

April 1st, 1839. Chinese Interpreter, G. C. C.

In the evening, we became known that Capt. Elliot had received a Chop, direct from the Commissioner, (those hitherto received came through the Kwang-chow foo) by which he agrees to Mr. Johnston's proceeding to Lintin to deliver over to the Chinese Government all the Opium now there. We hear that the Commissioner says that after the delivery of the first 5300 chests, our servants shall return, after the next 5000, the boats to be removed; the following 5000 will open our intercourse with Whampoa; and the delivery of the remainder will establish every thing on the former footing. If on the other hand the deliveries should not be truly made, water is first to be denied us; if, after three days foreigners do not repent, we are to be kept with out food and if after 10 days all the Opium shall not have been delivered, then the law must take its course, i. e. the foreigners must be executed.

The guard of coolies in front seems to be somewhat relaxing; there is not on this, the continual patrolling of other nights.

Wednesday, 3rd April — This morning Capt Elliot issued the following proclamations:

## PUBLIC NOTICE TO BRITISH SUBJECTS.

The undersigned has now to announce that arrangements have been made for the delivery of the Opium lately surrendered to him for Her Majesty's Service, by which His Excellency, the High Commissioner, has stipulated that the servants shall be restored after one fourth of the whole be delivered.

the passage boats be permitted to run after one half be delivered, the trade opened after three fourths be delivered, and every thing to proceed as usual after the whole be delivered (the signification of which last expression the undersigned does not understand.)

Breach of faith (and His Excellency, not unnaturally, is pleased to suppose, that breach of faith may be possible) is to be visited after three days of loose performance of engagements with the cutting off of supplies of fresh water, after three days more, with the stoppage of food, and after three days more, with the last degree of severity on the undersigned himself.

He passes by these grave forms of speech without comment.

But with the paper actually before him, and all the circumstances in hand, he is satisfied that the effectual liberation of the Queen's Subjects, and all the other Foreigners in Canton, depends upon the promptitude with which this arrangement is completed.

The maintenance of the national character, and the validity of the claim for indemnity depend upon that scrupulousness of fidelity with which he is well assured his countrymen will enable him to fulfil his public obligations to this government.

As soon as the whole opium surrendered to him be delivered over to the Chinese officers, it will be the duty of the undersigned to communicate with his countrymen again.

But now a present letter to him to express to the whole foreign community his admiration for the patience and kindly feeling which has uniformly distinguished this community throughout these trying circumstances.

And he offers his own countrymen his grateful thanks for their confidence in his sincerest efforts to lead them safely out of their actual strait.

The ultimate satisfactory solution of the remaining difficulties need give no man an anxious thought.

The permanent stability of the British trade with this empire, with honor and advantage to all parties, rests upon a firm foundation; upon the wisdom, justice, and power of Her Majesty's Government.

CHARLES ELLIOT.

Chief Superintendent of the Trade of British Subjects in China.

3rd April, 1839.

and Mr. Johnston, accompanied by Mr. Thom, left for Macao in a Chop-boat at about 6 o'clock in the evening. A Weiyuen (deputed officer) two Hong merchants and two Linguists have also been sent down. The first account of a partial delivery will not, probably, reach us before six or seven days are over, and these will we presume, pass over quietly enough in our prison. Servants continue to be denied to all, and if our readers find this paper badly printed, they have to blame the Chinese for it who obliged us to become pressman in person, assisted by a few friends who, from want of trade, are for the present without employment.

The Yumchae has published an admonitory address to the people in the shape of a pamphlet, expatiating on the evils produced by the smoking of Opium, and the criminality of indulging this taste.

No. 189.

He informs the natives that they are required to give over smoking altogether within the next two months; if after three months any smoker shall be discovered, he is to be put to death; he moreover requires that every five inhabitants be bound for each other for the non-transgression of his law.

*Thursday 4th April.*—Every thing remains in statu quo—the coolies remain watching the factories, and the back-streets continue to be guarded both against foreigners and natives. This evening it is reported that the Yumchae has required of the Governor of Macao to give up the forts; this rumour requires, however, confirmation. A meeting of the foreign community at the Chamber of Commerce was requested by the Hong merchants to be held tomorrow at noon—it is supposed that the merchants will there propose the signing of some bond against the trading in Opium.

*Friday 5th April.*—The general meeting of the foreign residents at the Chamber of Commerce did not take place, but the Committee met to receive a communication from the Hong merchants, which as anticipated was a proposal to H. M. Superintendent and to other consuls to sign a long document which is to the effect that the Foreign merchants, thankful for the unbounded favors showered on them by the Emperor, have, knowing the trade Opium to be an illegal one, reverently delivered over to the Government all the opium they had in the outside waters they promise henceforward to abstain from all traffic in Opium, and promise that should ships arrive within the next six months with Opium on board, this must be delivered up, when the ships will be allowed to load and unload—should after the expiration of six months (or after autumn) vessels still continue to arrive with Opium, they are to be confiscated, ship and cargo, and the bond is to the effect that the crews of such ships are to be put to death, and that foreigners willingly submit to the justice of the doom.—That such a document cannot be signed by any one is evident. This day a number of large Cargo boats was despatched from here to the Bogue to load the Opium that is to be delivered. It is also said that the Yumchae and Governor will themselves proceed to the Bogue in a day or two.

*Saturday, 6th April.*—The following Edict addressed by H. E. to the Dutch Consul has been received this morning. Another to the Consul of the United States has also been issued of which we know not yet fully the particulars.

"An edict from the imperial commissioner address-

ed to the Dutch Consul van Basel.

An official communication has been received from his excellency Lin, high imperial commissioner &c. governor of Hookwag; it is as follows.

"Another address has been presented from the Dutch consul van Basel, in which he says (Mr. van Basel had only reiterated his demand for passports for himself and Dutch subjects, there being no reason to detain them and a ship at Whampoa, aware as H. E. expresses himself that neither the Consul nor his countrymen possess any Opium.)

"This coming before me, the the high commissioner, I immediately reply. On a former occasion the said foreigner presented an address, requesting a passport to go to Macao. At that time the reply was given, that as the opium of the several nations was not all given up, it was inconvenient, for the sake of his country's ship, to break up the preventive measures. This is on record.

Now the English Superintendent, Elliot, has sent Johnston to proceed to the Nine Islands and Macao roads, and there assemble the receiving ships, and deliver up all the opium. This done — and to examine and receive it will not require much time — then the soldiers and guards shall be taken away, and the trade return to its usual channels. The said foreigner ought to remain quiet, and not repeat so often his communications.

Wherefore I dispatch this edict to the prefect of Canton, that he may immediately convey the same to the Hong merchants, to be by them transmitted to the said consul van Basel, for his implicit obedience."

Having received the above, I immediately convey the same to the Hong merchants, to be by them transmitted to the said consul van Basel, for his implicit obedience. A special edict.

Taoukwang, 19th year 2nd moon, 22nd day.  
[April 5th 1839.]

It was this day reported that a ship's boat had attempted to come up to Canton from Whampoa. She proceeded as far as Howqua's fort, when the Chinese fired upon her with blank cartridge (they say) and the boat returned to Whampoa without accomplishing her object. It is understood that Capt Elliot received this evening a chop under the seal of the Commissioner proposing to him to sign the bond, which we mentioned had yesterday been submitted to the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce.

*Sunday, 7th April.*—The Coolies remain watching the square as before, and the rows of boats also remain in front of the houses, altho' that composed of Cargo-boats has been somewhat thinned, eight having been sent down to receive the Opium. We heard this day from a linguist that Mr. Johnston and Mr. Thom had arrived at Heangshan (about half way between this and Macao) on Friday last in the afternoon. They must therefore have had a very long passage. The Hong-merchants have proposed to the Committee of the Chamber and to the American and Dutch Consuls to meet them in the Consol-house to morrow—it is supposed with the view again to confer about the Opium-pledge to be signed; it is said that the document now to be produced is very much modified.



# SUP

Monday, 14 April.—We hear this morning of the arrival below of the *Mangalore* from Bombay and the *Manly* from Macatlan, where the *Harlequin* from this had arrived. A French ship *La Favorite* from Manila is also reported in. The following are the minutes of a meeting of the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, from which it will be seen that the functions of that body are for the present suspended.

## General Chamber of Commerce.

Canton, 8th April, 1838.

Minutes of a Meeting of the Committee adjourned from the 6th inst. on bond proposed by the (Hong) Present, Messrs. Wetmore, chairman, Fox, deputy chairman, Braine, Thomson, Dinshaw Foorlonjee, Adam Heerjeebhoy Rustonjee Bell, Delano.

It was moved by Mr. Delano, seconded by H. Rustonjee, and carried unanimously:—

That, as this chamber was instituted for purposes of a commercial nature exclusively, it is expedient that the committee do not become involved in any further correspondence of a political or personal nature, with the local Chinese authorities, nor committed by any promises or engagements to them, which it may become impossible to fulfil.

That, in as much as we are prisoners in our factories, surrounded by a armed force, our trade stopped, and all communication with Whampoa, Macao, and the fleet outside denied to us, it becomes necessary that the functions of this committee should cease until the restoration of our trade, the liberty of egress from Canton, and of communication with the outer waters, in a legitimate manner.

It was then moved by Mr. Bell, seconded by Mr. Braine, and carried unanimously:—That a copy of the foregoing resolution be communicated to the hong merchants by the chairman.

Thanks were voted to the chairman by acclamation and the meeting was adjourned *sine die*.

This evening the Kwang chow foo came to the Consol-house there to meet the U. S. and the Dutch Consuls, and the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, which latter office had become extinct since the morning. It being understood that all British merchants had left the management of affairs to their Superintendent, none of them were asked to attend.

The parties that attended the meeting were Mr. Snow, the, United States, and Mr. van Basel the Dutch Consuls, Mr. Wetmore, Mr. Delano and Mr. King, and Mr. Fearon as interpreter. These gentlemen were met by some of the Hong merchants and one by one introduced to the Kwang chow-foo. Nothing, we believe, deserving particular notice took place at the meeting—the whole of the conversation on the part of Kwang-chow-foo being nearly confined to insisting on the necessity there was that the bond should be signed; and on the part of foreigners to insist on the impossibility of doing this. The Kwang-chow-foo also put a number of questions to the interpreter regarding European affairs and noted down his answers. The meeting lasted upwards of two hours and they were at last allowed to depart at about 11 o'clock, the Kwang-chow-foo declaring that by to-morrow at noon he must have the bond duly signed, and that he would not admit any excuses.

The bond in the same as the one before offered to the Chamber and Commerce, and afterwards to Capt. Elliot, and the following is a translation.

"A DULY PREPARED BOND, to be voluntarily given by the English Superintendent, Elliot, and deputy Superintendent Johnston, at the head of the English merchants, A &c, the Indian merchants, B &c, the Moorish merchants, C &c, the ( ) merchants, D and the ( ) merchants, E and the ( ) merchant, F &c,—respecting the eternal doing away with the opium traffic.

WE DO HEREBY pledge ourselves (with and for) the merchants of the English nation, and of the several countries her dependencies, residing and trading in the city of Canton, and who, cherished and saturated with the tender benevolence of the celestial court, have heaped up delightful gain to a countless extent. THAT WHEREAS certain persons,avariciously bent on making profit, have of late years brought the smoking filth, called opium, into the Chinese waters, and there stored it up in receiving vessels for the purpose of selling it; all which is in direct contravention of the prohibitory laws of the celestial kingdom.

The great emperor has now appointed a high officer—state to come to Canton to enquire into and manage the business and we now begin to learn that the prohibitory laws are really severe in the extreme. Utterly unable to overcome the alarm and trepidation into which we have been thrown, we reverently deliver up to government every particle of opium on board the receiving ships, earnestly entreating that a memorial may be sent to the great emperor, praying him, in his great mercy, to overlook our past offences.

The empty receiving ships shall be all sent back to their countries. Elliot and Johnston shall forthwith petition the King of their country, sternly to command all the merchants tremblingly to obey the prohibitory laws of the celestial empire, which forbid the importation of opium into China; and to leave off manufacturing the drug. Should opium be discovered on board any merchant vessel arriving in Canton after the autumn of this year, the said vessel and all her cargo shall be confiscated to government and she shall not be allowed to trade; and all the parties concerned shall, in compliance, with the laws of the celestial empire; **BE PUT TO DEATH, willingly submitting to their doom!** All vessels which, having sailed from their countries before the present rigorous prohibitions were known, shall arrive in China during the spring or summer months, shall immediately they arrive, deliver up all the opium they may have on board, without daring to secrete the least particle.

WE DO CONJOINTLY declare that this our bond is just and true."

(True Translation.)

S. FEARON.

Chinese Interpreter, G. C. C.

\* In our last week's paper we erroneously stated that a threat had been made to detain the Consuls if they, then and there, did not sign the bond—no such threat, we have been assured on good authority, has been uttered.



## PLEMENT TO TI

**Tuesday 9th April.**—This morning intelligence was received by the Hong merchants that Mr. Johnston had arrived in Macao on Sunday morning the 7th April, and that on the following day he would proceed to *Lankeet* whither we are told two of the Opium-ships are gone. We hear that Mr. Johnston was not suffered to land in Macao but that Mr. Thom went on shore accompanied and closely watched by the Hong merchants. Of course the bond required by the Kwang chowfoo to be real signed at noon this day has not been forthcoming and an invitation from that office that the Consuls should again meet him at the Consulate house was not attended to. A written refusal to sign the bond was however sent to the Consulate-house by Mr. Snow and Mr. van Baten, with their reasons for such refusal—this was after copies had been taken of it, returned to the Consulate as inadmissible, the Kwang chowfoo declaring that he could not receive any communication except the bond duly signed.

"By my soul I swear.

"There is no power in the tongue of man.

"To alter me; I say aye on my bond."

**Wednesday, 10th April.**—I expect now to hear of the delivery of the first instalment of Opium and it will then be seen whether this bond is meant to oppose new obstacles to our liberation from prison—that it cannot be signed by any one except upon the extreme degree of compulsion is evident under such a bond not only the lives of such as signed it would be exposed to imminent danger every hour, from any denunciations false or true, that might be made against them, but the lives must necessarily suffer in consequence of the acquiescence, their respective governments must hold them responsible for such misfortunes. If this argument applies to private individuals, how much more to the officers of the western nations, and they of course cannot but persist in their resistance to this demand of the Chinese.

This evening the Yum chae, accompanied by the Governor, and Honoo, has left Canton for the Bogue. He is fortunate in having a fine northerly breeze, which has succeeded a very fresh southerly wind that blew all day yesterday followed by a heavy fall of rain.

**Thursday 11th April.**—We hear nothing from Macao to rely on with certainty. Two Opium ships it is said, are already at *Lankeet*, but nothing known whether deliveries have commenced. The Auctioneer or criminal judge came to the square this evening at about 12 o'clock, to see that all was right.

**Friday, 12th April.**—This morning news from Macao, to be relied on were received. From these it appears that Mr. Johnston arrived at Macao on Sunday the 7th in the evening, but that the Mandarins at first opposed his landing, he had several interviews with the Mandarins concerning the manner of the delivery of the Opium, which was agreed on, we believe, after some warm dispute. On Monday night Mr. Johnston after having gone into the Superintendent's cutter, the *Luise*, went on shore in Macao, and was ready to set sail in her for *Lankeet*, accompanied by Mr. Thom, early in the morning on Tuesday, though it is probable that that day's bad weather may have detained him in port. The Yumchae moved the fleet at Whampoa

in the morning yesterday, accompanied by a great many boats. We hear that the Chinese have thrown a raft across the river just below Howqua's fort, to prevent any boats coming from Whampoa—they did the same thing in Lord Napier's time. This day the four great officers, the judge, treasurer, salt commissioner and port inspector came into the square in front of the Factories, but it being a rainy day without alighting from their chairs. The absence of the Yumchae probably makes them thus solicitous for our safety. The Kwangcheep walks through the square almost every night, and in fact the guard is kept up nearly the same as in the first days. This evening Capt. Elliot published the following public notice:

### PUBLIC NOTICE.

To H. B. Subjects.

Canton 12th April 1839.

The undersigned is sensible that Her Majesty's subjects being owners of, or having the control over ships or vessels in the Opium-trade on the coasts of China who recently transmitted a solemn pledge to the high commissioner not to attempt to introduce Opium into the Empire must be most anxious to fulfil their obligations with all speed and fidelity; and therefore he need do more than request them to seize the earliest safe opportunity for the recall of those vessels from their actual pursuits.

But it is his duty to inform Her Majesty's subjects not bound by special engagements, and every man of common humanity be he of what nation he may, that the liberties and possibly the lives of the whole foreign community now shut up at Canton hang upon their present forbearance. A seizure of Opium would immediately afford a pretext for their continued imprisonment and, it may well be, for worse treatment, and would be used with no inconsiderable effect in justification of the past and actual violence of this government.

CHARLES ELIOT.

Chief Superintendent.

**Saturday, 13th April.**—We hear that letters have been received from *Lankeet*, advising the delivery from on board the ships there, the *Heracles* and *Anson*, of about 32 chests on Thursday last—the rough weather was because of no more having been delivered to the Chinese. If the weather has been more favorable yesterday a large quantity, perhaps the first instalment of 5000 chests, may have passed into the possession of the Yumchae, and it is said this morning that the Clap is preparing for the vessels to be ordered back to the Factories. We also learn that Capt. Elliot has received letters from the Yumchae and the Governor desiring him to order all the Opium-ships to go at once to *Lankeet* on don't with the view of hastening the delivery. It now remains to be seen whether all the difficulties as to the reopening of communication will have been removed by Capt. Elliot's engagement to perform so punctually performed; the promise to the effect has been given under the Commissioner's official seal, and it is to be hoped that the suspending of the Opium-bond will not oppose insurmountable obstacles to the remo-

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val of the present grievances. Nothing more has for some days, we believe, been heard of this bond—whether the Chinese will relinquish their pretensions on that head altogether it is difficult to foresee, though it is probable as they must now be convinced how utterly impossible it is for either Consuls or merchants of any nation to sign away the lives of themselves or countrymen.

The Yumchae's absence from Canton has of course produced a cessation of chop, and nothing new passes in our prison. None of the servants are yet returned, except that here and there a coolie makes his appearance for an hour or two each day. People are still obliged to prepare their dinners themselves, and we fancy that three weeks practice must have afforded them some insight into culinary secrets. The efforts of our neighbours to cook their own dinners are however considerably assisted by dishes sent from the kitchens of our Parsee friends, who, having servants of their own nation, are enabled to assist those that have none, and they have done and continue doing in the most liberal manner to whoever will avail himself of their kindness.

*Sunday 14th April.*—This evening Capt. Elliot's published the following circular:

### INTELLIGENCE.

Canton, 14th April, 1839.

CAPTAIN ELLIOT, has received letters from Mr. Johnston, dated at Chumpee on the 12th at 8 P. M.

Up to that time owing to a want of Chinese boats, the ships there (*"Hercules"* and *"Austen"*) had only delivered 850 Chests; but it was expected that they would deliver more than double that amount in the course of yesterday; and Instructions had been sent at noon of the 12th to the following vessels:

*"June," "Mithras," "Ariel," "Mermaid," "Raparell,"* and *"Lady Grant,"* to proceed forthwith to join the other ships at Chumpee, and commence delivering. Capt. Elliot has also reason to believe, from a communication from the Commissioner and the governor, that an increased number of boats will be procured immediately, so that the deliveries may be expected to proceed rapidly.

The mandarins do not seem to impede the operation by troublesome investigation.

The High Commissioner has desired that the servants should be released at once.

EDWARD ELMSLIE.

Secretary & Treasurer to the Superintendent.

We hear that the Yumchae, Governor, and Hoppo are at Chumpee. The delivering ships, are, we are told, provided with the necessary ballast and with water, and provisions which were first offered gratis and refused, are now sold to them.

*Monday.*—This day Capt. Elliot issued the following notice:

### NOTICE.

Sealed tenders will be received at this office until noon of the 18th instant, and then to be opened; setting forth the terms on which a first class British Clipper vessel (The Chief Superintendent reserving to himself the right of determining the vessels falling within such classification), being perfectly seaworthy, fully manned, armed, and in all respects ready for sea, after one week's notice shall have been given, will be offered for charter on Her Majesty's Service for a certain period of seven months; and for a further indicated rate for every

month or part of a month that such vessel shall be employed in the before mentioned service, beyond the said period of seven months.

The projected service not to involve a passage round the Cape of Good Hope.

The particulars of sea worthiness, equipment, &c. &c. subject to proof by survey to be held by the direction of the Chief Superintendent.

EDWARD ELMSLIE.

Secretary and Treasurer to the Superintendent.

Canton, 15th April, 1839.

N. B. It is requested that the words "sealed tender for a vessel to be employed on Her Britannic Majesty's Service" may be written on the respective envelopes.

It was reported that the Opium delivered at Chumpee had been brought up to Canton in chop-boats, without, however, we believe any good foundation.

*Tuesday 16th April.*—We hear this day that about 2700 chests were delivered up to last night. The servants mostly still keep out of the way, owing it is said, to a bond required of them, to declare themselves answerable with their lives for the actions of their masters, and which they, naturally enough, are averse to signing.

*Wednesday 17th April.*—This day Capt. Elliot published the following:

Capt. Elliot has received from Mr. Johnston to the 15th instant at 6 P. M., and from these accounts it may be computed that there will have been delivered about 7000 Chests to last evening (the 16th). The ships at Chumpee, when Mr. Johnston wrote, were the *Hercules, Austen, June,* and *Ariel.*

The *Mithras, Mermaid, Raparell* and *Lady Grant* were however expected immediately, and Capt. Elliot hopes that, weather permitting, the moiety will be delivered by to-morrow evening. No other intelligence of interest.

EDWARD ELMSLIE.

Secretary & Treasurer to the Superintendent.

Canton, 17th April 1839.

*Thursday 18th April.*—This day many of the servants and coolies returned, though many are yet absent, owing partly, probably, to fear, and partly to this being the season for Chinese to offer their devotions on the graves of their ancestor, for the performance of which many have gone to Macao and not yet returned. We hear that in pursuance to the notice published by Capt. Elliot on Monday last, the tender of the clipper *Ariel*, Capt. Warden, has been accepted by the Superintendent. We presume she will carry despatches for the Indian and home governments as soon as the communication with the outside-shipping shall have reopened. Nothing certain we understand, is this day known about the deliveries at Chumpee.

*Friday 19th April.*—This morning it is known that up to the evening of the 17th about 6500 chests were delivered, and a fresh supply of chop-boats having reached Whampoa, it is supposed that the deliveries will have gone on briskly yesterday, and if the wea-



SS.

ther, which is very boisterous and rainy this day, does not prevent it, the first moiety of the 20,000 chests may now be in the hands of the Yum-chae.

We hear that, as to the receipt of the Opium by the Chinese, an extensive system of checks and counter checks has been established; very chest is weighed and the weight written thereon—it is then carefully packed in a wrapper, and the weight again marked on it, and sealed so as to provide against any possible fraud. The Opium it is said is all destined for Peking—none has yet, we believe, reached Canton, though reports to the contrary have reached us. It is thought, that after the deliveries are concluded the Yum-chae will proceed to Casablanca near Macao, where people wait his arrival with some anxiety. Families there we hear are restricted to the daily purchase of a certain quantity of food only, so as to prevent their laying in a stock for many days.

Here, with the exception of the return of the servants, every thing remains as before—the guard of boats and coolies is the same as on the day after Capt. Elliot's arrival, and no natives such as outside dealers, are yet allowed to enter the Factories. We are informed that some business has been done with in the last few days in Bombay Cotton at an advance on former quotations of 5 to 6 mace. Much will of course depend on the sort of payment sellers may obtain under present circumstances, whether the advance be more than nominal.

*Saturday morning, 20th April.*—It is a month this day since the Hoppo's order against foreigners leaving Canton was published, and there is no saying how many more weeks it may be the case. No communication of a later date than the 17th has been received from Mr. Houston, and we accordingly know of no more than about 5500 chests delivered. The deliveries proceed much slower than was anticipated. Four or five vessels thus far named above have reached Champe—their names not ascertained. Owing, as will be seen by the following Chop to compradores, to servants being required to obtain a Chop from the Magistrate at Macao, we are informed this morning that they will all—at least from such houses where no chop has been obtained from Macao, leave again tomorrow. These vexations shew the spirit in which the engagements entered into by the Chinese authorities are likely to be kept.

Translation of a license or Chop granted jointly, by the Kwang-chow-foo, Nan-hae and Pwan-yu licent to foreign compradores, under the new regulations caused by the stoppage of the Opium trade.

Dated Canton 19th year, 3d moon, 4th day of the reign of Taoukwang 19th April 1820.

Choo, the Kwang-chow-foo, Lew, the Nan ha been, and Chang, the Pwan-yu-heen, proclaiming this officially to Comprador (here the name to whom it is addressed, is given).

It appears proper that foreigners who come to Canton to trade should employ compradores who obtain their licenses from the Magistrate at Macao, whose especial business it is to superintend that fair.

Now, when the Imperial commands were received to annihilate the traffic in Opium, the foreigners not being willing to surrender the Opium held by them, the Imperial Commissioner, conjointly with the Vice-roy ordered that the compradores, and others in their employ should for the present scatter and go

away from their service. But now, as the foreigners have all in succession surrendered many chests of Opium, though not one fourth of the whole quantity has been received, yet the barbarians having all become obedient and submissive, of which evidence is possessed, orders have been received to recruit their compradores and servants to their service. It is relied upon that the Hong-merchants select these people, and cause them to be produced at the various offices for strict investigation, besides which passports are granted to them, and annexed to this is a list of those articles which they are permitted to buy for the foreigners. No contraband goods are to be bought, neither is knavery or deceit to be practised in the management of all the business—not a hair's breadth of incorrectness must there be, or of opposition to the laws. Finally, you must be governed by the old regulations laid down clearly by the Macao Magistrate. Do not oppose—a special edict.

List of articles allowed to be bought by the foreigners. Pigs, pigs and sheep—fowls, ducks and eggs—fresh fruits—grain and vegetables—poultry,

Seal of the Kwang-chow-foo.

Nan-hae heen.

Pwan-yu heen.

Taoukwang, the acting military commander of Macao, in the district of Canton, Ketur-min-jun, Macao, and Hsiao-shan, superintendent of the water and rivulets and inspector of the customs at Macao.

Whereas I fall within his duties to grant and exchange seals, which is recorded, and it having been communicated that each Heen had caused the orders of the board of war to be promulgated, which contains new laws and rules as follows: Hereafter compradores who are to serve foreigners, must be then chosen by the Tong che of Macao, who are natives, and known as honest and responsible men, and as security for them, their kindred must enter into bonds—they must be immediately furnished with passports or licences properly sealed after due investigation, which are to state explicitly that if they dare purchase contraband goods or any thing but provisions, or if they engage in any an unbecoming or irregular conduct, they must suffer the penalty of such offence as the laws direct, being examined by the local magistrates.

Now—who was last year Comprador to the resident merchant—having entered to be delivered up and cancelled his old licence. This is now given him for his Government. If this barbarian should be at Macao, or Canton he must furnish him with such provisions as are contained in the annexed list. (List same as above) no prohibited goods may be bought for him neither may his comprador serve any other barbarian, or his punishment will be great. During the last month of each year, this licence must be renewed, the old one destroyed and the new one go into full operation. All must be minutely comprehended, that no oppositions may ensue.

Taoukwang, 19th year, 2nd moon, 9th day. This licence granted to—

局部图(7)

局部图(8)



# CAN

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ART. II. *Ophthalmic Hospital at Canton: the ninth report, being for the quarterly term ending December 31st, 1838.* By the Rev. P. PARKER, M. D. From the Chinese Repository for March.

To the friends and supporters of the Medical Missionary Society in China, the following report will afford new pleasure. It evinces the steadily advancing influence and importance of the Society's operations. The growing confidence reposed by the people in the skill of the foreign surgeon has been strongly displayed, in the degree of the loss of limbs—although this is so greatly opposed to their prejudices, as well as to their principles, that the body, received perfect in form from one's parents, should be committed in no less perfection of form to its last resting place in the womb of earth. A Chinese female (the first, so far as we know, at least in modern times) has submitted to the amputation of her right arm; and four others have undergone extirpation of their breasts, on account of cancerous disease in an advanced stage.—Their increasing reliance on the western physician's knowledge of disease and its cures has been shown, in the accession of an unusually large number of official persons, some of them men of high rank.

Among these may be mentioned Wang, acting judicial commissioner of this province, who was first seen, at the commercial house of one of the hong merchants. The chief object of this gentleman was to be enabled so to appear and report of himself before the emperor, that want of health might not stand in the way of his promotion. He was immensely corpulent, and his chair was carried by four bearers (the number allotted to his rank), with an equal number of supporters. His complaint was hemiplegia. His desires were very moderate: it would entirely satisfy him if he could but walk twenty rods, and be enabled to go through the requisite ceremonies of kneeling and bowing in the presence of his superiors. As he is still under treatment the particulars of his case will be given hereafter. Another visitor of rank was Lew, the chief magistrate of the district in which the factories are placed, and the officer, consequently, who appeared so acceptably to foreigners—to disperse the mob collected before the factories—on the memorable 12th of December, when a little longer delay might have placed the lives and property of foreigners in imminent jeopardy. The application of this officer is especially interesting, as, from his situation, he is the proper authority to take cognizance of the hospital, had it fallen, as an innovation, under the displeasure of the local government. But by personally receiving aid from it, and by speaking of it in terms of commendation to his friends, he is virtually sanctioning it, and giving it influence among the people, by whom it is extensively known that through it he has been essentially benefitted. His nephew and several of his friends have also been received as patients, and some are still under medical treatment. In one of his visits he likewise introduced Hingan, a fongseang or colonel,

who had recently been in command of the forces stationed in defence of the capital of Kwangse, and was then on his way to Peking. This officer was suffering from rheumatism: as he did not return a second time, he was probably compelled to continue his journey to Peking sooner than he had at first anticipated. One other officer may here be named—Lew, seunpoo (a civilian, whose function is nearly that a European aid-de-camp) to the governor of these provinces. Unlike the others just mentioned—who have preferred their requests for medical attendance through Howqua, or some other of the Hong merchants, and have arranged to be seen at the commercial houses of those gentlemen, in preference to coming with the multitude to the hospital—this officer came to the institution, and on one occasion remained to witness the operations that were being performed. He was much interested to see the depression of a cataract, to hear the patient, who had been blind for several years, exclaim, immediately on the removal of the needle, "I see light," and to observe her count, in a minute after, the fingers held up before her. He was particular in his inquiries, wishing to know how long she had been blind, if much harm would not follow the operation, &c. On his return, a week after, he found the patient had already been discharged, not the slightest inflammation being observed, and her sleep at night undisturbed in the least degree disturbed.

There are, however, many instances notwithstanding, it ought not to be supposed that all prejudice is yet overcome. But even to the contrary occasionally occurs. A late patient, the son of a friend, a brother of one of the Hong merchants, who was considered dangerously ill, requested to be attended, at his own house. He was found very ill, and the doctor not being the doctor to Europe, was unable to recover. A favorable prognosis was given, which had the undesirable effect of encouraging him to try native remedies still longer. At length, after a day's delay was pointed out: it might involve fatal consequences: it would be the height of folly to defer calling a fire engine to a burning house until after all other means of extinguishing the flames should be first tried—an argument likely to be well understood by a Chinese: but remonstrances were in vain. "The foreigner's prescription," said the sufferer, "I cannot read, and how can I know what he is giving me." It is in accordance with Chinese habits to see the prescriptions of their own physicians, and of men acquainted with books, many have studied the different medical theories that are upheld among them, and pretend to some knowledge of the pulse, the diseases of which it affords diagnosis, and the appropriate remedies. Yielding to his prejudices, the patient, after trying a little longer his own physicians, died a victim to his folly: Just before his death, he desired the foreign physician to be again called in, but it was then too late.

The first instance of death, supervening upon an operation, the circumstances of which will be hereafter given, has occurred during the past term, and the result also illustrates the degree of confidence that generally exists. The husband was asleep by the patient's side when she died. On being informed of her decease, he pointed upward, saying, "heaven has determined it," and so far from regretting the operation, he justly remarked, "she would not have lived so long as she has done, but for the medicine and care she has received at the hospital." A similar event in any European hospital could not have been attended with less unpleasantness, or have been better understood. The same operation, too, has since been submitted to with all the confidence and cheerfulness manifested at previous ones.

The expenses for the term have been as follows:—

|                   |   |   |        |
|-------------------|---|---|--------|
| Rent of hospital  | - | - | 125    |
| Board, fuel, &c.  | - | - | 109    |
| Native assistants | - | - | 78     |
| Medicines, &c.    | - | - | 14.50  |
|                   |   |   | 326.50 |

# TI TON

Canton, Saturday

During the months of July, August, and September, the hospital was closed and under repair, and that at Macao was meanwhile opened, as shown by the Report of that hospital already published.

The patients that have been admitted during the term are 505; the aggregate since the opening of the institution is 6300.

## Latest Europe News.

From the *Englishman Extraordinary* 24th Feb.

The Overland Mail has at length arrived, bringing intelligence to the 26th December. We extract the notice of its arrival from the Bombay papers, and reprint such parts of our London *Extras* as time will permit.

Aden fell to our arms on the 19th ultimo after a sharp conflict and some loss of life. We shall give the whole particulars in our morning's paper.

Sir James Carnac had been sworn in as Governor of this Presidency, and was to leave England in January. Mr. Martin T. Smith succeeds him in the Directorship; and Sir Rufane Donkin had announced himself as a candidate for Sandwich. It is said that Sir James would leave England by either the *Thomas Coutts* or the *Balcarras*.

The East India Company have given notice that they have determined to suspend their agency in China after the next season, 1839-40, reserving to themselves the option of resuming it, should circumstances render it expedient to do so. They have also determined to limit the remittances through China in the season 300,000l.

OVERLAND DISPATCHES.—On Thursday afternoon a messenger arrived at the East India House with the Company's dispatches only, down to the 1st Nov. from Bombay, bringing confirmation of the anticipated movements of the army, which were in actual progress.

This dispatch was brought by the *Hugh Lindsay* steamer, which left Bombay on the 1st Nov., and arrived at Suez on the 24th; it afterwards reached Alexandria on the 28th, and was taken on the 4th Dec. by H. M. steamer *Folana* in Malta, from whence it has been brought by an express messenger.

The public letters, therefore, cannot be expected until the 31st instant, except those transmitted via Marseilles, which may be received on the 27th or 28th instant.—*Atlas*, Dec. 22.

(From the *Bombay Gazette Extra*, Feb. 15.)

The intelligence by the English steamer is up to 26th Dec., and three days later via France. The day the *Atalanta* left, a French mail 13 days later was due at Suez, but from some cause, as yet unknown to us, it did not reach in time, and as the vessel had waited for several days longer than the appointed time, Captain Lowe did not think himself justified in delaying her any

longer. Mr. Waghorn had relays of camels posted on the desert, which would have conveyed his portion of the mail to Suez in 54 hours after its arrival at Alexandria: and it is much to be regretted that the gentleman's efforts were not attended with success. To shew the zeal of Mr. Waghorn's agent in Egypt, we subjoin the following note on the subject to the address of an officer of the *Atalanta*.

'I write you in haste, by express *Courier*, which starts now at 11 o'clock to ride hard and be with you at dawn of day to-morrow morning, to inform you, that by a letter from Alexandria to Colonel Campbell from Mr. Thurburn, the French Steamer, due on 21st had not arrived up to sunset but was of course hourly expected.—I regret this contretemps, but as our *courier* between this and Alexandria, and our relays on the desert are placed, I shall run the Mail (come when it will) as fast as I can to Suez, even if I knew you were off—I hope that Captain Lowe will wait a few hours, and the moment it comes, there will be no delay in Egypt. The French Steamer doubtless came in yesterday, and the Mail is due here to-night. It shall go on *instantly*, so for heaven's sake wait a few hours.

The weather at Alexandria was bad. It blew a gale by the last accounts, and the probable cause of the non appearance of the French Steamer on the 24th is, that on a lee shore he did not like to run at the close of the day, but would keep a good offing all night, and run in at daylight on the 25th.

Depend on my sending the mail if I get it, and if I hear of delay you shall be informed if I send you 50 *couriers*.

## MARKET AND CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Monday Evening, Dec. 23.—Some notice has been drawn in the city to the circumstance that the French Minister of Commerce has addressed to the commercial chambers of all the French ports, a circular, stating that a letter, dated Bombay, informed him that most English houses there addressed urgent demands to England for an early supply of provisions; but that he gave to the French houses this early intimation, that they might send them out before the supplies from England can arrive there.

This circular letter of the French Minister was written the day that the mail from Bombay, by way of Alexandria and Marseilles, arrived at Paris, and it has been remarked upon it as very unlikely that such a letter should have been written from a French house at Bombay to a mercantile house in France, because it is improbable that a French house should know that most English houses have sent such orders home for certain named articles; and, if it were so, a mercantile house in France is not likely to have gone to the Minister of Commerce with the letter, that he might issue a circular to encourage speculations which the house would naturally wish to make itself, with as little competition as possible.

Hence the conclusion arrived at is, that the French Minister must have read the contents of the English letters from Bombay passing through Paris to England, and also that the letters from England to the East Indies are made the same use of. This view of the case is strengthened by the fact, that the French Government, as part of the arrangements under discussion for the communication with India, refuse to allow sealed bags under special messengers to pass through their country. Hence the merchants express their fears, that if the English Government will not insist firmly on this condition and not enter into any arrangement without it, they will deliver the interests of the English traders into the hands of their French rivals.

It is to be hoped that the suspicion so expressed may prove to be without foundation, but, having once arisen,

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Friday, 4th May, 1839.

it cannot be too publicly stated, and the French, who are never deficient in susceptibility on the score of character, may at once set the matter at rest by pointing out the source of the information conveyed to the Minister of Commerce.

A slight improvement upon the last quotations may be noticed in the funds to day, and Consols closed at 93½ to 4. For some days past they have merely oscillated between 93½ and 94. Bank Stock was 202½ to 3; India Stock, 261½ to 2½. Exchequer-bills, 65s. to 67s. premium.

The speech of the Queen of Portugal had the effect of causing a small advance in Portuguese securities. The 5 per cents, were 30 buyers at one time, but receded to 20½ to ½; the 3 per cents, 12½ to ½; Spanish Active, with the May coupons, 1½ to ½; Dutch stocks were rather better, the 2½ per cents, being 54½ to 55; the 5 per cents, 100½ to ½; Belgian improved to 98½ to ½; Brazilian was 76½ to ½; Mexican, 22 to ½; Columbian, 2½ to ½.

On the 5th instant, a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when Sir James Rivett Carnac, Bart, was appointed Governor of the Presidency of Bombay.—On the 19th, another Court was held, when Sir James was sworn in to his new office. He afterwards dined with the Court at the London Tavern, when the Directors, were honoured with the company of her Majesty's Ministers and several other distinguished personages.

On the 12th instant a ballot was taken at the East India House for the election of a Director in the room of Sir J. R. Carnac, Bart, who has disqualified. At six o'clock the glasses were closed and delivered to the scrutineers, who reported the election had fallen on Mr. M. T. Smith.

The Indian Steam Ship Company have announced that their first vessel, the India, will be launched on the 3rd of January next, and be ready to take in stores in the Thames by the middle of April. The vessel is building by Messrs. Scott and Sons, and the engines by Messrs. Scott and Sinclair, of Greenock. She is of 1200 tons burden, with accommodation for eighty cabin passengers, and 400 tons of goods. She is provided with a safety apparatus, and built with two strong hulk-heads of plate-iron across the engine-room, in order to confine accidental fire, and prevent a leak sprung in one division from spreading to another. It is also announced, that another vessel of 1500 tons burden is on the stocks and that a third will be ready within 18 months, and that three more are about to be commenced. With this number of vessels, it is expected that twelve voyages home will be performed in each year; allowing fifty-five days to accomplish the distance from Plymouth to Calcutta by the Cape of Good Hope.

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

## France.

Dec. 8.—Mr. Somers, M. P., was condemned in the Chamber of Correctional Police at Paris, on the 4th instant, to two years' imprisonment, and a fine of 100 francs, for an alleged outrage upon Mr. Beaumont, in the garden of the Tuilleries, a short time since. Mr. Somers, in a letter addressed to the editor of the *Times*, on Saturday, alleges that he had a good defence to the allegations of Mr. Beaumont's counsel, but that he was not allowed to bring it forward. He promises to appeal to the British public, from whom he anticipates a verdict of approval.

We learn by the Paris papers of Thursday that the command of the National Guard of Paris, and the rest of the Department of the Seine, is conferred on Marshal Gerard.

The Opposition journals continue to talk magniloquently of the prospective performances of Guizot, Thiers, and Odillon Barrot in the Chambers. There are, as usual, reports that Dupin will not be allowed to take the Presidential chair in the Chamber of Deputies without opposition; and Guizot himself has been mentioned as a candidate; overtures had been made to the Doctrinaires by the Ministry, and rejected.

Dec. 14.—There has not been much of interest in the late French papers; the tone of the Paris press has, however, assumed a hostile character towards England. The *Courrier Francais* says openly, that 'France is no longer on the same terms with England that she was six months ago.' The ostensible cause for this change is the refusal of the British Government to unite with France in refusing to settle the Belgian question on the new basis,—namely, that Limburg and Luxemburg shall be ceded to Holland, and a large deduction made from the share of the Hollando-Belgic debt formerly allotted to Belgium. But Leopold and his people wish to retain the territory and be excused from the payment of the money also; and Louis Philippe seconds the demand of his son-in-law. The reason why, on this occasion, England is not willing to co-operate with France, may be twofold. Belgium, though now ruled by a monarch friendly to England, must always be much under French influence; and its actual incorporation with France is known to be a favorite object of French ambition. To strengthen Belgium, therefore, might be to aggrandize France; whereas there is nothing to apprehend from Holland, which might be again, as it was formerly, a useful ally against France. Another reason for the apparent estrangement between the French and English Governments is the suspicion, or the knowledge, that Louis Philippe has been coquetting with the Emperor of Russia, and urging him to annoy England in the East.

Such is the gossip of the political saloons; but that there is ill-will between the people of the two countries, says the *Spectator*, we do not believe, or that a serious quarrel is likely to arise. There may be much diplomatic snarling, but nothing worse.

Dec. 18.—The principal matter referred to in the French journals and correspondence is 'the growing indiscretion of the clergy,' and some of its probable consequences. It will be seen that in two remarkable instances, in parts of France greatly distant from each other—that is, in Champagne and in Auvergne, the clergy had incurred popular displeasure: in the one case by their intemperance and uncharitableness; in the other, by presuming to make an invidious comparison between Napoleon and Pope Pius VII. In the former the doors of the church were closed against the remains of a person of some note—Count Méntlosier—a man notorious for the



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professed 'Catholicity' of his opinions, but who some how or other had incurred the displeasure of the more rigid professors of that faith. The interference of the authorities and of the highly respectable friends of the deceased, prevented any unpleasant incident, but the affair appears to have created a great sensation.

The Paris papers of Sunday bring, we regret to say, intelligence that the state of health of the Duchess Alexander of Wurtemberg, late Princess Mary of Orleans, had become so alarming that the Duke de Nemours proceeded on Sunday to Pisa, whither she had been removed from Genoa, the air of which place had had a bad effect upon her complaint—consumption.

Dec. 20.—The King of the French opened the session of the Chambers on the 17th inst. The papers, as might be expected, are occupied almost exclusively with the Speech, which the opposition papers pronounce to be insignificant, uncandid, and untrue—it is at all events very dry, uninteresting, and more than ordinarily ambiguous on various points of foreign policy. There is not a single special allusion to Great Britain throughout. The debate on the address would, it was expected, be the most animated that had occurred since the Revolution. Private letters state that the speech produced little or no impression in the Chamber or among the public.

## Spain.

Dec. 8.—Another Spanish Ministry is announced in the last accounts from Madrid. It consists of the following persons:—The Duke of Gor, to be Minister of Foreign Affairs; M. Armendariz, Minister of the Interior; M. Govantes, Minister of Justice; General Alaix, Minister of War; M. Primo de Rivera, Minister of Marine.

The Finance department, the most arduous and important of all, is not filled up. The Ministry is called 'Moderado,' and will receive the support of Martinez de la Rosa. The Queen Regent, before she decided on making the appointments definitively, secured the acquiescence of a majority of the Cortes.

The intelligence from the seat of war consists chiefly of accounts of massacres. Cabrera and Van Halen continued to slaughter their prisoners, but avoided a decisive encounter.

The Madrid papers state that the insurrection of

Seville was at an end, that the supreme junta had been dissolved and order restored, owing to the firmness displayed by General Clonard, who was preparing to march against that city with 3,000 men. Brigadier Sanjuanena entered Seville on the 23rd, and took the command of the province in the name of the Queen. A message from the President of the Council, announcing that her Majesty had directed an inquiry to be instituted into the conduct of Generals Narvaez and Cordova, was communicated to the Chamber of Deputies on the 28th. The Chamber was to appoint a committee to examine into the nature of the charges brought against them, and decide whether the Government should be authorized to prosecute them.

Dec. 15.—The news from Spain is not important. Mendizabal had delivered a speech in the Cortes in favor of an union of the Liberal of all shades. A Ministry supported by such a combination would, he said, be supported by European capitalists, and have abundance of money. He entered into a long statement to prove that the resources of the country were fully equal to discharge the demands upon it, and to furnish security for fresh loans.

Martinez de la Rosa is very unpopular in Madrid. A few nights ago, a party sung 'De profundis' under his window, as a hint to prepare himself for another world.

## Russia and Turkey.

The *Augsburg Gazette* points attention to the progress of the English towards the Red Sea. According to that journal, the English 'were daily extending their sway along the coast of Arabia,' and had made two settlements on the Abyssinian coast; the ultimate object being the conquest of Egypt, England, however, has too much on hand in America and India, just at present, to undertake new conquests in Africa.

Dec. 17.—In a Toulon correspondence, quoted by the *Commerce*, we find an extract of a letter of the 21st ultimo, from Constantinople, which states positively that Russia had disgarrisoned Abasia of the cordon of 16,000 men, who had previously covered the coast of that province, and who had been conveyed with the utmost expedition to Odessa on board six ships of the line and smaller vessels, the number of which was daily increasing in the Black Sea, through the unexampled activity which prevailed in the docks of Sebastopol.

A letter of the 21st ultimo from Constantinople states that the Queen Dowager of England was expected there, and that apartments were preparing for Majesty's residence at the British embassy. The Turkish fleet had re-entered the Dardanelles and proceeded to Constantinople.

French and English journalists or correspondents concur in representing the style in which the Turkish fleet came to anchor off Topkhane on the 20th ultimo, as infinitely more seamanlike and orderly than was ever before accomplished by Mussulman sailors. This improvement in skill and discipline is of course due to the presence and exertions of British officers. The correspondent of the *Morning Herald* says that Commodore Parker, Capt. Moresby, and Captain Walker came up with the Capudan Pacha, and received marked attentions in Constantinople.





'It is even rumoured,' he adds, that the latter may stay here for the present, and become the virtual commander of the fleet: but nothing on that head has, I believe yet been determined on. With proper instructors the Turks will soon become admirable sailors. They are very quick at imitating, and learn almost faster than they can be taught. Hitherto they have had no officers worthy the name. It was but lately that a captain of a splendid 74, was observed, with all his lieutenants, holystoning the quarter deck barefoot and coatless. The Turkish fleet has already been taken into the arsenal, and is being dismantled, apparently for the winter.

## Canada.

Dec. 10.—The Great Western arrived in Kings-road, Bristol, on Friday evening the 7th instant, at twenty minutes past eight o'clock, having left New York, at half past 4 p. m., of the 23rd ultimo. She had a very rough passage out at home, and sustained considerable damage on her outward voyage. She brought 87 passengers, including Mr. R. F. Maitland, the bearer of Government despatches, and Mr. James Christie and Mr. Hanson, attaches of Lord Durham. There is no political news relative to the United States, but some important intelligence from Canada. The rebels are beaten at all points. Mr. Ellice has been released and is coming home in the Roscius. They write from New York on the 22nd November.—'The Patriot force who were in the Windmill at Prescott have either been taken or killed. The Governor of Upper Canada has ordered the prisoners (122) to be tried by court-martial, and then sentence to executed immediately, and, as most of them are citizens of the United States, we are to daily expect an execution that they have all been hung. While we must all regret the shedding of so much blood, nothing but summary proceedings on the part of the British authorities will put a stop to similar attacks from the lawless population on our side. The notorious Bill Johnston has been arrested by our authorities, at Oudenburgh. It is with pleasure I inform you that the utmost harmony exists between the British and American officers on the frontier, and the acts of our misguided citizens who have invaded Canada are universally reprobated by all those who have the least claim to any respectability.'

Dec. 12.—The last *Gazette* supplies an authentic account of the affair at Prescott, from the despatches of Sir John Colborne, Colonel Young, and Colonel Dundas. Colonel Young (in Sir John Colborne's despatches this officer is called 'Major,' but he designates himself 'Colonel,') states the amount of the entire band who attempted to land on the Canadian shore at 800, but says that only 400 took possession of the windmill and adjacent buildings. These men had chosen their position well, and their 'rifle fire' was 'particularly true and steady.' The British killed and wounded were forty-five, including among the former two Lieutenants, and among the latter two Lieutenants and an Ensign. Officers must expect to be 'picked off' by the American riflemen. No service will make such room for promotion as that in which the British troops have been lately engaged on the frontier of Upper Canada. Thirty-two sympathizing prisoners were taken and two of their 'Generals,' Phillips and Brown, were killed. These particulars refer to the affair of the 13th, which ended in Colonel Young's retreat after a very gallant attempt to dislodge the invaders. The Colonel himself acknowledges his failure in those words—'Finding, after a constant firing for hours from the armed steam boats and musketry, that no impression could be made on the building, I considered it more prudent to draw off the troops at three

P. M.; leaving strong picquets to prevent the escape of those in the buildings until the assistance of the heavy guns could be procured.' No mention is made in these accounts of Colonel Young's own wound.

On the 15th November, Colonel Dundas reached Prescott from Kingston, with 'four companies of the Eighty-third Regiment, two 18 pounders, and a howitzer.' He took up his position about 400 yards from the windmill, and with his field pieces 'opened with good effect' upon the stone building near the mill, whilst Captain Sandon, with two 18 pounders in two gun-boats fired upon it from the water. After this operation had lasted about an hour, a white flag was hung out from the building, and its occupants surrendered themselves unconditionally to Colonel Dundas. There were 102 altogether, of whom 16 were wounded. The Militia scoured the country around, and made several prisoners; of whom the principal was a Polish officer calling himself General Van Sault, whom Colonel Dundas believes to have been their leader. The windmill was then occupied by the British troops, and the other buildings were destroyed. An American newspaper says that 'if the Patriots are saved alive, they owe it to the British Regulars.' The animosity of the Canadian Loyalists against the 'Patriots' and their abettors, is fierce; and Sir John Colborne states distinctly, that if, the 'disgraceful proceedings on the American frontier cannot be guarded against by the American Government it will soon become impossible to prevent acts of retaliation on the part of the population of Upper Canada.' If such acts of retaliation be commenced, the power of the American Government to restrain the marauders will be much lessened; and perhaps the inclination, supposing it to exist at present, will not be increased. In the mean while, however, President Van Buren has issued a proclamation condemning in very strong language the attacks upon Upper Canada, and warning American citizens that they cannot be protected by their own Government against the punishment of their nefarious proceedings. The complete failure of the attempted invasion, the hostility of the great majority of the Canadians in the Upper Province, and the utter inability of the disaffected to second them, will probably have more effect in preventing future expeditions than the lectures and warning of President Van Buren.

The Polish officer, whom Sir John Colborne calls Van Sault, is believed to be the same as Van Shoultz; and if so, he was a Russian, commissioned by the Czar to go to New York, and, under the disguise of a Pole, engage Polish refugees in this country to join the Canadian insurgents. Money to defray the cost of passage and equipment in the United States was freely offered: but the man acted his part badly, and the Poles were informed of his real character by one of their brethren in New York.

This was not the only way in which the Russian Emperor's desire to aid the Canadian insurgents was exhibited. The *Commerce* Paris paper states, on the authority of a letter from St. Petersburg, that.

'At the late celebration of the Emperor's birthday at New Archangel (the capital of the Russian colonies in North America,) Admiral Count Kupresman, the Commander-in-chief of the Russian naval force on that station, gave a splendid banquet,

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at the close of which a collection was made for the 'unfortunate Patriots of Canada.' This collection, which was in some sort official, and to which everybody present, without exception, eagerly contributed, produced nearly 2,000 francs, (112l. sterling, and was forwarded to its destination by Admiral Kupressenon *Ministry*.)

Dec. 11.—By the packet-ship *Roscius*, which arrived at Liverpool on Saturday in 18 days from New York, we have received the papers of that city to the 27th ult. and those of Canada to later dates. The latter, however, add very little to the information received a week ago.

Dec. 11.—New York papers of the 1st instant, brought by the packet-ship 'Cambridge' have reached town from Liverpool. They do not contain much additional information from Canada. The steamer 'Liverpool,' which left on the 6th instant, has also arrived. Mr. Plimueau had publicly declared his disapprobation of the recent rebellious movements in Canada.

Dec. 7.—Sir William Molesworth has addressed a letter to his constituents, in which he says, 'the opinions that I have formed after much and careful reflection, at the information that I have received within the last few months with regard to Canada, make me believe that when Lord Durham shall lay his plan before the two Houses of Parliament, I, for one, shall be able to give them my most cordial support; and that all real Liberals will be equally able to do so.' The Noble Lord and with justice seek adherents to be their leader.

Dec. 11.—The principal banking firms in London have a frequent resort to Mr. Spring Rice again at the proposed closing of letters on Sunday at the General Post-office. They state that 'the quiet and domestic comfort which they, their clerks and dependants have hitherto derived from the rest of Sunday, has been mainly secured to them by the total cessation of business at the London Post-office on that day.' They are assured that if the practice of delivering any letters on Sunday is commenced, the Post-office will soon be open as much on that day as others.

Dec. 8.—The *Times* of this morning says, 'We learned in the afternoon of yesterday, that Lord Durham had arrived in the town. Whether or not, there are rumours abroad that he will have (in some quarters it was said that he will by suffered to have) no communication with her Majesty's Ministers before the meeting of Parliament, when his Lordship is to make good his case against Ministers, and the Ministers are to make good their case against Lord Durham, and so they are to devour each other like the pair of Irish oats. Impeachments are said to be talked of, and cross impeachments, in the course of which there will, no doubt, be plenty of of recrimination on both sides; but whether any really decisive light is to be thrown upon the subject by either party, is a point beyond our prescience.'

Dec. 12.—A claim made upon the Texan Government by some English merchants is creating considerable interest amongst the commercial community. In the latter part of last year some British merchant ships were captured in the Gulf of Mexico by Texan cruisers acting against the Mexicans, and the vessels, after a detention of some time, were ultimately released. In one of these cases, it seems, that of the *Eliza Russell*, this detention produced most injurious consequences,

for the loss of time incurred having brought on the stormy season, the vessel was nearly wrecked, and was so much damaged that she could not perform the voyage to Laguna, for which she was engaged for a cargo of logwood. The injury sustained in the gale was estimated 1,000l., and the charterers had besides brought an action against the owner for non-fulfilment of contract, and stated the damage at 500l. A claim for compensation has been made against the Texan Government, who have admitted the claim and promise satisfaction, but declare themselves unable from want of funds to make payment. The parties have since laid the case before Government with a request for interference, so as to compel the Texans to indemnify them for the losses sustained, and it has been referred to the Judge-Advocate for an opinion.

Dec. 13.—Her Majesty held a Privy Council yesterday afternoon at Windsor Castle. At the Council the appointment of Lieutenant-General Sir John Colborne, G. C. B., in the room of the Earl of Durham, was confirmed.

The consolidation of the General and Twopenny Post receiving-houses has taken place. This is a vast improvement on the old system, and a saving to the public both of time and expense. Formerly, persons wishing to post a letter for the General Post-office had often to walk a couple of miles, or put it into the Twopenny Post-office, increasing the charge twopenny, or pay the postman one penny for each letter after five o'clock. At present all the receiving houses are placed on the same footing except those in Oxford Street, another in Cornhill, and a third in Charing Cross where post-paid letters cannot be received.

Dec. 14.—The Westminster Reform Association proposed a complimentary address to Lord Durham a few days ago, which after a not very complimentary discussion about his Lordship, was ultimately agreed upon at the meeting, and a deputation appointed to wait upon him with it. The papers of this morning publish Lord Durham's reply to the Secretary of the Association refusing to receive the deputation, or accept the address:—'I should have been proud,' writes his Lordship, 'to receive the address itself, expressive as it is of principles in which I entirely concur, if I had had no cognizance of the proceedings of the meeting at which it was adopted; but these having been reported to the public, I feel it my duty to state, that they entirely preclude me from receiving the deputation to which you refer.—The chairman was chosen unanimously, and the meeting voted him their thanks. He called upon them to forget strong opinions on the subject of Canada, in order to consider whether they could 'make use of' me for the furtherance of their own objects. Other speakers were even more candid in the avowal of their insincerity. Mr. Wade said, that 'as an advocate of universal suffrage' he was perplexed; for he did not see how he could support an address to one who advocated household suffrage. Yet he did support that address; and on the ground, as he declared, that I could be made use of as a steppingstone for the advantage of the Radical party. These sentiments, and the purposes implied by them, when viewed in conjunction with the address, appear to have been cordially approved.—I have cited the above passage in order that there may be no sort of misapprehension as to my reasons for declining to receive the address. I lay aside, as of no importance, all that passed at the meeting, which might be considered personally injurious to me, and confine myself to the manifest contradiction between the purport of the address and the objects of the meeting. The address says one thing, the meeting intended another; and the whole of the proceedings, taken as one act, abounds in evidence of gross insincerity.'

Dec. 14.—The *Westminster Gazette* is published in full

## ON PRESS.

the Convention of Commerce and Navigation now finally concluded between Great Britain and Turkey.

Liverpool papers announce the arrival on Monday evening of the 'Captain Ross,' which left Quebec on the 22nd November. She landed 34 prisoners implicated in the first rebellion in Canada. Eleven were in irons, among whom was Parker of whom so much was heard in former outbreaks. They were conveyed in the prison van to the borough goal, accompanied by well armed officers. On the passage they had made an attempt to overpower the crew and escort, and to seize the ship, but were soon discomfited and lashed with heavy irons.

It is said that the above prisoners, or the majority of them, are to be transported for life to New South Wales, where, we make no doubt, they will be subjected to hard labour at least, or whatever degree of corporal restraint and punishment, is assigned to the worst class of criminals. On looking over the names of these worthies, we cannot find among them all that of a single French Canadian, and therefore, as it is pretty well understood that the British inhabitants of both provinces were almost to a man stanch and loyal subjects, we must, in the absence of more detailed information, conclude that the bulk of this cargo of prisoners are nothing more nor less than republican pirates, who invaded Canada for the sake of robbery, and employed for its accomplishment the machinery of murder, and who by all laws, human and divine, have forfeited their lives to the executioner.

### Java.

From the following statement, taken from the *Javische Correspondent*, of tonnage employed annually by the Dutch Handels Maatschappij, it will be seen how immensely the trade of that society has increased within the last 14 years, the whole shipping now employed by them being about 80,000 tons in year, a Dutch last being nearly equal to two English tons.

| Year | Number of Ships | Tonnage    |
|------|-----------------|------------|
| 1821 | 8               | 1622 lasts |
| 1825 | 30              | 5570 "     |
| 1826 | 28              | 5916 "     |
| 1827 | 45              | 10261 "    |
| 1828 | 51              | 13500 "    |
| 1829 | 45              | 10000 "    |
| 1830 | 45              | 11400 "    |
| 1831 | 43              | 10000 "    |
| 1832 | 49              | 12140 "    |
| 1833 | 55              | 13762 "    |
| 1834 | 80              | 21385 "    |
| 1835 | 92              | 24450 "    |
| 1836 | 98              | 32633 "    |
| 1837 | 129             | 44270 "    |

**SIAMESE POLICY.**—A report has been for some time current in the place, that the export of cattle from the Shan states has been prohibited. We know not what degree of credit may be attached to this report. If true, we cannot but look on it as a consequence of the policy hitherto adopted towards the Burmese. The tameness with which we have put up with all the insults heaped on us by the present Burmese court is very likely to have given rise to the idea in Siam, that we dare not engage in hostilities to support our honor or even to retain the provinces we have conquered. Under such circumstances, cattle imported from countries under Siam, would fall a prey to the Burmese, and perhaps,

afford them the means of extending their conquests. There is nothing "outré" in this supposition. The Siamese are just as ignorant as their neighbours of our real power and resources. Their good will towards us has been hitherto sustained by the idea of our power and their detestation of the Burmese. If by our pacific policy we weaken the former, it is natural they should think it time to look out for themselves, and be prepared to receive their old enemies. Dr. Richardson's mission will, we hope, have the effect of putting matters to rights, should it prove to be the case that our ability to support our just rights doubted. As he quitted this on the 18th he may except to reach Bangkok on the 10th prox. if his progress is unimpeded by the frontier Siamese officers. On a former occasion, when Lieutenant Leslie was deputed to Siam by Major General Sir A. Campbell, that officer was not allowed to go beyond the frontier town of Kamboori, where he was kept in a state approaching to confinement, till a reply to the General's letter was received from Court. This, however, was almost immediately after the close of the Burmese war, when Siam must naturally have been extremely jealous of our intention and could hardly be expected to give us the credit of fixing ourselves quietly in these provinces, without desiring to extend our bounds—she must surely however be convinced by this time, that we are a very quiet and harmless people, so long as we are left alone, but she may have started not a little to find that even when stirred up with no very delicate hand, we have remained passive and immovable. Who knows but that she may be dreaming herself of giving a helping hand towards stirring the inert mass that takes it so quietly, and so far from resenting it, sends a special envoy with handsome presents to beg it may not be so annoyed, and when that envoy and his presents are all but rejected, and are treated with the utmost contempt, still desires him to wait cap in hand, and weary the ears of its bully with solicitations to desist; We certainly do cut a most contemptible figure in those parts just now, and every account from Amaraopora serves to add to our disgrace. There is one comfort, however, that the acme of what we are to submit to, must now be very soon reached, and so far the intelligence from the Burmese Capital is of interest.—*Maulmain Chronicle*, December 26.

### New York.

The arrival of the Great Western is looked for with unusual interest. If she sailed on the 27th ultimo, she has been out seventeen days. The steamer Liverpool, it is understood, was detained. No operations to any extent will be made in cotton until the advices by these steamers are received. But little is done in Foreign Exchanges, calculating on remitting by these steamers.

Stocks, it will be seen, have recovered a little today. Good stocks are firm and high, while the fancies have been on the decline.

The subscription to the Guardian Fire Insurance Company is filling up rapidly. We understand that Mr. George Johnston, the former president, declines, and Mr. Henry Rankin, the former president of the Globe Insurance Company, will be placed at the head of the institution.

Letters from the South state that the prospect of the sugar crop is good,—all now depends on the frost. Unless the cane should be injured by an early frost, there is no question the planter will reap a rich reward for his labors. In Cuba the grinding will be unusually late, and the planters apprehend a short crop.

The report of the suspension of the Montreal Bank has advanced the rate of discount to 10 per cent. There are, however, but few bills in circulation in this city.

But little doing in Foreign Exchanges. The Bank of the United States is the great drawer, they rates a steady at 109½ on London, and 5,20 on Paris. It is believed that as soon as Southern bills begin to make their appearance freely, that Exchange on Europe will decline. There is no fluctuation whatever in Domestic Exchanges, they stand just as they did a week ago.

The report that the Brandon Bank has reduced its circulation to a million and a half, would be very acceptable news if it came in an authentic shape. There is a large amount of these securities in this city, which are selling at all prices, from 40 to 50 per cent, discount.

We learn that there has been very severe weather at the West. The canal will close, beyond all question, very shortly. The millers, we understand, have ceased to make any further shipments from Rochester, and they are withholding their purchases of wheat in consequence of the high rate demanded.

We learn that John Delafield, and a number of other gentlemen, intend establishing a bank under the General Banking Law, with a capital of one million dollars. The bank is to be called the New York Banking Company.

Land Sales.—The sales of public lands in Wisconsin have been postponed till the 15th of February, 1859.

The New York American speaking of Mr. Swartwout:—"It is understood that under a comprehensive power of attorney left behind him, the whole property, of every sort, of Mr. Swartwout, has been conveyed to the Government. Property, also said, is, or is about to be, taken against his sureties, whose bonds amount to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. All together, will however, fall far short of the amount said to be missing."

The Star says:—"It is known that every dollar received by the Collector, and every bond in his possession is charged to his account and when the bond is paid and the money drawn for, he is credited the amount. An immense number of bonds in possession of the late Collector yet unpaid is charged to him and we have understood, what is a common occurrence, that he retains in his possession a sum to meet the result of certain U. S. suits now pending against him. We are aware of the fact that Mr. Swartwout entered into large speculations of real estate, coal and copper mine, &c. &c. which, by the derangement of the currency and exchanges, have not realized the anticipated profits. This property he has on hand, and is now employed in England in efforts to sell, besides other pecuniary operations. On the final settlement of his accounts we do not believe he will fall short \$200,000, and he has property to a half a million to meet it. He is expected back in a few days, and we are satisfied that the Government, and his sureties will experience no loss in the sequel,

"We believe that large amounts, on account of the Government of Texas, were accepted and paid by Mr. Swartwout, every dollar of which is safe, and we also know the fact that so far from considering himself a defaulter or attempting to quit the

country he actually considered himself worth a million and a half of dollars when he sailed for England."

## CANTON PRESS.

Saturday, 4th May.

Saturday 27th April.—The delays in the deliveries continue owing to the Yum-chae's insisting on all the ships coming to Chumpee at once; he says that the Opium ought to be delivered from on board of 22 different ships, and there having been so few hitherto is glozing over matters; he therefore has stopped the deliveries for the present. We hear this day of the arrival of the *Cowasjee Family* from Calcutta, middle of March and Singapore 5th April, (she left the Pilot on the 15th March, and arrived at Macao on the 24th instant.) The *Arduiser* and *Francis Smith*, from this had arrived at the latter port. The second Calcutta sale had averaged 750 Rupees. The war in Afghanistan was at an end, the prince, of the Company, Shah Soofa, being quietly seated on the throne of Cabul. A civil war had broken out in Burmah, and a war with that country was therefore not so immediately looked for. The *Ap...* with the December overland mail had left Calcutta a few days before the *Cowasjee* and may therefore be daily expected. The *Arduiser* ships of at Calcutta and J. ... had left Singapore or China five days before the *Cowasjee* came away.

A *Wei-yuen* (deputed ... was he ... the Yum-chae to ... through the Hong merchants, ... he has brought, and this evening a crowd was waiting a late hour with the Superintendent.

Sunday, 28th April.—The cold weather which we noticed in our last paper continues, and fires have again become necessary. The Hong merchants were with Capt. Elliot several times this morning, and it is said that near 14,000 chests have now been delivered. Most servants have, except to a few houses returned, though, where there are no regular condadores, they still sleep outside. According to regulations, or to old ones revived, they all ... like Coolies, that is in dark blue Cotton—they are not allowed to dress in silk.

Monday, 29th April.—Some papers giving English news brought by the *Cowasjee Family*, up to the 26th Dec. have been received. A paper has been kindly lent us from which we have made copious extracts. From them it will be seen that disturbances have again broken out in Canada but have been quelled. Lord Durham was in England, but apparently not successful in mustering a strong party. Affairs look very warlike in Europe, and it seems the general opinion that Constantinople is now the immediate aim of the Russians. Austria has a strong army of observation near the Russian frontier, and the Turkish ships are commanded by British naval officers.

The American frigate *Columbia*, Commodore Reid, has arrived at Macao where the *John Adam* is also expected in a few days. Deliveries have ago





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London, and up to the 26th we hear that 13,700 chests were surrendered, and the quantity would have been larger but for the tardiness with which the Opium-ships arrive at Chumpee.

**Thursday, 30th April.**—The quantity delivered, officially known is 13,800 chests, and there is a pause at present, owing we believe to no Opium-ships having lately arrived at Chumpee. Two more are however, we hear, daily expected when we suppose the deliveries will go on again. The state of the weather, which is very rainy and boisterous, may however, be an obstacle to their operations. The Commissioner may be waiting on shore in Anson's bay where a derrick has been erected for their accommodation. Hoppe has returned to Canton some

**Friday 1st May.**—No more vessels have been heard of as having arrived at Chumpee.

**Saturday 2nd May.**—It is said this morning that reports have been received from Macao, according to which the Governor there had received a communication from the Yum-chae requiring of him to deliver a certain quantity of Opium (it is said 3000 chests) to the Mandarin at Casa Branca, promising him the Imperial favor if this demand was complied with, but threatening with the cutting of his head in case of refusal. On the 30th of April the Yum-chae were to take this communication to the Governor. We are informed that there is a rumor that a Yum-chae has ever now at Macao. The American Consulate had exchanged the customary salute with the forts at Macao, and the Commodore is expected to have paid a visit to the Governor. Five or six Opium-ships from the coast have arrived and deliveries will probably be going on again, as soon as they get to Chumpee. The *John Horton* from Liverpool 18th December is reported in. The last account from England mentions the arrival there on December 1st, of the *Anna Maria*, 21st, *Red Rover*, 22nd, *Earl Bateman*. The *John Dugdale* for Manila sailed from Liverpool on the 6th.

**Friday 3d May.**—We have been favored with the loan of some ships from late American papers, and recopy the report of the New-York money market. From the same source we see the cargoes of the *Chandler Price*, the *Liberty* and the *Southerner* advertised for public sale on the 20th, 22d and 16th November.

**Saturday Morning, 4th May.**—It was known yesterday that the *Mahamoud* had arrived at Chumpee, and that deliveries were going on again, and the total quantity in the hands of the Chinese up to the 2d May is about 15,200 Chests. According to the Yumchae's promise the trade was to open after the delivery of this quantity, and it now remains to be seen whether this promise will be forgotten like that concerning the passage-boats. There is no change whatever in the guard stationed near the Factories, and the communication with the backstreets is still cut off, as well as that with Macao and the outside shipping, the only opportunity of sending letters since the stoppage of the trade, which has now lasted upwards of 6 weeks, having been when Mr. Johnston left this for Macao. If, as expected, some other vessels have arrived at Chumpee by this time, the quantity promised to the Chinese will be completed within a few thousand chests. The arrival of the *John Adams*, Amer. Sloop of war, at

Macao, is reported.

Our journal of occurrences for the past week is very scanty—but we hope in the next to be able to report some progress in the prospect at least of our early liberation from imprisonment.

# STATEMENT,

Of Exports of TEAS to Great Britain and the United States of America, since the 1st July 1838, up to this date.

| ST           | To G. Britain.<br>Piculs | To U. States.<br>Piculs |
|--------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| Fokien Bohea | 504                      |                         |
| Canton Bohea | 355                      |                         |
| Congo        | 1549861                  |                         |
| Caper        | 1986                     |                         |
| Souchong     | 5603                     | 4341                    |
| Pouchong     |                          | 1413                    |
| Campoy       | 392                      |                         |
| Ankoi        | 693                      |                         |
| Hongmuy      | 1912                     |                         |
| Pekoe        | 3390                     | 46                      |
| Orange Pekoe | 5663                     | 127                     |
| Black        | 180689                   | 5927                    |
| Young Hyson  | 3573                     | 23123                   |
| Hyson Skin   | 3472                     | 2620                    |
| Twankay      | 9625                     |                         |
| Gunpowder    | 3556                     | 4416                    |
| Imperial     | 1832                     | 3337                    |
| Total        | 208646                   | 42023                   |

Total of BLACK Tea to Gt. Britain lbs. 24091866  
Total of GREEN Tea to Gt. Britain lbs. 3727600  
lbs. 27819466

Total of BLACK Tea to United States lbs. 790266  
Total of GREEN Tea to United States lbs. 4812800  
lbs. 5603066

RAW SILK shipped to Great Britain Piculs 2117  
General Chamber of Commerce.

**NOTICE.**—JUST PUBLISHED and for Sale at the Canton Press Office. "The lasting resentment of Miss Keaou Lwan Wang." A Chinese tale, founded on fact; translated from the Original by SLOTH. In one volume, on foolscap paper, price One Dollar.

**NOTICE.**—Is hereby given that the Honourable Company's Treasury is closed against the receipt of Cash for bills on the Supreme Government of India.

(Signed) J. H. ASTELL.  
W. T. TAYLOR.

Agents of the Honourable East India Company.  
Canton 7th March 1839.

**NOTICE.**—Mr. FELIX HILARIO DE AZEVEDO has the pleasure of informing his friends and the Public in general that he has established himself at Macao as a general Agent to transact business on commission only.

F. H. D' AZEVEDO.

Macao, 7th March, 1839.

## E CANTON PRESS

**NOTICE.**—Is hereby given that the Partnership heretofore carried on by the Subscribers at Glasgow under the Firm of ALEXANDER WARDROP & Co., and at Penang under that of ANDERSON, WARDROP & Co., was this day dissolved by mutual consent; and the said ALEXANDER WARDROP is hereby authorised to dispose of the property and to receive and pay the debts of both Firms.

A. WARDROP.  
W. ANDERSON.

Glasgow, 26th June, 1838.

WITH REFERENCE TO THE FOREGOING.

**NOTICE.**—Is hereby given that the undersigned have received full and sufficient powers from the said ALEXANDER WARDROP and WILLIAM ANDERSON to receive all outstanding debts due by Parties in India to the late firm of ANDERSON WARDROP & Co. and, if necessary to adopt legal measures for the recovery of the same.

WILLIAM WARDROP SHAW.

FRANCIS DUNNETT.

Penang, 4th January, 1839.

**NOTICE.**—The Undersigned beg to announce that they have this day commenced business as Commission Merchants and General Agents under the firm of DUNNETT SHAW & Co., in connexion with Mr. JOHN BUCHAN JUNIOR of Glasgow who will conduct their business there under the firm of BUCHANAN & Co.

FRANCIS DUNNETT.  
WILLIAM WARDROP SHAW.

Penang, 21st September, 1838.

**NOTICE.**—The following Packages G W D S D & T S to order, landed in PREMIER from London are unclaimed. The Consignees are requested to apply for delivery to

DENT & Co,

Canton, 8th March, 1839.

**NOTICE.**—The Business hitherto to conducted by me at Ampanan in the Island of Lombok, is from the 1st January, 1839, carried on under the firm of JOHN BURD & Co. Mr. MRD. LANGE, who has been for many years residing on the Island, has been admitted a Partner in the concern, and all Commission orders for the purchase and shipment of Produce, will be punctually attended to.

JOHN BURD.

Canton, 1st March, 1839.

**NOTICE.**—Mr. WILLIAM ALMACK and Mr. Y. J. MURROW, are authorized, individually, to sign our Firm by procuration.

JAMIESON & HOW.

Canton, 9th February, 1839.

**NOTICE.**—Bills on London at 6 months sight for sale by

F. S. HATHAWAY.

Canton, 23th January, 1839.

**ADVERTISEMENT.**—The undersigned has been appointed Agent in Singapore for the sale of the works published by the "SOCIETY FOR THE DIFFUSION OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE" as also Agent for the sale of Chamber's Edinburgh Journal, and the other publications of Messrs W. and R. Chambers, Edinburgh. He has lately received copies of most of the above works, including *Penny Magazine*, *Penny Cyclopaedia*, *Chambers Journal* etc. which are for sale at the London publishing prices, exchange at 4s 2d. per dollar, or 2 cents

per penny. He will also be happy to receive orders for and undertakes to procure at the London publishing prices at the above exchange, *without any charges added*, any of the publications of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge and of Messrs W. and R. Chambers,—as any other works parties may wish to order, provided the price be paid at the time of ordering, or guarantee be given that the work or works will be received and paid for on delivery. On the arrival at Singapore of the works ordered, they will be handed over to such agents as the parties may appoint to receive them— or be forwarded direct by earliest opportunity, at the expense of the parties.

Orders in China may be left with Rev. E. C. Bridgman, or J. R. Morrison Esq. Canton—and S. W. Williams Esq. Macao—with whom Catalogues of the D. U. K. Society's publications may be seen. Catalogues may also be seen at the Morrison Education Society's Library, Canton—and at Macao.

J. H. MOOR

Singapore 29th October 1838.

**NOTICE.**—The very superior, new and fast sailing schooner "PARADOX," lately arrived from Java, has spacious accommodations for Passengers, and is now put on the line of the Canton Packets. For passage or freight, apply at Canton to HOOKER & LANE. at Macao.

**NOTICE.**—Translations made at the Canton Press Office from and into the English, German, French, Spanish and Portuguese languages at twelve cents a line or where under seventeen lines at two Dollars for each translation.

**NOTICE.**—FOR SALE at the Canton Press Office, THE CHINESE HONG-MERCHANTS AND THEIR DEBTS, price one dollar. GENERAL RATES OF AGENCY COMMISSION IN CHINA; on English letter paper, price 10 cents.

NOTICE.

**ORDERS** for printing will be carefully attended to at the Canton Press Office, at the following charges;

|                                                                              |            |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| for printing Bills of lading, Bills of exchange, Opium orders and boat notes | } 100 \$ 1 |
| " Linguist reports, reports of Cargoes &c. ....                              |            |
| " Policies and folio pages. ....                                             | 1. 50.     |
| " Policies and folio pages. ....                                             | 5.         |

N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 Copies.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

**T**HE undersigned are authorised to grant Policies payable in Calcutta, London, Batavia and Canton. A cash payment of five per cent on the amount of premium per each risk will be made to all parties giving risks to this office, and Policies are made payable at 30 days when the premium is paid in cash at a *pro rata* exchange, and at two months and longer periods when paid by a Bill on the same terms at which the Policy is payable.

DANIELL & Co.

Agents in China, Asiatic Marine Ins. Office.

Secretaries in Calcutta Messrs. Fergusson Brothers & Co. Agents in London Messrs. Forbes Forbes & Co. in Batavia Messrs. Wilson Smiths & Co.

Canton, 9th November, 1838.



# S PRICE CURRENT

## UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Subscribers are duly constituted and appointed Agents for this Company, and can issue Policies payable in London, Calcutta, Canton, Bombay, Madras, and elsewhere, parties contributing business to the office, will be entitled to a return of five per cent on the amount of premium actually paid in.

Canton, January 4th 1838. WETTER & Co.

## FOR MANILA.



THE Span. Brig "Narciso" will be PERMITTED to sail for Manila on the 30th inst. For freight apply to

JAMES.

Canton, 20th March, 1839.

## FOR LONDON.



THE RELIANCE, 1315 tons Register, Captain THOMAS MARQUIN, now at Whampoa. For freight or Charter apply to Captain MARQUIN,

at Messrs. DENT & Co's.

Canton, 12th March, 1839.

## FREIGHT TO LIVERPOOL.



THE fine Ship TIGRIS, 422 tons A. 1, Captain TITHERINGTON, has the principal part of her cargo engaged, and will have immediate despatch. For freight apply to

DENT & Co.

Canton, 20th February, 1839. 19

## FOR HONG KONG, MACAO, THE STRAITS AND BOMBAY. 19



THE Ship L'ESPERANCE, now lying at Whampoa will take freight for the above places and have an early despatch, apply to

S. VAN BASEL, TOE LAER & Co.

Canton, 8th February, 1839.

## FREIGHT TO LONDON.



THE Teak Ship ELIZA, 682 tons A. 1, Captain LAY, will have quick despatch. For freight apply to

DENT & Co,

Canton, 20th February, 1839.

## FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.



THE ST. VINCENT, Captain JAMES MUDDLE, A. 1, 410 tons per register Apply to

LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 3rd January, 1839.

**WANTS A SITUATION**—An individual who has been in the trade at Canton for seven years; and understands book-keeping. For particulars apply to the Editor of the Canton Press.

## FOR SALE.

SOME Superior FRENCH CLARET of BALQUERIE & Co. as St. Julien, Chateau Latour &c. @ \$ 7 per dozen also superior DUTCH CORDIALS. Apply to

C. LLOYD.

No. 4 Imperial Hong.

## FOR SALE

LAFITTE CLARET in cases of one dozen each. LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 3rd January, 1839.

# SHIPPING AT

| Vessel's Name.      | Flag.   | Com. der.    | T   |
|---------------------|---------|--------------|-----|
| Canada .....        | Ameri.  | Hicks        | ... |
| Covington .....     | "       | Holbrook     | ... |
| Horatio .....       | "       | Howland      | ... |
| Eliza .....         | British | Lay          | ... |
| Reliance ...        | "       | Marquis      | ... |
| L'Esperance .....   | Dutch.  | Lindstedt    | ... |
| Orwell .....        | British | Collard      | ... |
| Parrock Hall .....  | "       | Canney       | ... |
| Van Couver .....    | Ameri.  | Hallet       | ... |
| Girard .....        | "       | Drinker      | ... |
| Tigris .....        | British | Titherington | ... |
| Ingleborough .....  | "       | Buckle       | ... |
| Rosalind .....      | "       | Crouch       | ... |
| St. Vincent .....   | "       | Middle       | ... |
| Isabella .....      | "       | ...          | ... |
| Francis Stanton ..  | Ameri.  | ...          | ... |
| Niantic .....       | "       | ...          | ... |
| George IV .....     | British | ...          | ... |
| Ld. Wm. Bentinck .. | "       | ...          | ... |
| Trusty .....        | "       | ...          | ... |
| Premier .....       | "       | ...          | ... |
| David Scott .....   | "       | ...          | ... |
| Orixa .....         | "       | ...          | ... |
| Elizth. Buckham ..  | British | ...          | ... |
| Anne Jane ...       | "       | ...          | ... |

## VESSELS OUTSIDE.—J Amherst,

dine, Lintin, Mermaid, Isabella, Mithras, E Corsair, Thistle, Lambton, Atlaran, Virginia, Ma Ruparell, Lady Hayes, Roman, Robert Fulton, E H. M. S. Larne, Exchange, Red Rover, Ariel, Rot Carnatic, Tatbot, Nantasket, Neple, Bangalore, M

局部图(5)

局部图(6)

**T.** 19

FOR SALE.

THE undersigned have just received an assortment of the following viz. LINEN DAMASK, NAPKINS and TABLE CLOTHS, COLORED DAMASK, TABLE COVERS of newest patterns, LINEN DUCKS and DRILL, DAMASK COUNTERPANES and STRIPE VERANDAH TICK.

HOOKER & LANE.

No. 1 British Factory,  
1st December, 1838.

ON SALE.

BEER in HOGSHEADS, just landed in good order. To be had at the Godowns of

BIBBY ADAM & Co.

Canton, 7th September, 1838.

ON SALE.

At the CANTON PRESS OFFICE

THE second and third volumes of the CANTON PRESS NEWS PAPER AND PRICE CURRENT, at 12 ¢ per file.

BILLS OF LADING, BLANK POWERS OF ATTORNEY, BLANK RESPONDENSIA BONDS OP,UM ORDERS, all neatly printed and on Europe paper.

also

DIRECTIONS for using the LOGARITHMIC TONNAGE Rod, as invented by MR. STANSBURY.

At the price of 10 cents each, Statements of AMERICAN IMPORTS & EXPORTS for 1837 & 38, and at 15 cents each, these together with BRITISH IMPORTS & EXPORTS on one sheet of Postpaper. LINGUISTS REPORTS.

TERMS.

Of Subscription to the Canton Press and Price Current,  
For one year payable in advance..... ¢ 12  
For six Months..... ¢ 7  
For three „..... ¢ 4

Single numbers of the Canton Press and Price Current, may be had at the Office No. 3, British Factory, at 30 cents, and Price Currents at 10 cents each.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—

SAILED.—

Vessels laid on for LONDON: *Eliza, ParrockHall,*

*Orwell, for LEITH, Isabella; for LIVERPOOL, Tigris: for BRISTOL, Ingleborough.*

LATEST DATES, from ENGLAND, 6th November via Bombay. UNITED STATES, 28th Oct. *¶ Panama.* CALCUTTA, 25th January *¶ Ann.* BOMBAY, 10th January via CALCUTTA. SINGAPORE, 15th February *¶ Ann.* 28th January *¶ Talbot.* MANILA, 5th March via Macao.

VESSELS EXPECTED.—CALCUTTA, *Syren.* BOMBAY, *Hellas, Emily Jane, Slains Castle, Mangalore, Tory.*

WHAMPOA.

| Tons | Where from.        | Consignees.                 |
|------|--------------------|-----------------------------|
|      | Liverpool..        | Wetmore & Co.               |
|      | Liverpool .....    | Wetmore & Co.               |
|      | Liverpool ..       | F. S. Hathaway.             |
| 682  | Calcutta ..        | Dent & Co.                  |
| 1515 | Madras .....       | Capt. Marquis.              |
|      | Batavia ..         | S. van Basel toe Laer & Co. |
|      | Madras ...         | Jardine Matheson & Co.      |
|      | Bombay ..          | Turner & Co.                |
|      | Boston ....        | Russell & Co.               |
|      | Philadelphia ..... | F. H. & J. Tiers.           |
| 422  | Liverpool..        | Dent & Co.                  |
|      | Liverpool..        | Fox Rawson & Co.            |
|      | London.....        | Turner & Co.                |
| 410  | London ..          | Lindsay & Co.               |
|      | Leith .....        | Jardine Matheson & Co       |
| 392  | Manila ..          | Russell & Co.               |
|      | Newyork ..         | "                           |
|      | Batavia.....       | Jardine Matheson & Co.      |
| 560  | Sydney ..          | J. Thacker.                 |
|      | Lombok ..          | "                           |
|      | London ....        | Dent & Co.                  |
|      | Calcutta ..        | Jardine Matheson & Co.      |
|      | Liverpool..        | Turner & Co.                |
|      | Penang .....       | Macvicar & Co.              |
|      | Liverpool..        | Bell & Co.                  |

*Aurelia, Psyche, Hercules, Austen, Col. Young, Jar- Roza, Governor Findlay, Rose, Mavis, Ternate, Pearl, Paulmien, Henry Clay, Porcia, Omega, John Gilpin, Heroine, Mahamoodie, Panama, Indus, Lady Grant, ob Roy, Ann, Nymph, Poppy, Syed Khan, Hannah, Manly, Favorite.*

t.) Chest. (Yrd.) Yard. (\$) Spanish Dollars. (T.) Tael. (M.) Mace. (Gn.) Candarin. (Ch.) Cash. Comm. Weights. 16 Taels, 14 lb. 10  
—84 Cys. 1 Cwt.— $\frac{1}{2}$  Cy. 1 lb.—Money weight.—10 Cash. 1 Candarin.—10 Candarin, 1 Mace, 1 Tael.—1 Tael, 580 Grains Troy.—1 Span

No. 191

EXPORTS.

NOTE. Opium can only be delivered at Lintla &c. where  
are obtainable for Gambels, Salpeters, Gearing and other  
duties at Whampoa are high—Ships with Rice, Cotton, &c.  
at Macao or tranship their Cargo to Lintla &c. at  
Whampoa, and thereby avoid Port Charges—The ship  
Freights, are various and high—Small invoices of Hosiery, ~~and other~~  
Confectionary Stationery, Cutlery, Grockery ware, &c., for ~~foreign~~ <sup>foreign</sup> consumption,  
are sold at Auction duty paid.

#### RATES OF INSURANCE AT CANTON

|                    |                         |   |   |                       |
|--------------------|-------------------------|---|---|-----------------------|
| Bombay.....        | Singapore.....          | 1 | 3 | Bot. Pr. & .....      |
| Ceylon.....        | Manila.....             | 1 | 3 | Spain & .....         |
| Madras.....        | Malacca.....            | 1 | 3 | America & .....       |
| Meerut.....        | Patna.....              | 1 | 3 | China & .....         |
| Rangoon.....       | Batavia.....            | 1 | 3 | Mexico.....           |
| Mauritius.....     | Gt. Britain via Sg..... | 3 | 2 | E. coast of Afr. .... |
| Australia.....     | direct.....             | 2 | 2 | Liaison & .....       |
| Sand. Islands..... | France.....             | 2 | 2 |                       |

Note. Above rates are from 20th Oct. to 20th April annually: during remaining 6 months the premiums are somewhat higher. Risks on Bl are \$ 9 per Cent per annum, \$ 4½ for 6 months, \$ 2½ for 3 months & ½ per month.

The Local Insurance Offices grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta & Bombay, or in Canton.

WHAMPOA PORT CHARGES &amp;c.

[illegible]

### RATE OF EXCHANGE AND PRICE OF BULLION

|                                                                     |        |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| ON LONDON or Liverpool, 6 months sight private Bills                | s. d.  |
| Government Bills 10 @ 30 days                                       | 4. 10. |
| United States Bank Bills 6 months sight                             | 5.     |
| Bills under advances made on goods by the E. I. Company's Agents    | 22.    |
| E. I. Company's Agents Billon Calcutta 30 da. sight C. Rs. 220 @ N. |        |
| E. I. Directors Bills 60 da. sight, and private 30 da. C. Rs. 222.  |        |
| Private Bills, on Bombay, 12 Co's. Rs.                              |        |

|                                                |                           |       |
|------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|-------|
| Gold, 98 a 100 touch, in leaves                | \$ 23.75 per Tael weight. |       |
| Sycee at Lintin &c. large Ingots 97 a 98 touch | 7 per Cent premium.       | {     |
| " " " " small 96 a 98 "                        | 6 1/2 per Cent            | " }   |
| Spanish Dollars Pillar Ferdinand,              | 1 per Cent                | "     |
| " " Old Carolus IV.                            | 3 @ 4 per Cent            | " Non |
| South American Republics                       | Bar.                      |       |

## DELIVERIES OF OPIUM AT LINTIN

FROM 1ST APRIL 1838 TO 28TH FEBRUARY 1839

|                | IN FEBRUARY. |                                 | FROM APRIL TO JANUARY INCLUSIVE. |                       |                 |
|----------------|--------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|
|                | Chests.      | Price.<br>Value,<br>in Dollars. | Chests.                          | Value,<br>in Dollars. | Stock<br>Merch. |
| Patna .....    | nbl.         | 74                              | .....                            | .....                 | 16 1/2          |
| Bengalee ..... | " "          | 90                              | .....                            | .....                 | 17 1/2          |
| Mylne .....    | " "          | 39                              | .....                            | 827 nbl.              | 17 1/2          |
| Mylne .....    | " "          | 39                              | 7,533 1/2                        | 4,336,000             | 8102            |
|                | 631          |                                 | 15,121 1/2                       | 8,250,000             | 10,390          |

Total of dollars in the 41 months beginning Jan. 1st, 1874, to Dec. 31st, 1878 = \$1,000,000,000.

COMMERCIAL REMARKS continued from page 1

Since the stoppage of the trade we have not altered our quotations, which must however be considered as altogether nominal.

[illegible]

**"BOATLIRE IS PAID BY THE SELL"**

Nygn. Ojyns can only be delivered at Lintin, &c. where they are obtainable for Camblett, Shipper's, & other duties at Whampoa are small—Ships with Rice, Cotton, &c., at Macao or tranship their Cargoes, at Lintin &c. to Whampoa, and thereby avoid Port Charges. The ship or Freight, are various and high—Small Invoices of *Hemp, Sugar, Coffee, Confiscatory Stationery, Cutlery, Crockery ware, &c.*, for Fortification consumption, are sold at Auction duty paid.

Note. *Alum*, and *Cash* are procurable cheaper at Lintin, Maran, &c. *Raw Silk*, *Silk pieces goods* &c., are sometimes shipped through the latter *Port* would double duties, chargeable on those goods, if more than 100 P required for the ship went at Whampoa.

**RATES OF INSURANCE AT CANTON**

On first class vessels in the 10th Canton and Union Offices.  
Agents of Offices established in Calcutta and Bombay.

| GOODS TREASURY         |                        | GOODS TREASURY  |                        |
|------------------------|------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|
| Bombay .. . . .        | Singapore              | Holy R .. . . . | Spain or Sicily        |
| Ceylon .. . . .        | Manila .. . . .        | 1 .. . . .      | Spain or Sicily        |
| Morad .. . . .         | Malacca .. . . .       | 2 .. . . .      | Spain or Sicily        |
| Australia .. . . .     | Batavia .. . . .       | 7 .. . . .      | Lisbon                 |
| Rangoon .. . . .       | 24 .. . . .            | 8 .. . . .      | Macao                  |
| Mauritius .. . . .     | Gt. Britain R .. . . . | 5 .. . . .      | East of China .. . . . |
| Australia .. . . .     | .. . . .               | 9 .. . . .      | Lisbon                 |
| Sand, Islands .. . . . | France .. . . .        | 2 .. . . .      | 2 .. . . .             |

Note. Above rates are from 20th Oct. to 20th April annually: during remaining 6 months the premiums are somewhat lighter. Risks on Bills are 2 P per Cent per annum: \$ 4 for 6 months, & 2 1/2 for 3 months.

\$ 4 per month.

The Local Insurance Office grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta and Bombay, or in Canton.

**WHAMPOA PORT CHARGES &c.**

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |                       |                                |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1st class ves. meas.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | 1000 cubits & upwards | pay 0.7874756 of a TL per cent |
| 2nd " "                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | 1200 do. under 1600 " | 0.7221091 "                    |
| 3rd " "                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | under 1200 do.        | 0.5502341 "                    |
| N.B. The cubic m. 144 inches = measurement is taken on each entry of vessel with cargo (except Rice) and is from the Foremast to the Mizzen or tiller head in British; and across at the main mast; these are multiplied together for the above purposes. The largest rate pay from \$ 4300 to \$ 4700 of 2d class from \$ 3700 to \$ 3780; 3rd class from \$ 3700 and under. The 4th class or Freight Fee is paid by all vessels 1600 Tons or \$ 223. Longwards \$ 1734 and Comrade's fees \$ 50. Also Pilotage \$ 65, upwards and towards the same. A sum of from \$ 5 to \$ 500 is also usually required for Hoyer merchant, for securing a Cargo-skip, to de-lodge feet and charges us incurred by him. On French and other Foreign vessels the charges are slightly varied. The several fees paid to the Hoyer &c. on Rice laden ships amounting to \$ 935-56, by a direction of the General Chamber of Commerce, will be considered a charge on the vessel, as also the sum of \$ 240—paid August—making the whole charge on a Rice-ship, \$ 1189-30—besides Pilots inwards and outwards. |                       |                                |

**RATE OF EXCHANGE AND PRICE OF BULLION.**

s. d.

|                                                                         |       |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| On London or Liverpool, 6 months sight private Bill s.                  | 4.10. |
| Government Bills 10 @ 30 days                                           | 4.10. |
| United States Bank Bills 6 months sight                                 | 4.10. |
| Bills under advances made on goods by the E. I. Company's Agents.       | No.   |
| E. I. Company's Agents Bills in Calcutta 30 ds. sight C. Rs. 220 @ 222. | No.   |
| E. I. Directors' Bills 60 ds. sight, and private 30 ds. C. Rs. 220      | No.   |
| Private Bills, on Bombay, 30 Co.'s Rencon.                              | No.   |

**Gold, 98 s 100 tael, in leaves \$ 23.75 per Tael weight.**

**Silver, at Lintin etc. large Ingots 97 s 98 touch 7 per Cent premium.**

**Spanish Dollars .. . . .** small 95 s 98, .. . . . 68 per Cent .. . . .

**Spanish Dollars .. . . .** Old Carolina IV .. . . . 1 per Cent .. . . .

**South American Republics .. . . .** .. . . . 5 s 4 per Cent .. . . .

**Freight to London, Liverpool, &c. per Ton, 50 cub: feet £ 4 10 No.**

**to foreign Europe, American and British Ships, none .. . . .**

**to United States, American Ships Per Ton 40 cub. feet .. . . .**

**DELIVERIES OF OPTUM AT LINTIN.**

FROM 1ST APRIL 1836 TO 28TH FEBRUARY 1839.

| IN FEBRUARY.                                                 |          |                   | FROM APRIL TO JANUARY INCLUSIVE. |          |                   |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|----------|-------------------|----------------------------------|----------|-------------------|
| Chests.                                                      | Price.   | Value in Dollars. | Chests.                          | Price.   | Value in Dollars. |
| Patina .. . . .                                              | 4        | .. . . .          | 1                                | .. . . . | .. . . .          |
| Benzares .. . . .                                            | 39       | .. . . .          | 1                                | .. . . . | .. . . .          |
| Native .. . . .                                              | 39       | .. . . .          | 1                                | .. . . . | .. . . .          |
| 639                                                          | .. . . . | .. . . .          | 15,121                           | .. . . . | .. . . .          |
| Total of deliveries in the 11 months beginning 1st of April— |          | 15,1854           |                                  |          |                   |

**COMMERCIAL REMARKS.**

Since the close of the trade we have not altered our quotations, which must however be considered as altogether nominal.

**THE CANON PRESS PRICE CURRENT.**

**Abbreviations (Pl.) Pecul. (Cy.) Catty. (Pee.) Piece. (Pr.) Pw.**  
 a Catty.—100 Cattes 133½ lb avoirds, 1 Pecul.—16 Piss. 80 Cys.  
 7 Mace 1 cn. 7 ch.

(.) Chest. (Yrd.) Yard. (\$) Spanish Dollars. (T.) Tael. (M.) Mace. (Gr.) Candarin. (Ch.) Cash. Comm. Weights. 16 Taels. 10 Cans.  
— 33 Cys. 1 Owl.— 4 Cy. 1 lb.— Money weight.— 10 Cash. 1 Candarin.— 10 Candarin, 1 Mace. 1 Tael.— 1 Tael, 880 Grains Troy.— 1 Span: d

**VOL. 4. No. 35.**

[illegible]

**Canton. Saturday. 4th May, 1839.**

| WT.<br>IN T. | PRICES        | REMARKS.                       |
|--------------|---------------|--------------------------------|
| 30           | 12            | SILK MANUFACTURES              |
| 28           | 13.           | Camlets black 18 yds. by 94 in |
| 17           | 6.20, a 6.30  | Black 4 black Laventime        |
| 15           | 4.60 a 5.60   | Black 4 black Laventime        |
| 11           | 5.50 = 6.     | Black 4 black Laventime        |
| 18           | 6.30          | Black 4 black Laventime        |
| 20           | 8.10 = 8.50   | Black 4 black Laventime        |
| 24           | 11.30         | Black 4 black Laventime        |
| 32           | 15.40 = 16.50 | Black 4 black Laventime        |
| 36           | 14.40 = 15.   | Black 4 black Laventime        |
| 38           | 14.50 = 15.   | Black 4 black Laventime        |
| 30           | 13.           | Black 4 black Laventime        |
| 32           | 13.           | Black 4 black Laventime        |
| 34           | 13.           | Black 4 black Laventime        |
| 36           | 13.           | Black 4 black Laventime        |
| 38           | 13.           | Black 4 black Laventime        |
| 40           | 13.           | Black 4 black Laventime        |
| 42           | 13.           | Black 4 black Laventime        |
| 44           | 13.           | Black 4 black Laventime        |
| 46           | 13.           | Black 4 black Laventime        |
| 48           | 13.           | Black 4 black Laventime        |
| 50           | 13.           | Black 4 black Laventime        |
| 52           | 13.           | Black 4 black Laventime        |
| 54           | 13.           | Black 4 black Laventime        |
| 56           | 13.           | Black 4 black Laventime        |
| 58           | 13.           | Black 4 black Laventime        |
| 60           | 13.           | Black 4 black Laventime        |
| 62           | 13.           | Black 4 black Laventime        |
| 64           | 13.           | Black 4 black Laventime        |
| 66           | 13.           | Black 4 black Laventime        |
| 68           | 13.           | Black 4 black Laventime        |
| 70           | 13.           | Black 4 black Laventime        |
| 72           | 13.           | Black 4 black Laventime        |
| 74           | 13.           | Black 4 black Laventime        |
| 76           | 13.           | Black 4 black Laventime        |
| 78           | 13.           | Black 4 black Laventime        |
| 80           | 13.           | Black 4 black Laventime        |
| 82           | 13.           | Black 4 black Laventime        |
| 84           | 13.           | Black 4 black Laventime        |
| 86           | 13.           | Black 4 black Laventime        |
| 88           | 13.           | Black 4 black Laventime        |
| 90           | 13.           | Black 4 black Laventime        |
| 92           | 13.           | Black 4 black Laventime        |
| 94           | 13.           | Black 4 black Laventime        |
| 96           | 13.           | Black 4 black Laventime        |
| 98           | 13.           | Black 4 black Laventime        |
| 100          | 13.           | Black 4 black Laventime        |
| 102          | 13.           | Black 4 black Laventime        |
| 104          | 13.           | Black 4 black Laventime        |
| 106          | 13.           | Black 4 black Laventime        |
| 108          | 13.           | Black 4 black Laventime        |
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| 128          | 13.           | Black 4 black Laventime        |
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| 136          | 13.           | Black 4 black Laventime        |
| 138          | 13.           | Black 4 black Laventime        |
| 140          | 13.           | Black 4 black Laventime        |
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| 170          | 13.           | Black 4 black Laventime        |
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| 176          | 13.           | Black 4 black Laventime        |
| 178          | 13.           | Black 4 black Laventime        |
| 180          | 13.           | Black 4 black Laventime        |
| 182          | 13.           | Black 4 black Laventime        |
| 184          | 13.           | Black 4 black Laventime        |
| 186          | 13.           | Black 4 black Laventime        |
| 188          | 13.           | Black 4 black Laventime        |
| 190          | 13.           | Black 4 black Laventime        |
| 192          | 13.           | Black 4 black Laventime        |
| 194          | 13.           | Black 4 black Laventime        |
| 196          | 13.           | Black 4 black Laventime        |
| 198          | 13.           | Black 4 black Laventime        |
| 200          | 13.           | Black 4 black Laventime        |
| 202          | 13.           | Black 4 black Laventime        |
| 204          | 13.           | Black 4 black Laventime        |
| 206          | 13.           | Black 4 black Laventime        |
| 208          | 13.           | Black 4 black Laventime        |
| 210          | 13.           | Black 4 black Laventime        |
| 212          | 13.           | Black 4 black Laventime        |
| 214          | 13.           | Black 4 black Laventime        |
| 216          | 13.           | Black 4 black Laventime        |
| 218          | 13.           | Black 4 black Laventime        |
| 220          | 13.           | Black 4 black Laventime        |
| 222          | 13.           | Black 4 black Laventime        |
| 224          | 13.           | Black 4 black Laventime        |
| 226          | 13.           | Black 4 black Laventime        |
| 228          | 13.           | Black 4 black Laventime        |
| 230          | 13.           | Black 4 black Laventime        |
| 232          | 13.           | Black 4 black Laventime        |
| 234          | 13.           | Black 4 black Laventime        |
| 236          | 13.           | Black 4 black Laventime        |
| 238          | 13.           | Black 4 black Laventime        |
| 240          | 13.           | Black 4 black Laventime        |
| 242          | 13.           | Black 4 black Laventime        |
| 244          | 13.           | Black 4 black Laventime        |
| 246          | 13.           | Black 4 black Laventime        |
| 248          | 13.           | Black 4 black Laventime        |
| 250          | 13.           | Black 4 black Laventime        |
|              |               |                                |

## No. 191

[illegible]



*Rec'd at Mr. Snow's N. 19.*

DOCUMENTS  
RELATING TO OPIUM, &c.;  
COMPREHENDING

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1837.

## DOCUMENTS

### RELATING TO OPIUM, &c.

No. 1.

*Memorial to the Emperor, proposing to legalize its importation.*

HEU NAETSE, vice-president of the sacrificial court, presents the following memorial in regard to opium, to show that the more severe the interdicts against it are made, the more widely do the evils arising therefrom spread; and that it is right urgently to request, that a change be made in the arrangements respecting it; to which end he earnestly intreats his sacred majesty to cast a glance hereon, and to issue secret orders for a faithful investigation of the subject.

I would humbly represent that opium was originally ranked among medicines; its qualities are stimulant; it also checks excessive secretions; and prevents the evil effects of noxious vapors. In the *Materia Medica* of Lie Shechin, of the Ming dynasty, it is called *Afooyung*. When any one is long habituated to inhaling it, it becomes necessary to resort to it at regular intervals, and the habit of using it, being inveterate, is destructive of time, injurious to property, and yet dear to one even as life. Of those who use it to great excess, the breath becomes feeble, the body wasted, the face sallow, the teeth black: the individuals themselves clearly see the evil effects of it, yet cannot refrain from it. It is indeed indispensably necessary to enact severe prohibitions in order to eradicate so vile a practice.

On inquiry I find that there are three kinds of opium: one is called company's; the outer covering of it is black, and hence it is also called 'black earth;' it comes from Bengal: a second kind is called 'white-skin,' and comes from Bombay: the third kind is called 'red skin,' and comes from Madras. These are places which belong to England.

In Keenlung's reign, as well as previously, opium was inserted in the tariff of Canton as a medicine, subject to a duty of three taels per hundred catties, with an additional charge of two taels four mace and five candareens under the name of charge per package. After this, it was prohibited. In the first year of Keeking, those found guilty of smoking opium were subject only to the punishment of the pillory and bamboo. Now they have, in the course of time, become liable to the

Preamble.

和明白

Qualities and effects of opium.

药的性质和影响

Different kinds of the drug.

毒品分为三类

Laws in relation to opium.

与鸦片相关的法律



Nature of the  
trade in opi-  
um.

鴉片烟之性質  
係屬非法

severest penalties, transportation in various degrees, and death after the ordinary continuance in prison. Yet the smokers of the drug have increased in number, and the practice has spread throughout almost the whole empire. In Keenlung's and the previous reigns, when opium passed through the custom-house and paid a duty, it was given into the hands of the hong merchants in exchange for tea and other goods. But at the present time, the prohibitions of government being most strict against it, none dare openly to exchange goods for it; all secretly purchase it with money. In the reign of Keeking there arrived, it may be, some hundred chests annually. The number has now increased to upwards of 20,000 chests, containing each a hundred catties. The 'black earth,' which is the best, sells for about 800 dollars, foreign money, per chest; the 'white-skin,' which is next in quality, for about 600 dollars; and the last, or 'red-skin,' for about 400 dollars. The total quantity sold during the year amounts in value to ten and some odd millions of dollars; so that, in reckoning the dollar at seven mace, standard weight of silver, the annual waste of money somewhat exceeds ten millions of taels. Formerly, the barbarian merchants brought foreign money to China; which, being paid in exchange for goods, was a source of pecuniary advantage to the people of all the sea-board provinces. But latterly, the barbarian merchants have clandestinely sold opium for money; which has rendered it unnecessary for them to import foreign silver. Thus foreign money has been going out of the country, while none comes into it.

During two centuries, the government has now maintained peace, and by fostering the people, has greatly promoted the increase of wealth and opulence among them. With joy we witness the economical rule of our august sovereign, an example to the whole empire. Right it is that yellow gold be common as the dust.

Arguments:  
1. Effects of  
the trade on  
currency.

鴉片  
之  
流  
入  
銀  
幣  
之  
損  
害

Always in times past, a tael of pure silver exchanged for nearly about 1000 coined cash, but of late years the same sum has borne the value only of 1200 or 1300 cash: thus the price of silver rises but does not fall. In the salt agency, the price of salt is paid in cash, while the duties are paid in silver: now the salt merchants have all become involved, and the existing state of the salt trade in every province is abject in the extreme. How is this occasioned but by the unnoticed oozing out of silver? If the easily exhaustible stores of the central spring go to fill up the wide and fathomless gulf of the outer seas, gradually pouring themselves out from day to day, and from month to month, we shall shortly be reduced to a state of which I cannot bear to speak.

2. To cut off  
all the foreign  
trade would  
be wrong,

禁止所有外國  
之貿易是錯誤的

Is it proposed entirely to cut off the foreign trade, and thus to remove the root to dam up the source of the evil? The celestial dynasty would not, indeed hesitate to relinquish the few millions of duties arising therefrom. But all the nations of the West have had a general market open to their ships for upwards of a thousand years; while the dealers in opium are the English alone; it would be wrong, for the sake of cutting off the English trade, to cut off that of all the

3

other nations. Besides, the hundreds of thousands of people living on the sea-coast depend wholly on trade for their livelihood, and how are they to be disposed of? Moreover, the barbarian ships, being on the high seas, can repair to any island that may be selected as an entrepot, and the native sea-going vessels can meet them there; it is then impossible to cut off the trade. Of late years, the foreign vessels have visited all the ports of Fuhkeën, Chêkeäng, Keängnan, Shantung, even to Teëntsin and Mantchouria, for the purpose of selling opium. And although at once expelled by the local authorities, yet it is reported that the quantity sold by them was not small. Thus it appears that, though the commerce of Canton should be cut off, yet it will not be possible to prevent the clandestine introduction of merchandise.

It is said, the daily increase of opium is owing to the negligence of officers in enforcing the interdicts? The laws and enactments are the means which extortionate underlings and worthless vagrants employ to benefit themselves; and the more complete the laws are, the greater and more numerous are the bribes paid to the extortionate underlings, and the more subtil are the schemes of such worthless vagrants. In the first year of Taoukwang, governor of Kwangtung and Kwangse, Yuen Yuen, proceeded with all the rigor of the law against Ye Hängshoo, head of the opium establishment then at Macao. The consequence was, that foreigners having no one with whom to place their opium, proceeded to Lintin to sell it. This place is within the precincts of the provincial government, and has a free communication by water on all sides. Here are constantly anchored seven or eight large ships, in which the opium is kept, and which are therefore called 'receiving ships.' At Canton there are brokers of the drug, who are called 'melters.' These pay the price of the drug into the hands of the resident foreigners, who give them orders for the delivery of the opium from the receiving ships. There are carrying boats plying up and down the river; and these are vulgarly called 'fast-crabs' and 'scrambling dragons.' They are well-armed with guns and other weapons, and are maned with some scores of desperadoes, who ply their oars as if they were wings to fly with. All the custom-houses and military posts which they pass are largely bribed. If they happen to encounter any of the armed cruising boats, they are so audacious as to resist, and slaughter and carnage ensue. The late governor Loo, on one occasion, having directed the commodore Tsin Yuchang to coöperate with Teën Poo, the district magistrate of Heängshan, they captured Leäng Heënnëë with a boat containing opium to the amount of 14,000 catties. The number of men killed and taken prisoners amounted to several scores. He likewise inflicted the penalty of the laws on the criminals Yaoukow and Owkwan (both of them being brokers), and confiscated their property. This shows that faithfulness in the enforcement of the laws is not wanting; and yet the practice cannot be checked. The dread of the laws is not so great on the part of the common people, as is the anxious desire of

and is, in fact impracticable.

其由一則其利

3. The illicit introduction of opium is not solely owing to negligence of officers, and cannot be prevented.

其由一則其利

4. Evil consequences of this illicit introduction.

此項之害甚多  
凡屬此類

gain, which incites them to all manner of crafty devices; so that sometimes, indeed, the law is rendered wholly ineffective.

There are also, both on the rivers and at sea, banditti, who, with pretence of acting under the orders of the government, and of being sent to search after and prevent the smuggling of opium, seek opportunities for plundering. When I was lately placed in the service of your majesty as acting judicial commissioner at Canton, cases of this nature were very frequently reported. Out of these arose a still greater number of cases, in which money was extorted for the ransom of plundered property. Thus a countless number of innocent people were involved in suffering. All these wide-spread evils have arisen since the interdicts against opium were published.

5. Worthless character of opium smokers.

此項之害甚多  
凡屬此類

It will be found on examination that the smokers of opium are idle, lazy vagrants, having no useful purpose before them, and are unworthy of regard, or even of contempt. And though there are smokers to be found who have over-stepped the threshold of age, yet they do not attain to the long life of other men. But new births are daily increasing the population of the empire; and there is no cause to apprehend a diminution therein; while, on the other hand, we cannot adopt too great, or too early, precautions against the annual waste which is taking place in the resources, the very substance, of China.

Inference - that the opium trade should be legalized.

多為  
此項之害甚多  
凡屬此類

Since then, it will not answer to close our ports against [all trade], and since the laws issued against opium are quite inoperative, the only method left is to revert to the former system, to permit the barbarian merchants to import opium paying duty thereon as a medicine, and to require that, after having passed the custom-house, it shall be delivered to the hong merchants only in exchange for merchandise, and that no money be paid for it. The barbarians finding that the amount of duties to be paid on it, is less than what is now spent in bribes, will also gladly comply therein. Foreign money should be placed on the same footing with sycee silver, and the exportation of it should be equally prohibited. Offenders when caught should be punished by the entire destruction of the opium they may have, and the confiscation of the money that may be found with them. With regard to officers, civil and military, and to the scholars and common soldiers, the first are called on to fulfill the duties of their rank and attend to the public good; the others, to cultivate their talents and become fit for public usefulness. None of these, therefore, must be permitted to contract a practice so bad, or to walk in a path which will lead only to the utter waste of their time and destruction of their property. If, however, the laws enacted against the practice be made too severe, the result will be mutual connivance. It becomes my duty, then, to request that it be enacted, that any officer, scholar, or soldier, found guilty of secretly smoking opium, shall be immediately dismissed from public employ, without being made liable to any other penalty. In this way, lenity will become in fact severity towards them. And further, that, if any superior or general officer be found guilty of knowingly and willfully conniving at the practice among his subor-

Officers, &c., not however to be allowed to smoke it.

此項之害甚多  
凡屬此類

## 5

ordinates, such officer shall be subjected to a court of inquiry. Lastly, that no regard be paid to the purchase and use of opium on the part of the people generally.

Does any suggest a doubt, that to remove the existing prohibitions will derogate from the dignity of government? I would ask, if he is ignorant that the pleasures of the table and of the nuptial couch may also be indulged in to the injury of health? Nor are the invigorating drugs *footsze* and *wootow* devoid of poisonous qualities: yet it has never been heard that any one of these has been interdicted. Besides, the removal of the prohibitions refers only to the vulgar and common people, those who have no official duties to perform. So long as the officers of government, the scholars and the military are not included, I see no detriment to the dignity of government. And by allowing the proposed importation and exchange of the drug for other commodities, more than ten millions of money will annually be prevented from flowing out of the central land. On which side then is the gain, on which the loss? It is evident at a glance. But if we still idly look back and delay to retrace our steps, foolishly paying regard to a matter of mere empty dignity, I humbly apprehend that when eventually it is proved impossible to stop the importation of opium, it will then be found that we have waited too long, that the people are impoverished, and their wealth departed. Should we then begin to turn round, we shall find that reform comes too late.

Though but a servant of no value, I have by your majesty's condescending favor been raised from a subordinate censorship to various official stations, both at court and in the provinces; and filled on one occasion the chief judicial office in the region south of the great mountains (Kwangtung). Ten years spent in endeavors to make some return have produced no fruit; and I find myself overwhelmed with shame and remorse. But with regard to the great advantages, or great evils, of any place where I have been, I have never failed to make particular inquiries. Seeing that the prohibitions now in force against opium serve but to increase the prevalence of the evil, and that there is none found to represent the facts directly to your majesty, and feeling assured that I am myself thoroughly acquainted with the real state of things, I dare no longer forbear to let them reach your majesty's ear. Prostrate I beg my august sovereign to give secret directions to the governor and lieut.-governor of Kwangtung, together with the superintendent of maritime customs, that they faithfully investigate the character of the above statements, and that, if they find them really correct, they speedily prepare a list of regulations adapted to a change in the system, and present the same for your majesty's final decision. Perchance this may be found adequate to stop further oozing out of money, and to replenish the national resources. With inexpressible awe and trembling fear I reverently present this memorial and await your majesty's commands.

Objections  
answered:  
the dignity of  
government  
not injured  
by the pro-  
posed  
change.

Conclusion.

No. 2.

*Imperial edict in reply to the foregoing memorial.*

The provincial government is directed to deliberate and report on the subject.

省里酌量自决  
报告这个主题

HEU NAETSE, vice-president of the sacrificial court, has presented a memorial in regard to opium, representing that the more severe the interdicts against it are made, so much the more widely do the evils, arising from it spread; and that of late years, the foreigners, not daring openly to give it in barter for other commodities, have been in the habit of selling it clandestinely for money, thus occasioning an annual loss to the country, which he estimates at above ten millions of taels. He therefore requests that a change be made in regard to it, permitting it again to be introduced, and given in exchange for other commodities. Let Täng Tingching and his colleagues deliberate on the subject, and then report to us. Let a copy of the original memorial be made for their perusal, and sent with this edict to Täng Tingching and Ke Kung, who are to enjoy it also on Wän. Respect this.

No. 3.

*Report made to government by the hong merchants*

Report made by the hong merchants, under four heads.

1. Exportation of sycee silver.

日银的脚

IN obedience to the commands of his excellency the hoppo to deliberate on certain particulars, we now present for perusal the result of our deliberations, arranged under [four] distinct heads.

*First.* We received directions "to examine in regard to the following statement—contained in a memorial presented to the emperor (whereof a copy was previously transmitted), namely, 'that foreign merchants dare not openly take goods in barter for opium, but always clandestinely sell it for sycee silver.' Now the exportation of sycee silver (it was remarked) has long been interdicted; and the said merchants surely do not presume to contravene the regulations in the least degree. Yet it may be difficult to aver, that not a single illegality is committed by them; and still more difficult would it be to stand answerable, that there are no traitorous natives who carry on a clandestine commerce."

It is not exported by the hong merchants, but by others, clandestinely.

秘密的

不是由行商报导,  
而是由其他人秘密  
报告

In reply hereto, we the hong merchants would humbly represent, that it is really owing to the strictness of the governmental regulations that foreigners are prevented from openly taking goods in barter for opium. In regard to sycee silver, we, every year, severally and voluntarily enter into bonds, that we will on no account aid and abet the foreigners in exporting it, which bonds are presented to your excellencies. How can we possibly contravene the regulations, and so render ourselves criminal? Yet it is indeed, as his excellency the hoppo says, difficult to stand answerable that there are no traitorous natives who carry on a clandestine commerce. To watch against such an illicit commerce is, however, beyond our power; and it therefore behoves us to request that the rule, in regard to seizures of smuggled commodities, may be brought into operation, this rule, namely, that the capturers shall be liberally rewarded. In pursuance of this a certain proportion of all sycee silver, that may hereafter be captured,

How to prevent this.

怎样防止这个

should be given for an encouragement to the capturers, and thus those who receive such rewards will be induced to exert themselves in an extraordinary degree; and the smugglers, knowing that such rewards are held out, will at once become intimidated.

*Secondly.* We received the following inquiries to direct our deliberations: "The foreign merchants have need of teas, rhubarb, cassia, sugar, silk, &c., which articles must have been heretofore kept in store by the hong merchants, so as to be in readiness to be exchanged for imported goods. Should the amount of imported commodities become hereafter too great, how can ware-house room be afforded, in order to retain such commodities for gradual sale? And can it be so arranged, that, when it is impossible to effect an immediate sale, and the foreign merchant finds himself unable to wait longer, he may be allowed to return home leaving his goods with the hong merchant to sell for him as opportunities offer, and on his return receiving such an amount of merchandise as is due to him in exchange? Let these questions be well considered."

In answer hereto, we would humbly point out, what has been hitherto the practice: On foreign vessels coming to Canton to trade, their cargoes are sent up to our hong; and then a list is given by each foreign merchant of the native commodities required in return, which commodities we purchase for them from the various dealers therein. We never keep a stock of each article on hand. And of late years our means have been very much reduced, so that often we are unable to pay in due season the duties accruing: how then can we possibly lay in a store of ready purchased articles? If it happen that too great a quantity of any article is introduced, so that it cannot be sold off at once, and the vessel is to sail immediately, the security merchant in that case applies to the foreigner for the amount of duties due, that he may pay them for him. The unsold goods remain in our hong to be disposed of as opportunities offer; and when the foreign merchant returns to Canton, he then takes out the value thereof in native commodities. This is the way in which the trade has hitherto been conducted, and we would request that it may continue to be conducted in the usual manner.

*Thirdly.* We received directions to deliberate on the following questions: "Whether, if opium should be imported through the usual channel for other commodities (the hong), *any* hong merchant being at liberty to land and enter it at the custom-house, it will not be found difficult to guard against illegalities in the trade? Whether it will not rather be requisite to make one of the most opulent of the senior merchants responsible,—namely, one in whom entire confidence can be placed, and one in whom the foreigners habitually place implicit trust; and to require him *alone* to enter the cargoes of opium for examination at the custom-house, and to pay the duties; still, however, allowing the foreigner to sell it, at its market value, to whichever hong merchant he may choose, in order to prevent a monopoly? Also, whether the hong merchants should not still be required to give

2. Inquiries in regard to interchange of commodities.

詢問香港商交換商貨

Mode in which such interchange is now effected.

這樣交換最爲好處

This mode should be still adhered to.

3. To prevent illegalities.

should not one merchant be made

alone answerable for all duties on opium.

Should not

periodical statements be required from each merchant.

應否有定期之報告



bonds as formerly, and to state the persons to whom they have sold opium, the places whither it has been transported, and what amount (if any) of silver, sycee or foreign, has been given for it,—each separate transaction to be reported at the time, and a monthly statement to be made out, and presented at the offices of the governor and hopo, in order to enable them to make their reports to the Board of Revenue."

In answer, it is shown that the exportation of silver must not be wholly forbidden.

答覆, 據大英欽命  
1840年及以後  
三條

In reply to this, we would humbly notice some particulars of the mode in which we have heretofore conducted our traffic with the foreigners. We have indeed exchanged one commodity for another; but often, when the value of the imports and exports has been unequal, the balance has been paid, both by native and foreign merchants, to one another, in foreign money. And when, in consequence of the commodities of a country being saleable but to a very small extent, at Canton, large sums of foreign money have been imported for the purpose of purchasing a cargo, and no restriction has been placed on the reexportation of any remaining sum. Hence the "exportation of three tenths,"\* has received the sanction of government. Again, there are cases in which full cargoes are imported, while—in consequence of the prices of native commodities being too high, or the commodities themselves not calculated for sale in the places from whence the vessels come—the exported cargoes are small. The surplus foreign money, then, being greater in amount than the "exportable three tenths," whatever exceeds that amount is either left here for the purchase of other goods, or is lent to other foreigners. This is a thing of common occurrence. For instance, of the rice-laden ships which now enter the port, the largest bring cargoes of somewhat above 10,000 peculs, amounting in value to but twenty or thirty thousand dollars; and the smaller ones bring cargoes of, it may be, 5000 or 6000 peculs, the value of which is no more than ten thousand and odd dollars. Yet these same vessels return with export cargoes of the value of two or three hundred thousand dollars, or at least of from one to two hundred thousand dollars. The money required to purchase these cargoes is therefore frequently borrowed from foreigners, who have a balance in money, in excess of that portion of the price of their import cargoes for which they have taken goods. This then is a clear proof that, in the instance of rice-laden vessels, the unemployed balance possessed by other foreigners is borrowed, in order to purchase exports wherewith to send them back to their country.

That the foreigners may often avoid exporting bullion.

外國人可將銀幣  
運往他處再轉口

But that, as shown by themselves, they cannot always do so.

然而, 據此  
可知已限制的那樣  
他亦不能隨意做

Now, in reference to the question, at present under consideration, whether permission shall be given to import opium, paying a legal duty thereon, we have, as a provision in case that such permission should be given, inquired of the foreign merchants, if they can export goods to such an amount as to equal in value their importations of opium, so that they need not have any occasion for exporting money? Their answer was of the following tenor: "That it is right and proper that

\* That is, 30 per cent of the excess of the value of the imports over that of the exports.



they should comply with the arrangement to take cargo in exchange for the proceeds of their opium; but that the ports to which they return are not all alike, and that our native commodities are not every where equally saleable; that were the merchants who bring opium to Canton to make their returns in merchandise purchased here, such merchandise would be unsaleable,—and therefore the arrangement that goods are to be taken in return for opium cannot be universally adopted; that, however, they can in such cases lend their money to other foreigners to purchase cargoes with, which will be the same thing as if the foreign merchants who import opium applied all the proceeds to the purchase of goods themselves; lastly, that, in case they should be unable to lend out the whole of the proceeds, they are willing to act in accordance with the regulation hitherto existing, by which they are allowed to export in foreign money three tenths of the excess of imports over exports; but that to require each several ship to take export cargo in exchange for imports will, they really apprehend, be found inapplicable, injurious, and impracticable; on which account they deem it their duty to request that the regulation heretofore existing, as above mentioned, may continue in full force.” We, the hong merchants, would here suggest, that, although there be no duty charged on exported silver, yet as it is required to report at the custom-house the sums shipped, it will be impossible that any very considerable amount should be clandestinely exported. Whether such an arrangement in regard to the importation of opium, the grand question now under consideration, shall be adopted or not, must depend on your excellencies’ decision.

It has been for a long time past the rule, when a vessel reaches Canton, to permit the foreigner himself to select the hong merchant who shall secure his vessel: this is left entirely to the will of the foreigner, and no compulsion may be exercised in the matter. All goods that are to be entered at the custom-house for examination and assessment are so entered by the security merchant, on application made by the foreigner; and the charges on the vessel, on entering the port and when discharging cargo, are also paid by the security merchant. But any of the hong merchants may have a portion of the cargo, and it is the rule, that the merchant who so receives cargo shall pay all the duties thereon into the treasury of the custom-house. In this way, there can be no monopolizing. Should opium be admitted for importation in the same manner as piece-goods, cotton, &c., the arrangements in regard to the sale of it by hong merchants to minor dealers, and the transport of it from Canton to other places, should also be the same as with regard to those commodities. Such as is transported to other provinces by an over-land route should be entered at the eastern and western custom-houses, where a pass should be obtainable on examination. And such as is transported by sea on board native trading vessels should be entered outwards, at the chief custom-house, through the medium of the merchants of Fuhkeen and Chaouchow. The laws on these points being very precise, it seems needless to report each separate transaction of sale, or to present any monthly statements.

The present regulations are sufficient.

目前的大定是够多

It is shown, also, that no one merchant need be made responsible.

如也查一  
没百餘人  
要負責

And that no periodical statements are necessary to prevent illegalities.

而且為防止  
弊案起見

4. Transit of opium, and coasting trade in it.

4. 烟的传递  
沿海贸易  
烟的传递

The regulations already existing in regard to cotton woolens, &c., imported should be enforced.

规定已在  
对棉布、丝料  
衣服、进口  
应加加度

*Fourthly.* We received directions to deliberate carefully on this question: "When opium is transported to other provinces for sale, should not those precautionary regulations which have been enacted in regard to foreigners trading at Canton be put in practice, and communications be sent to the authorities in all the sea-board provinces, informing them, that whatever opium has not the stamp of the custom-house on it is to be regarded as smuggled, and both vessel and cargo therefore confiscated, and the parties subjected to legal investigation? And, if any vessels proceed to the receiving ships, which are anchored on the high seas, to trade with them, should not the hong merchants be required to take measures against their so doing?"

In reply, we would humbly point out, that in the regulations enacted last year for checking foreigners engaged here in trade, there occurs the following passage: "In respect to all native trading vessels, from whatever province they may be, any foreign goods that may be purchased for shipment on them shall be entered at the chief custom-house at Canton, and there, having been stamped, a pass for the same shall be granted, specifying in detail the amount of goods, in order that no clandestine transactions may be suffered to take place. And communications shall be sent to the authorities in all the provinces, that they may act in compliance with this regulation, and may give orders accordingly to the officers of the maritime custom-houses, to examine all trading vessels carrying cargoes of foreign merchandise, and, if they find any articles not marked with the stamp of the Canton custom-house, to regard such articles as smuggled, and to subject the parties to a legal investigation and confiscation of both vessel and cargo." These precautionary measures are sufficiently precise, and should undoubtedly be acted on. But should any vessel, in the course of her passage on the high seas, happen to traffic with the receiving ships, it is indeed beyond *our* power to prevent it. It behoves us therefore to request, that, as enacted in the above-named regulation, the officers of all cruising vessels along the coast be held responsible; that they be directed, to cruise about in constant succession; and, should any traders approach a foreign ship to purchase opium, immediately to apprehend such traders, and send them to meet their trial; and lastly, that both the vessel and cargo of such traders shall be confiscated, and the proceeds thereof given as a reward to the capturers. We would also humbly request that an edict be issued for the information of all native merchants, that they may know these things and be restrained by fear. At the same time we will continue earnestly to instruct and admonish the foreigners, and make them understand that they must indeed bring their goods into port, and pay duty thereon, and must not, as heretofore, clandestinely sell them on the high seas. Thus may the amount of duties be increased.

No. 4.

*Report of the governor, and lieut-governor. Sept. 7th, 1836.*

Preamble.

We have, in obedience to the imperial will, jointly deliberated on the

1836.9.7

## 11

subject of repealing the regulation now in force in regard to the importation of opium, and of permitting it to be sold in barter for other commodities; and we herein present a draft of regulations, that we have sketched, comprising nine sections, on which we humbly solicit your sacred majesty to cast a glance.

On the 19th day of the 5th month (2d July), we received a letter from the grand council of ministers, enclosing an imperial edict dated the 29th day of the 4th month. (12th of June.)

Beholding our august sovereign's tender solicitude for the livelihood of the people on this remote frontier, and the anxious desire manifested to remove all evils, we, as on bended knee we perused the edict, were deeply affected, and bowed in profound reverence. We immediately transmitted the edict to the superintendent of maritime customs, your majesty's minister Wăn, and also read in council the copy forwarded to us of the original memorial. While we ourselves gave the subject our joint and careful consideration, we at the same time directed the two commissioners (of finance and justice) to discuss it thoroughly and faithfully. These officers, the financial commissioner, Altsingah, and the judicial commissioner, Wang Tsingleên, have now laid before us the result of their joint deliberations, and we have considered their suggestions.

We are humbly of opinion, that in framing regulations it is of the first importance to suit them to the circumstances of the times; and that to govern well, it is essential in the first place to remove existing evils. But if in removing one evil, an evil of greater extent is produced, it then becomes the more imperative to make a speedy change suited to the circumstances of the occasion.

Now in regard to opium, it is an article brought into the central empire from the lands of the far-distant barbarians, and has been imported during a long course of years. In the reigns of Yung-ching and Keënlung, it was included in the tariff of maritime duties, under the head of medicinal drugs, and there was then no regulation against purchasing it, or inhaling it. But in the 4th year of Këaking (1799), the then governor of this province, Keihking, of the imperial kindred, regarding it as a subject of deep regret, that the vile dirt of foreign countries should be received in exchange for the commodities and the money of the empire, and fearing lest the practice of smoking opium should spread among all the people of the inner land, to the waste of their time and the destruction of their property, presented a memorial, requesting that the sale of the drug should be prohibited, and that offenders should be made amenable to punishment. This punishment has been gradually increased to transportation, and death by strangling. The law is by no means deficient in severity. But the people are not so much influenced by the fear of the laws as by the desire of gain. Hence, from the time that the prohibition was passed, the crafty schemes and devices of evil men have daily multiplied. On the one hand, receiving ships are anchored in the entrances from the outer seas. On the other hand,

Principle laid down.

原则分明

Arguments:  
Evils arising out of the prohibition of opium.

brokers, called melters, are everywhere established in the inner land. Then again 'fast crabs' and 'scrambling dragons'—as the boats are called—are fitted out for clandestine commerce: and lastly, vagabonds, pretending authority to search, have under this pretext indulged their own unruly desires. Thus, what was at first a common article, of no esteem in the market, either for smoking or eating, and also of a moderate price, has with the increase in the severity of the regulations increased in demand, and been clandestinely and largely imported, annually drawing away from the pecuniary resources of the inner land, while it has done nothing to enrich it.

The prohibition should therefore be removed

禁烟之禁  
應予撤銷

We your majesty's ministers, having examined the original memorial, and considered the details therein contained respecting the evils to be removed, regard the whole as true and accurate. The request for a repeal of the prohibitions and change in the system, and a return to the former plan of laying a duty on opium, is also such as the circumstances of the times render necessary; and it is our duty to solicit your majesty's sanction thereof. In case of such sanction, any foreigner, who in the course of trade may bring opium, must be permitted to import and pass it at the custom-house, paying the duty on it as fixed by the maritime tariff of Keenlung, and must deliver it to the hong merchants, in the same manner as long-ells, camlets, and other goods, bartered for native commodities, but on no account may he sell it clandestinely for money.

Effects to be expected from such a change.

此舉之利  
頗多可觀

If this plan be faithfully and vigorously carried into effect, the tens of millions of precious money which now annually go out of the empire will be saved, the source of the stream will be purified, and the stream itself may be eventually stayed. The amount of duties being less onerous than what is now paid in bribes, transgressions of the revenue laws will cease of themselves; the present evil practices of transporting contraband goods by deceit and violence will be suppressed without effort; the numberless quarrels and litigations now arising therefrom at Canton, together with the crimes of worthless vagrants, will be diminished. Moreover, if the governmental officers, the literati, and the military, be still restrained by regulations, and not suffered to inhale the drug; and if offenders among these classes be immediately dismissed from the public service; while those of the people who purchase the drug and smoke it, are not at all interfered with, all will plainly see that those who indulge their depraved appetites are the victims of their own self-sacrificing folly, persons who are incapable of ranking among the capped and belted men of distinction and learning. And if in this way shame be once aroused, strenuous exertion and self-improvement will be the result,—for the principles of reform are founded in shame and remorse. Nor, as it is truly said in the original memorial, will the dignity of government be at all lowered by the proposed measure. Should your majesty sanction the repeal, it will in truth be attended with advantage both to the arrangements of the governments and the wellbeing of the people.

But in passing regulations on the subject, it is of great importance that every thing should be maturely considered, and that the law should be rendered perfect and complete; and it is of the very first consequence that effectual measures should be taken to prevent the exportation of sycee silver. If the regulations be in any way incomplete, the consequence will be that in a few years fresh evils will spring up and spread abroad: such is not the right way to accomplish the purpose in view. We have, therefore, fully discussed the subject together, and have also in concert with the financial and judicial commissioners examined and considered it in all its bearings, and after oft-repeated deliberations, have determined upon nine regulations which we have drawn up, and of which we present a fair copy for your majesty's perusal. The result of our deliberations, made in obedience to the imperial mandate, we now jointly lay before the throne, humbly imploring our august sovereign to instruct us if our representations be correct or not, and also to direct the appropriate Board to revise them.

Nine regulations proposed.

九款奏擬

The following are the regulations which we have drawn up in reference to the change of system called for in regard to the importation of opium, and which we reverently present for your majesty's perusal.

1. The whole amount of opium imported should be paid for it merchandise: in this there must be no deception. The object in repealing the interdict on opium, is to prevent the loss of specie occasioned by the sale of the drug for money. When opium is brought in foreign vessels, therefore, the security and senior merchants should be held responsible for the following arrangements being carried into effect: the value of the opium to be correctly fixed; an amount of native commodities of equal value to be apportioned; and the two amounts to be exchanged in full: no purchase to be made for money-payments. The productions of the celestial empire are rich, abundant, and in universal demand; its commodities, are many-fold more than those of foreign barbarians, so that in an exchange of commodities the gain and not the loss must be on its side. But should it at any time perchance occur, that the quantities imported being somewhat greater than the amount of native commodities required, an exact balance cannot be struck, while it is necessary for the foreign ships immediately to return; in such case, the whole amount of duties having been paid through the security merchant, and the barter of commodities having been made, the surplus opium not yet bartered may be laid up in the merchants' warehouses, and an account of it, taken under the inspection both of the security and foreign merchant, may be registered in the office of the superintendent of customs. Then the opium may be sold as opportunities occur; and when the whole has been disposed of, the hong merchant and the consignee of the opium may jointly report that it is so, and have the register canceled. When the foreign merchant returns to Cantou, he may receive payment for the opium thus sold, in some merchantable commodity; but may not be

1. Opium to be sold only in barter for merchandise.

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allowed to give the value a pecuniary designation, and under cover of this receive payment in money. Some substantial and opulent senior merchant should be strictly required to watch over the enforcement of these regulations. And when a foreign ship is about leaving, the security and senior merchants should sign a bond that she carries away no sycee silver on board of her, this bond to be delivered into the hands of government. If they know of any clandestine purchases being made on condition of money-payments, or of any money being paid, they should be required immediately to report the facts, and the parties should be severely punished, and the opium confiscated and sold for government; or, if it have been already delivered to the purchaser, the price should be recovered from the latter and forfeited to government. If the senior and security merchants be found guilty of any connivance at such offenses, they also should be severely punished.

2. Naval officers to be restricted.

2. The naval cruising vessels, and all the officers and men of the custom-house stations, should be required diligently to watch the entrances and passages of rivers; but at the same time, to confine their search to such entrances and passages; they should not be allowed to go out to sea-ward, and under cover thereof to cause annoyance. Even though the interdict on opium be repealed, there is yet cause to fear that the mercantile people, who in their mad search for gain are, as it were, bewitched, will still resort to foreign merchants (out of the port) to purchase it, so that sycee silver will continue secretly to ooze out. The naval-cruising vessels, therefore, and all those who are attached to the custom-house stations, should be required to search diligently and faithfully. And whenever any discovery shall be made of silver being smuggled out, and the same shall be seized, and the offending parties apprehended,—then the whole amount of money in such case taken, with the value of the smuggling boat, should be given as a reward to the captors, in order to encourage their exertions, and thus to destroy smuggling. But if sycee silver be exported, there is necessarily a place where, and a way by which, it is carried out: that place must be near the foreign factories: the way must be through the important passages and entrances of rivers. It is only needful then to watch faithfully at such places; for by so doing, the export of silver may be stopped without any trouble. But if the smugglers once get out into the open roads, they soon spread themselves abroad in various directions, and leave no trace by which to find them. If the soldiers, or vagabonds feigning to be soldiers, frame pretexts for cruising about in search of them, not only can they effect no good, but they may also give occasion to disturbances, attended with evil consequences of no trivial character. They should, therefore, be strictly prohibited so doing.

3. Amount of specie that may be exported.

3. In regard to foreign money, the old regulation, allowing three tenths to be exported, should be continued; and to prevent any fraud, a true account of the money imported should be given (by each ship) on arrival. Formerly, much foreign money was brought to Canton in

the foreign ships, in order to purchase commodities in excess of those obtained by barter, and to pay the necessary expenses of the vessel on her return. Whenever the imported goods were in larger quantity than those exported, there was then a surplus of foreign money, of which it would not have been reasonable, under such circumstances, to prohibit the reexportation. In the 23d year of Keiking, (1818,) the then superintendent of maritime customs, Ah, finding that the barbarians took away foreign money without any limit or restriction, addressed a communication to the then governor of this province, Yuen, in consequence of which it was decided to limit the exportation by each vessel to three tenths (of the surplus of import), allowing the remainder to be lent to any other foreigner to enable him to purchase goods, to pay the duties, &c. This has continued to be the rule down to the present time. Now it is probable, that sometimes, when opium is imported in not very large quantities, money will also be imported with it, for the purpose of paying the price of goods in excess of what may be purchased by barter. It will be right in such cases to conform to the existing regulation. But the amount of foreign money so imported in foreign ships, may vary considerably. If the balance be 100,000 dollars or upwards, it will then be very well to permit the exportation of 30,000 dollars; but if the balance should exceed 200,000 dollars, a further limit to the permission to reexport becomes necessary. We deem it our duty, therefore, to request, that hereafter when the surplus of silver imported, does not considerably exceed 100,000, permission be still given to reexport three tenths of that surplus; but if it amounts of 200,000 dollars, whether the merchandise brought with it consist of opium, or of any other goods, that the permission to reexport in that case be limited to 50,000 on each ship. This amount should not be exceeded. With respect to the examination and report made by the security merchant, on a ship's arrival, of the total amount of silver imported by her, this examination and report should still be required, in order that, the expenditure of the vessel having been deducted therefrom, the proportion to be reexported may be accurately calculated. A senior merchant also should be required faithfully to join the security merchant in the investigation. If the officers of the customs make feigned examinations and false reports, they should be subjected to severe punishment; and if the senior and other merchants connive at any illegality, they also should be punished.

4. The traffic in opium must be conducted on the same principle as the traffic in foreign commodities; it is unnecessary to place it under a separate department. The first principle of commerce is, to adopt those measures which will yield the greatest possible amount of gain. Each one has his own method of doing this, and what one rejects another may seek for; nor is it possible to bring all to one opinion. Now if the importation of opium be permitted, as formerly, and it becomes an article of commerce, as a medicinal drug, the traffic in it will in no wise differ from the traffic in other articles of commerce;

4. Sale of opium how to be regulated.



and if a special department be created for it, there is reason to fear that monopolizing and underhand practices will gradually result therefrom. It is right therefore to let the foreign merchants make their own election, and engage what hong merchants they will to pass their cargoes at the custom-house and pay their duties for them. To establish one general department for the purpose is unnecessary. By this arrangement crafty individuals may be prevented from taking advantage and extorting exorbitant profits, and benefit may accrue to both the foreign and the hong merchants.

5. Duties to be levied.

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5. This amount of duties should be continued the same as formerly; no increase is called for; and all extortionate demands, and illegal fees should be interdicted. In the tariff of matitime customs for Canton, opium is rated at a duty of three taels per hundred catties; to which we must add ten per cent. or three mace, for loss in melting; and as peculage fee, and fee per package, according to the report formerly made of public and legal fees, eight candareens and six cash. Although there are three kinds of opium, the 'black earth,' the 'white skinned,' and the 'red skinned,' differing in value, yet the duty per catty may be the same on all. These arrangements are made on the principle that if the duty be heavy it will be evaded, and smuggling will ensue; whereas if it be light, all will prefer security to smuggling; and that if a fixed charge be imposed, the officers of the customs will be unable to intermeddle. The same clear views were entertained by our predecessors, when they established these regulations; and it will be well to conform to the amount of duty fixed by them, without any addition. But there is reason to fear that when the prohibitions are first taken off, the servants of the custom-house, hunting for petty gains, may under various pretexts lay on illegal fees, making heavy by their exactions what as a legal duty is light; and thereby losing sight of the principle that they are to show kindness to men from afar. If this take place, the natural result too will be, that the means of legal importation will be avoided, and contrivances to import clandestinely will be resorted to. Perspicuous and strict proclamations should therefore be issued, making it generally known, that, beyond the real duty, not the smallest fraction is to be exacted; and that offenders shall be answerable to the law against extortionate underlings receiving money under false prettexts.

6. A price not to be fixed.

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6. No price should be fixed on the drug. It is a settled principle of commerce, that when prices are very low, there is a tendency to rise; and when high, a tendency to fall. Prices then depend on the supply that is procurable of any article, and the demand that exists for it in the market: they cannot be limited by enactments to any fixed rate. Now, though the prohibition of opium be repealed, it will not be a possible thing to force men who buy at a high price, to sell at a cheap one. Besides, it is common to men to prize things of high value, and to underrate those of less worth. When therefore opium was severely interdicted, and classed among rarities, every one had

an opportunity to indulge in over-reaching desires of gain; but when once the interdicts are withdrawn, and opium universally admitted, it will become a common medicinal drug, easily to be obtained.

‘The gem, when in the casket, prized,  
‘When common, is despised!’

So the price of opium, if left to itself, will fall from day to day; whereas if rated at a fixed value, great difficulty will be found in procuring it at the price at which it is rated. It is reasonable and right, therefore, to leave the price to fluctuate, according to the circumstances of the times, and not to fix any rate.

7. All coasting vessels of every province, when carrying opium, should be required to have sealed manifests from the custom-house of Canton. By the existing regulations of commerce, all commanders of coasting vessels, without exception, are required, whenever they have purchased any foreign goods, to apply at the chief custom-house at Canton and obtain a sealed manifest, stating the amount of each kind of goods, so as to prevent any clandestine purchases. They are also to be provided from thence with a communication addressed to the authorities in every province and at all sea-ports, calling on them to search closely; and if they find any foreign goods, not having the stamp of the Canton custom-house on them, to regard such goods as smuggled, to try the offenders according to law, and to confiscate both vessel and cargo. The law on this point is most precise. Now when the interdict on opium is repealed, it will become an article of ordinary traffic, like any other foreign commodity, and subject therefore to the same regulations. All commanders of coasting vessels, wishing to purchase opium, should therefore be required to report their wishes to the hong merchants, bringing goods to barter for it, and should then apply at the custom-house for a manifest and for a communication from the superintendent of customs to the authorities in all the provinces aforesaid. Thus there being documents for reference, both in this and the sea-board provinces, the native coasting vessels may be prevented from having any clandestine dealings with the foreign ships at sea, and from smuggling away silver.

7. Regulations of the coasting trade.

8. The strict prohibitions existing against the cultivation of the poppy, among the people, may be in some measure relaxed. Opium possesses soothing properties, but is powerful in its effects. Its soothing properties render it a luxury, greatly esteemed; but its powerful effects are such as readily to induce disease. The accounts given of the manner in which it is prepared among the foreigners are various; but in all probability it is not unmixed with things of poisonous quality. It is said that of late years, it has been clandestinely prepared by natives, by boiling down the juicy matter from the poppy; and that thus prepared, possesses milder properties, and is less injurious, without losing its soothing influence. To shut out the importation of it by foreigners, there is no better plan than to sanction the cultivation and preparation of it in the empire. It would seem

8. The poppy may be cultivated.

right therefore to relax, in some means, the existing severe prohibitions, and to dispense with the close scrutiny now called for to hinder its cultivation. If it be apprehended, that the simple people may leave the stem and stay of life to amuse themselves with the twigs and branches, thereby injuring the interests of agriculture, it is only necessary to issue perspicuous orders, requiring them to confine the cultivation of the poppy to the tops of hills and mounds, and other unoccupied spots of ground, and on no account to introduce it into their grain-fields, to the injury of that on which their subsistence depends.

9. Officers  
not to smoke  
opium.

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9. All officers, scholars, and soldiers should be strictly prohibited and disallowed the smoking of opium. We find in the original memorial of Heu Naetse, the vice-president of the sacrificial court, the following observations: "It will be found on examination that the smokers of opium are idle, lazy vagrants, having no useful purpose before them. And though some smokers are to be found who have overstepped the threshold of age, yet they do not attain to the long life of other men. But new births daily increase the population of the empire, and there is no cause to apprehend a diminution therein. With regard to officers, civil and military, and to the scholars and common soldiers, the first are called on to fulfill the duties of their rank and attend to the public good; the other, to cultivate their talents and become fit for public usefulness. None of them, therefore, should be permitted to contract a practice so bad, or to walk in a path which will only lead to the utter waste of their time and destruction of their property." If the laws be rendered over-strict, then offenders, in order to escape the penalty, will be tempted to screen one another. This, assuredly, is not then so good a plan as to relax the prohibitions, and act upon men's feeling of shame and self-condemnation. In the latter case, gradual reformation may be excepted as the result of conviction. Hence the original memorial also alludes to a reformation noiselessly effected. The suggestions therein contained, are worthy of regard and of adoption. Hereafter no attention should be paid to the purchase and use of opium among the people. But if officers, civil or military, scholars, or common soldiers, secretly purchase and smoke the drug, they should be immediately degraded and dismissed, as standing warnings to all who will not arouse and renovate themselves. Orders to this effect should be promulgated in all the provinces, and strictly enjoined in every civil and military office, by the superiors on their subordinates, to be faithfully obeyed by every one. And all who, paying apparent obedience, secretly transgress this interdict, should be delivered over by the high provincial authorities to the Civil or Military Board, to be subjected to severe investigation.

No. 5.

*Memorial from the councillor Choo Tsun, against the admission of opium.* Oct. 1836. 許可

Preamble.

CHOO TSUN, member of the council and of the Board of Rites, kneel-

反对鸦片许可. 1836-10月

ing, presents the following memorial, wherein he suggests the propriety of increasing the severity of certain prohibitory enactments, with a view to maintain the dignity of the laws, and to remove a great evil from among the people: to this end he respectfully states his views on the subject, and earnestly intreats his sacred majesty to cast a glance thereon.

I would humbly point out, that wherever an evil exists it should be at once removed; and that the laws should never be suffered to fall into desuetude. Our government, having received from heaven, the gift of peace, has transmitted it for two centuries: this has afforded opportunity for the removal of evils from among the people. For governing the central nation, and for holding in submission all the surrounding barbarians, rules exist perfect in their nature, and well-fitted to attain their end. And in regard to opium, special enactments were passed for the prohibition of its use in the first year of Keaking (1796); and since then, memorials presented at various successive periods, have given rise to additional prohibitions, all which have been inserted in the code and the several tariffs. The laws, then, relating thereto are not wanting in severity; but there are those in office who, for want of energy, fail to carry them into execution. Hence the people's minds gradually become callous; and base desires, springing up among them, increase day by day and month by month, till their rank luxuriance has spread over the whole empire. These noisome weeds, having been long neglected, it has become impossible to eradicate. And those to whom this duty is intrusted are, as if hand-bound, wholly at a loss what to do.

When the foreign ships convey opium to the coast, it is impossible for them to sell it by retail. Hence there are at Canton, in the provincial city, brokers, named 'melters.' These engage money-changers to arrange the price with the foreigners, and to obtain orders for them; with which orders they proceed to the receiving ships, and there the vile drug is delivered to them. This part of the transaction is notorious, and the actors in it are easily discoverable. The boats which carry the drug, and which are called 'fast-crabs' and 'scrambling-dragons,' are all well furnished with guns and other weapons, and ply their oars as swiftly as though they were wings. Their crews have all the overbearing assumption and audacity of pirates. Shall such men be suffered to navigate the surrounding seas according to their own will? And shall such conduct be passed over without investigation?

The late governor Loo having, on one occasion, sent the commodore Tsin Yuchang to coöperate with Teën Poo, the magistrate of Heängshan, those officers seized a vessel belonging to Leäng Heënneë, which was carrying opium, and out of her they took 14,000 catties of the drug. Punishment also was inflicted on the criminals Yaoukew and Owkwan, both of them opium-brokers. Hence it is apparent, that, if the great officers in charge of the provinces do in truth show an example to their civil and military subordinates, and if these do in sincerity search for the drug, and faithfully seize it when

Progress of  
the trade in  
opium.

鴉片貿易的進步

Mode of carrying it on.

運送的方式

Possibility of preventing it.

防止的方法

found, apprehending the most criminal, and inflicting upon them severe punishment, it is, in this case, not impossible to attain the desired end. And if the officers are indeed active and strenuous in their exertions, and make a point of inflicting punishment on offenders, will the people, however perverse and obstinate they may be, really continue fearless of the laws? No. The thing to be lamented is, instability in maintaining the laws—the vigorous execution thereof being often and suddenly exchanged for indolent laxity.

Occasional  
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law, no ar-  
gument, a-  
gainst them.

It has been represented that advantage is taken of the laws against opium, by extortionate underlings and worthless vagrants, to benefit themselves. Is it not known, then, that where the government enacts a law there is necessarily an infraction of that law? And though the law should sometimes be relaxed and become ineffectual, yet surely it should not on that account be abolished; any more than we would altogether cease to eat because of diseased stoppage of the throat. When have not prostitution, gambling, treason, robbery, and such-like infractions of the laws, afforded occasions for extortionate underlings and worthless vagrants to benefit themselves, and by falsehood and bribery to amass wealth? Of these there have been frequent instances; and as any instance is discovered, punishment is inflicted. But none surely would contend, that the law, because in such instances rendered ineffectual, should therefore be altogether abolished! The laws that forbid the people to wrong may be likened to the dykes which prevent the overflowing of water. If any one, then, urging that the dykes are very old, and therefore useless, we should have them thrown down, what words could express the consequences of the impetuous rush and all-destroying overflow! Yet the provincials, when discussing the subject of opium, being perplexed and bewildered by it, think that a prohibition which does not *utterly* prohibit, is better than one which does not effectually prevent, the importation of the drug. Day and night I have meditated on this, and can in truth see no wisdom in the opinion.

Impropriety  
of sanction-  
ing the trade  
by levying a  
duty.

It is said that the opium should be admitted, subject to a duty, the importers being required to give it into the hands of the hong merchants, in barter only for merchandise, without being allowed to sell it for money. And this is proposed as a means of preventing money from secretly oozing out of the country. But the English, by whom opium is sold, have been driven out to Lintin so long since as the first year of Taoukwang (1821), when the then governor of Kwangtung and Kwangse discovered and punished the warehousers of opium: so long have they been expelled, nor have they ever since imported it into Macao. Having once suppressed the trade and driven them away, shall we now again call upon them and invite them to return? This would be, indeed, a derogation from the true dignity of government. As to the proposition to give tea in exchange, and entirely to prohibit the exportation of even *foreign* silver, I apprehend that, if the tea should not be found sufficient, money will still be given in exchange for the drug. Besides, if it is in our power to prevent the

exportation of dollars, why not also to prevent the importation of opium? And if we can but prevent the importation of opium, the exportation of dollars will then cease of itself, and the two offenses will both at once be stopped. Moreover, is it not better, by continuing the old enactments, to find even a partial remedy for the evil, than by a change of the laws to increase the importation still further? As to levying a duty on opium, the thing sounds so awkwardly, and reads so unbeseemingly, that such a duty ought surely not to be levied.

Again, it is said that the prohibitions against the planting of the poppy by natives should be relaxed; and that the direct consequences will be, daily diminution of the profits of foreigners, and in course of time the entire cessation of the trade without the aid of prohibitions. Is it, then, forgotten that it is natural to the common people to prize things heard of only by the ear, and to undervalue those which are before their eyes,—to pass by those things which are near at hand, and to seek after those which are afar off,—and, though they have a thing in their own land, yet to esteem more highly such as comes to them from beyond the seas? Thus, in Keängsoo, Chêkeäng, Fuhkeën, and Kwangtung, they will not quietly be guided by the laws of the empire, but must needs make use of foreign money: and this foreign money, though of an inferior standard, is nevertheless exchanged by them at a higher rate than the native sycee silver, which is pure. And although money is cast in China after exactly the same pattern, under the names of Keängsoo pieces, Fuhkeën pieces, and native or Canton pieces, yet this money has not been able to gain currency among the people. Thus, also, the silk and cotton goods of China are not insufficient in quantity; and yet the broadcloths, and camlets, and cotton goods, of the barbarians from beyond the pale of the empire are in constant request. Taking men generally, the minds of all are equally unenlightened in this respect, so that all men prize what is strange, and undervalue whatever is in ordinary use.

From Fuhkeën, Kwangtung, Chêkeäng, Shantung, Yunnan, and Kweichow, memorials have been presented by the censors and other officers, requesting that prohibitions should be enacted against the cultivation of the poppy, and against the preparation of opium; but while nominally prohibited, the cultivation of it has not been really stopped in those places. Of any of those provinces, except Yunnan, I do not presume to speak; but of that portion of the country I have it in my power to say, that the poppy is cultivated all over the hills and the open campaign, and that the quantity of opium annually produced there cannot be less than several thousand chests. And yet we do not see any diminution in the quantity of silver exported as compared with any previous period; while, on the other hand, the lack of the metal in Yunnan is double in degree what it formerly was. To what cause is this to be ascribed? To what but that the consumers of the drug are very many, and that those who are choice and dainty, with regard to its quality, prefer always the foreign article?

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And the cultivation of grain, &c., will be injured by it.

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米地思得受到  
损害

Those of your majesty's advisers who compare the drug to the dried leaf of the tobacco plant are in error. The tobacco leaf does not destroy the human constitution. The profit too arising from the sale of tobacco is small, while that arising from opium is large. Besides, tobacco may be cultivated on bare and barren ground, while the poppy needs a rich and fertile soil. If all the rich and fertile ground be used for planting the poppy; and if the people, hoping for a large profit therefrom, madly engage in its cultivation; where will flax and the mulberry tree be cultivated, or wheat and rye be planted? To draw off in this way the waters of the great fountain, requisite for the production of food and raiment, and to lavish them upon the root whence calamity and disaster spring forth, is an error which may be compared to that of a physician, who, when treating a mere external disease, should drive it inwards to the heart and centre of the body. It may in such a case be found impossible even to preserve life. And shall the fine fields of Kwangtung, that produce their three crops every year, be given up for the cultivation of this noxious weed—those fields in comparison with which the unequal soil of all other parts of the empire is not even to be mentioned?

The corruption and enervation of the people are the chief objections against opium.

人们的腐败  
是反对鸦片的原因

To sum up the matter,—the wide-spreading and baneful influence of opium, when regarded simply as injurious to property, is of inferior importance; but when regarded as hurtful to the people, it demands most anxious consideration: for in the *people* lies the very foundation of the empire. Property, it is true, is that on which the subsistence of the people depends. Yet a deficiency of it may be supplied, and an impoverished people improved; whereas it is beyond the power of any artificial means to save a people enervated by luxury. In the history of Formosa we find the following passage: "Opium was first produced in Kaoutsinne, which by some is said to be the same as Kalapa (or Batavia). The natives of this place were at the first sprightly and active, and being good soldiers, were always successful in battle. But the people called Hung-maou (Red-haired) came thither, and having manufactured opium, seduced some of the natives into the habit of smoking it; from these the mania for it rapidly spread throughout the whole nation; so that, in process of time, the natives became feeble and enervated, submitted to the foreign rule, and ultimately were completely subjugated." Now the English are of the race of foreigners called Hung-maou. In introducing opium into this country, their purpose has been to weaken and enfeeble the central empire. If not early aroused to a sense of our danger, we shall find ourselves, ere long, on the last step towards ruin.

And this is the object of its importers.

而是进口时  
在动意

The repeated instances, within a few years, of the barbarians in question having assumed an attitude of outrageous disobedience; and the stealthy entrance of their ships into the provinces of Fuhkeen, Chêkeäng, Keängnan, and Shantung, and even to Teentsin,—to what motive are these to be attributed? I am truly unable to answer the inquiry. But, reverently perusing the sacred instructions of your majesty's all-wise progenitor, surnamed the Benevolent [Kanghe], I



find the following remark by him, dated the 10th month of the 55th year of his reign (1717):—"There is cause for apprehension, lest, in centuries or millenniums to come, China may be endangered by collision with the various nations of the west, who come hither from beyond the seas." I look upwards and admiringly contemplate the gracious consideration of that all-wise progenitor, in taking thought for the concerns of barbarians beyond the empire, and giving the distant future a place in his divine and all-pervading foresight. And now, within a period of two centuries, we actually see the commencement of that danger which he apprehended. Though it is not practicable to put a sudden and entire stop to their commercial intercourse; yet the danger should be duly considered and provided against; the ports of the several provinces should be guarded with all strictness; and some chastisement should be administered, as a warning and foretaste of what may be anticipated.

Under date of the 23d year of Keäking (1818), your majesty's benevolent predecessor, surnamed the Profound, directing the governor of Canton to adopt measures to control and restrain the barbarians, addressed him in the following terms: "The empire, in ruling and restraining the barbarians beyond its boundaries, gives to them always fixed rules and regulations. Upon those who are obedient, it lavishes its rich favors; but to the rebellious and disordered it displays its terrors. Respecting the English trade at Canton, and the anchorage grounds of their merchant-ships and of their naval convoys, regulations have long since been made. If the people, aforesaid, will not obey these regulations, and will persist in opposition to the prohibitory enactments, the first step to be taken is, to impress earnestly upon them the plain commands of government, and to display before them alike both the favors and the terrors of the empire, in order to eradicate from their minds all their covetous and ambitious schemes. If, notwithstanding, they dare to continue in violent and outrageous opposition, and presume to pass over the allotted bounds; forbearance must then cease, and a thundering fire from our cannon must be opened upon them, to make them quake before the terror of our arms. In short, the principle on which the 'far-traveled strangers are to be cherished' is this: always, in the first instance, to employ reason as the weapon whereby to conquer them; and on no account to assume a violent and vehement deportment towards them; but when ultimately it becomes necessary to resort to military force, then, on the other hand, never to employ it in a weak and indecisive manner, lest those towards whom it is exercised should see therein no cause for fear or dread." How clear and luminous are these admonitions, well fitted to become a rule to all generations!

Since your majesty's accession to the throne, the maxim of your illustrious house, that 'horsemanship and archery are the foundations of its existence,' has ever been carefully remembered. And hence the governors, the Lt.-governors, the commanders of the forces, and their subordinates have again and again been directed to pay the strictest

Policy to be  
adopted to-  
wards them.

改定  
对它们新的政策

Ruin caused  
in the army  
by opium.

因鸦片导致的军队毁灭

attention to the discipline and exercise of the troops, and of the naval forces; and have been urged and required to create by their exertions strong and powerful legions. With admiration I contemplate my sacred sovereign's anxious care for imparting a military as well as a civil education, prompted as this anxiety is by the desire to establish on a firm basis the foundations of the empire, and to hold in awe the barbarians on every side. But while the stream of importation of opium is not turned aside, it is impossible to attain any certainty that none within the camp do ever secretly inhale the drug. And if the camp be once contaminated by it, the baneful influence will work its way, and the habit will be contracted beyond the power of reform. When the periodical times of desire for it come round, how can the victims—their legs tottering, their hands trembling, their eyes flowing with child-like tears—be able in any way to attend to their proper exercises? Or how can such men form strong and powerful legions? Under these circumstances, the military will become alike unfit to advance to the fight, or in a retreat to defend their posts. Of this there is clear proof in the instance of the campaign against the Yaou rebels, in the 12th year of our sovereign's reign (1832). In the army sent to Leëenchow, on that occasion, great numbers of the soldiers were opium-smokers; so that although their numerical force was large, there was hardly any strength to be found among them.

Impossibility  
of stopping  
this, except  
by utter pro-  
hibition.

不可能  
停止  
此烟，除  
非完全  
禁止。

It is said, indeed, that when repealing the prohibitions, the people only are to be allowed to deal in and smoke the drug; and that none of the officers, the scholars, and the military, are to be allowed this liberty. But this is bad casuistry. It is equal to the popular proverb, "shut a woman's ears, before you steal her ear-rings"—an absurdity. The officers, with all the scholars and the military, do not amount in number to more than one tenth of the whole population of the empire; and the other nine tenths are all the common people. The great majority of those who at present smoke opium are the relatives and dependents of the officers of government, whose example has extended the practice to the mercantile classes, and has gradually contaminated the inferior officers, the military, and the scholars. Those who do not smoke are the common people of the villages and hamlets. If then the officers, the scholars, and the military, alone, be prohibited smoking opium, while all the people are permitted to deal in and smoke it, this will be to give a full license to those of the people who already indulge in it, and to induce those who have never yet indulged in the habit to do so. And if it is even now to be feared that some will continue smokers in spite of all prohibitions, is it to be hoped that any will refrain when they are actually induced by the government to indulge in it?

Besides, if the people be at liberty to smoke opium, how shall the officers, the scholars, and the military be prevented? What! of the officers, the scholars, and the military, are there any that are born in civil or military situations, or that are born scholars, or soldiers? All certainly are raised up from the level of the common people. To

take an instance: let a vacancy occur in a body of soldiers; it must necessarily be filled up by recruits from among the people. But the great majority of recruits are men of no character or respectability, and, if while they were among the common people they were smokers of opium, by what bands of law shall they be restrained when they become soldiers, after the habit has been already contracted, and has so taken hold of them that it is beyond their power to break it off? Such a policy was that referred to by Mencius, when he spoke of "entrapping the people." And if the officers, the scholars, and the military smoke the drug in the quiet of their own families, by what means is this to be discovered or prevented? Should an officer be unable to restrain himself, shall then his clerks, his followers, his domestic servants, have it in their power to make his failing their play-thing, and by the knowledge of his secret to hold his situation at their disposal? We dread falsehood and bribery, and yet we would thus widen the door to admit them. We are anxious to prevent the amassing of wealth by unlawful means, and yet by this policy we would ourselves increase opportunities for doing so. A father, in such a case, would no longer be able to reprove his son, an elder brother to restrain his junior, nor a master to rule his own household. Will not this policy, then, be every way calculated to stir up strife? Or if happily the thing should not run to this extreme, the consequences will yet be equally bad: secret enticement and mutual connivance will ensue, until the very commonness of the practice shall render it no longer a subject of surprise. From this I conclude, that to permit the *people* to deal in the drug and smoke it, at the same time that the officers, the scholars, and the military are to be prohibited the use of it, will be found to be fraught with difficulties.

At the present moment, throughout the empire, the minds of men are in imminent danger; the more foolish, being seduced by teachers of false doctrines, are sunk in vain superstitions and cannot be aroused; and the more intelligent, being intoxicated by opium, are carried away as by a whirlpool, and are beyond recovery. Most thoughtfully have I sought for some plan by which to arouse and awaken all, but in vain. While, however, the empire preserves and maintains its laws, the plain and honest rustic will see what he has to fear, and will be deterred from evil; and the man of intelligence and cultivated habits will learn what is wrong in himself, and will refrain from it. And thus, though the laws be declared by some to be but waste paper, yet these their unseen effects will be of no trifling nature. If, on the other hand, the prohibitions be suddenly repealed, and the action which was a crime be no longer counted such by the government, how shall the dull clown and the mean among the people know that the action is still in itself wrong? In open day and with unblushing front, they will continue to use opium till they shall become so accustomed to it, that eventually they will find it as indispensable as their daily meat and drink, and will inhale the noxious drug with perfect indifference. When shame shall thus be entirely

Present state of morals among the people at the lowest ebb.

D

destroyed, and fear removed wholly out of the way, the evil consequences that will result to morality and to the minds of men will assuredly be neither few nor unimportant. As your majesty's minister, I know that the laws of the empire, being in their existing state well fitted to effect their end, will not for any slight cause be changed. But the proposal to alter the law on this subject having been made and discussed in the provinces, the instant effect has been, that crafty thieves and villains have on all hands begun to raise their heads and open their eyes, gazing about, and pointing the finger, under the notion that, when once these prohibitions are repealed, thenceforth and for ever they may regard themselves free from every restraint and from every cause of fear.

Conclusion.  
Measures recommended.

25. 11. 1836  
H. Kew

Though possessing very poor abilities I have nevertheless had the happiness to enjoy the favor of your sacred majesty, and have, within a space of but few years, been raised through the several grades of the censorate, and the presidency of various courts in the metropolis, to the high elevation of a seat in the Inner Council. I have been copiously embued with the rich dew of favors; yet have been unable to offer the feeblest token of gratitude; but if there is aught within the compass of my knowledge, I dare not to pass it by unnoticed. I feel it my duty to request that your majesty's commands may be proclaimed to the governors and lieut.-governors of all the provinces, requiring them to direct the local officers to redouble their efforts for the enforcement of the existing prohibition [against opium]; and to impress on every one, in the plainest and strictest manner, that all who are already contaminated by the vile habit must return and become new men,—that if any continue to walk in their former courses, strangers to repentance and to reformation, they shall assuredly be subjected to the full penalty of the law, and shall not meet with the least indulgence,—and that on any found guilty of storing up or selling opium to the amount of 1000 catties or upwards, the most severe punishment shall be inflicted. Thus happily the minds of men may be impressed with fear, and the report thereof, spreading over the seas (among foreigners) may even there produce reformation. Submitting to my sovereign my feeble and obscure views, I prostrate implore your sacred majesty to cast a glance on this my respectful memorial.

No. 6.

*Memorial from the sub-censor Heu Kew, against the admission of opium. Oct. 1836.* 反对鸦片进口

Preamble.

HEU KEW, sub-censor over the military department, kneeling, presents this memorial, to point out the increasing craftiness exercised by foreigners from beyond the seas, in their pursuit of gain, and the daily diminution of the resources of the empire; on which subjects he respectfully offers his views, and requests that the imperial pleasure may be declared to the ministers of the court, commanding them maturely to consider what means shall be adopted to stay the gradual efflux of money; and to enrich the national resources.

Our dynasty has cherished and nurtured the people in peace and prosperity for two centuries. Within the four seas, wealth and opulence have reigned; and the central empire has been enabled from her own resources to supply her own necessities. Westward, to the new territory of Turkestan, and southward, to Yunnan and Kwangtung, there is not a place whither her merchants may not go; nor a spot where her treasures of silver do not circulate. In the reign of Keenlung the treasury was full and abounding, and even the cottage of the peasant enjoyed plenty. But, whereas a tael of pure silver then always passed for 1000 of the standard coin, an equal amount of fine silver now costs from 1400 to 1500 of the same coin. And this fine silver is daily lessening in quantity, and the price still rising from day to day, so that for want of it the officers of government and the people are both alike crippled. Some, in discussing this subject, represent that the change arises from the daily multiplication of births, in consequence of which money is daily more distributed, so that every day renders it in a greater degree inadequate. They forget that, if distributed over China alone, it may after distribution be regathered. But the true cause why silver has of late daily diminished in quantity is, that, having been clandestinely carried out beyond the seas, it has been impossible to gather it in again from the places of its distribution.

Present scarcity and increased value of silver.

目前白銀之  
紅銀所屬

True cause of this—its exportation.

According to the information that I have obtained, the sale of opium is the chief medium through which money is drained off, and carried beyond the seas. In the first year of Keäking, the opium sold by foreigners in Kwangtung did not exceed a few hundred chests. The number has now increased to upwards of 20,000 chests. These include three distinct kinds, the 'black-earth,' the 'white-skinned,' and the 'red-skinned.' The price of each chest is from 800 to 900 dollars for the best, and from 500 to 600 for the inferior quality. This applies to what is sold in the province of Kwangtung. With regard to the other provinces, the vessels of which carry on illicit traffic with the receiving ships at Lintin, it is difficult to obtain any full and complete statement respecting them.

Which is occasioned chiefly by the opium trade.

此皆由  
鴉片之故

The amount annually lost to the country is about ten and some odd millions of money. The money thus lost was, at first, the foreign money wherewith foreigners had previously purchased goods; now it is entirely the fine silver of the inner land, cast into a different form at Macao. Formerly the foreigners imported money, to purchase the merchandise of the country; but now it has all been carried back. In the first instance it was their practice to recast the foreign money, fearing lest any discovery should be made of their transactions; but now they openly carry away sycee silver. The ships which, as they bring commodities of all kinds, anchor at Whampoa, used formerly to have opium concealed in their holds. But in the first year of Taoukwang (1821), owing to a petition from one Yě Hangshoo, investigation was made, and the hong merchants have always since then been required to sign bonds, that no foreign vessel which enters the port of

Annual loss to the country.

每年損失  
銀錢

Canton has any opium on board: and from that period, the opium-receiving ships have all anchored at Lintin, only going in the 4th or 5th month of every year (May or June) to the anchorage of Kapshuy Moon, and in the 9th month (October) returning to Lintin. In the 13th year (1833), the foreigners discovered that the anchorage of Kumsing Moon affords more perfect security; and since then they have removed their anchorage from Kapshwuy Moon to Kumsing Moon. The latter place is near to the villages Kepă and Tangkeă, pertaining to the district of Heangshan; and the anchorage of the ships there, inexpedient as it is for the people resident in those villages, is not the less convenient for such traitorous natives as are in combination with the foreigners.

Ways in which silver is exported.

7月出口

One method employed to take away money from the country is this: to make out false names of ships that have been to China some years before, ships of which the captains do not exist, and the parties concerned in which are dead; and then to represent, that, at a time stated, *such-an-one* had deposited such an amount of money in the hands of *so-and-so*, and that the applicant now wishes to carry it away, on behalf of the party named. The hong merchants make artful petitions of this kind for the foreigners, and thus obtain permission for them to carry away money. Another method is, to have money put in the same packages with merchandise.

The officers guilty of remissness.

散兵

It is since the suppression of the pirates in the reign of Keăking that opium has gradually blazed up into notice. At first the annual sale of it did not exceed in value a few millions; but of late it has risen to nearly twenty millions; and the increase and accumulation of the amount, from day to day and from month to month, is more than can be told. How can it be otherwise than that the silver of China is lessened, and rendered insufficient, even daily! But that it has gone to this length is altogether attributable to the conduct of the great officers of the above-named province, in times past—to their sloth and remissness, their fearfulness and timidity, their anxiety to show themselves liberal and indulgent,—by which they have been led to neglect obedience to the prohibitory enactments, and to fail in the strict enforcement of the precautionary regulations.

How shall the exportation of silver be stayed?

自銀的出口

Our empire is wise and good in all its laws and statutes. Regulations have been enacted, in regard to the opening and working of mines, with a view to their entire preservation, because this silver, possessed in China, is not to be found native elsewhere. If then the exhaustible stores of this empire be taken, to fill up an abyss of barbarian nations that never can be filled, unless measures be speedily adopted to prevent it, our loss will, within ten years, amount to thousands of millions, and where will be the end of this continual out-pouring? Some reasoners on the subject say, 'Cut off entirely commercial intercourse, and sacrifice one million of duties to retain in the country twenty millions of money: the loss will be small, the gain great.' They forget that the various countries of the west have had commercial intercourse here for many years; and that in one day to put an entire

Not by stoppage to trade.

5月出口



stop to it would not only be derogatory to the high dignity of the celestial empire; but would also, we may fear, be productive of any but good results. Others say, 'Repeal the prohibitions against opium, let it be given in exchange for merchandise, and let a duty be levied upon it. Thus our money will be saved from waste, and the customs duties will be rendered more abundant, so that a double advantage will be gained.' These forget, that, since—even while the law tends to prohibit the drug, the fine silver is nevertheless drawn off, and opium abundantly imported—there is room to doubt whether merchandise will always be taken in exchange for the drug, when the sale of it shall be made public, and may be carried on with open eyes and unblushing boldness, and when the importation of it will consequently be greatly increased. A case in point is that of the ships bringing foreign rice to Canton: in consequence of a representation to the throne, these ships are freed from the tax called 'measurement charge,' only being required to take return cargoes of *merchandise*; and now the Spanish and other rice-laden ships have made it a practice to take their returns in *specie*. From this we may see, that, whenever the prohibition of opium shall be repealed, an increase in the clandestine drawing off of silver will be an inevitable consequence.

Moreover if the sale of the drug be not prohibited, neither can men be prevented from inhaling it. And if only the officers of government and the military be prohibited, these being all taken from the scholars and common people, what ground will be found for any such *partial* prohibition to rest upon? Besides, having a clear conviction that the thing is highly injurious to men, to permit it, notwithstanding, to pervade the empire—nay, even to lay on it a duty—is conduct quite incompatible with the yet uninjured dignity of the great and illustrious celestial empire. In my humble view of the case, the exportation of sycee silver to foreign regions, and the importation of opium, are both rightly interdicted. But local officers, having received the interdicts, have not strenuously enforced them, and hence the one coming in has produced the out-going of the other. If, in place of reprehending their failure strenuously to enforce them, these prohibitions be even now repealed, this will be indeed to encourage the vicious among the people, and to remove all fault from the local officers. But how, when once this prohibition of opium is withdrawn, shall the interdict against the exportation of sycee silver be rendered strict? It cannot be so; for we shall then ourselves have removed the barriers. It were better that, instead of altering and changing the laws and enactments, and utterly breaking down the barrier raised by them, the old established regulations should be diligently maintained, and correction be severely employed.

Now between the inner land and the outer seas, a wide separation exists. The traitorous natives who sell the opium cannot alone, in person, carry on the traffic with the foreign ships. To purchase wholesale, there are brokers. To arrange all transactions, there are the hong merchants. To give orders to be carried to the receiving

Nor by admission of opium.

Arguments against opium on ground of morality and policy.

It is practicable to prevent the importation of opium.



ships, that from them the drug may be obtained, there are resident barbarians. And to ply to and fro for its conveyance, there are boats called 'fast-crabs.' From the great Ladrone island, at the entrance of the inner seas, to Kumsing Moon, there are all along various naval stations; and to bring in foreign vessels there are pilots appointed; so that it cannot be a difficult thing to keep a constant watch upon the ships. And even though from Fuhkeën and Chêkeäng, from the ports of Shanghae and Teentsin, vessels should repair directly to the receiving ships to trade with them, yet, situated as their anchorage is, in the inner seas, what is there to prevent such vessels from being observed and seized? And yet, of late years, there has been, only a solitary instance, namely during the late governor Loo's administration, when Teen Poo, magistrate of the district of Heängshan, in conjunction with the naval force, captured one single boat laden with opium. With this exception, we have seen but little of seizures. The reason is, that the men who are appointed to observe and watch for offenders receive presents to pass over all things, and observe nothing.

By first punishing the natives;

治民者先治其民

From times of old it has been a maxim, in reference to ruling barbarians, to deal closely with what is within, but to deal in generals with that which is without,—first to govern one's self, and *then* only to govern others. We must then, in the first place, establish strict regulations for the punishment of offenses; and afterwards we may turn to the traitorous natives who sell the drug, the hong merchants who arrange the transactions, the brokers who purchase wholesale, the boat-people who convey the drug, and the naval officers who receive bribes; and, having with the utmost strictness discovered and apprehended these offenders, we must inflict on them the severest punishments of the law. In this way, the inhabitants of the inner land may be awed and purified.

And then bringing the foreigners to account.

理民

外夷之民

The resident barbarians dwell separately in the foreign factories. In the Eho (Creek) factory is one named Jardine, and who is nicknamed the iron-headed old rat; also one named Innes: in the Paou-shun factory, is one named Dent; also one named Framjee, and one named Merwanjee: in the Fungtae factory is one named Dadabhoy: in the Kwangyuen (American) factory is one named Gordon: in the Maying (Imperial) factory is one named Whiteman: in the Spanish factory is one named Turner: and besides these there are, I apprehend, many others. The treatment of those within having been rendered severe, we may next turn to these resident foreigners, examine and apprehend them, and keep them in arrest; then acquaint them with the established regulations, and compel them, within a limited period, to cause all the receiving ships anchored at Lintin to return to their country:—they should be required also to write a letter to the king of their country, telling him that opium is a poison which has pervaded the inner land, to the material injury of the people; that the celestial empire has inflicted on all the traitorous natives who sold it the severest penalties; that with regard to themselves, the resident foreigners, the government taking into consideration that

they are barbarians and aliens, forbears to pass sentence of death on them; but that if the opium-receiving ships will desist from coming to China, they shall be indulgently released and permitted to continue their commercial intercourse as usual; whereas, if they will again build receiving vessels and bring them hither to entice the natives, the commercial intercourse granted them in teas, silks, &c., shall assuredly be altogether interdicted, and on the resident foreigners of the said nation the laws shall be executed capitally. If commands be issued of this plain and energetic character, in language strong, and in sense becoming, though their nature be the most abject—that of a dog or a sheep, yet, having a care for their own lives, they will not fail to seek the gain, and to flee the danger.

Some think this mode of proceeding too severe, and fear lest it should give rise to a contest on our frontiers. Again and again I have revolved this subject in my mind, and reconsidered how that, while in their own country no opium is smoked, the barbarians yet seek to poison therewith the people of the central flowery land; and that while they bring to us no foreign silver, they yet would take away our native coin; and I have therefore regarded them as undeserving that a single careful or anxious thought should be entertained on their behalf. Of late, the foreign vessels have presumed to make their way into every place, and to cruise about in the inner seas. Is it likely that in this they have no evil design of spying out our real strength, or weakness? If now they be left thus to go on from step to step, and their conduct be wholly passed over, the wealth of the land must daily waste away and be diminished. And if when our people are worn out, and our wealth rendered insufficient, any difficulty should then, even by the slightest chance, as one in ten thousand, turn up, how, I would ask, shall it be warded off? Rather than to be utterly overthrown hereafter, it is better to exercise consideration and forethought now, while yet our possession of the right gives us such energy and strength, that those barbarians will not dare to slight and contemn our government; nor (it may be hoped) have any longer the means of exercising their petty arts and devices.

Regarding this as a subject of importance, I have given it the most attentive investigation: and having formed my own views thereon, it is befitting that I should delineate and clearly state them. To determine as to their correctness, or otherwise, it is my duty to request that your majesty's pleasure may be declared to the ministers of the court, requiring them with full purpose of heart to take into consideration these views. Laying them before your sacred majesty, I prostrate implore my sovereign to cast a glance upon them. A respectful memorial.

#### *Supplementary Statement.*

Furthermore, in regard to the residence of the foreign barbarians at Macao, the prohibitory enactments are very full and clear. But I

On the latter point, there need be no scruple.

五十六年四月二十二日

Conclusion.

结论

Illegality of foreigners.

外国人的非法

have heard that it has of late been usual for the barbarians to sit in large native sedans, and to hire natives to carry them: also to hire native females for purposes of prostitution, who are called 'ta-fan.' Moreover, their merchant ships are not allowed by the regulations to discharge their cargoes clandestinely at Macao; but of late it has become customary for only those ships to make their anchorage at Whampoa which have return cargoes of merchandise to take away; while the others never enter the port, nor announce their arrival. These last send their finer and lighter goods, on board the boats called 'fast-crabs,' from Kumsing Moon and other places, for sale. The coarser and heavier goods, they unlawfully send in cargo boats direct to the Stadt-house (in Chinese *Std'*) at Macao; after which they call upon the hong merchants to hire chop-boats to convey them to the provincial city, and exchange them for other goods,—thus not only evading the measurement charge and duties, but also avoiding examination on the part of the native authorities.

Their violence.

But the extreme case is this:—at Macao, on the outside of the gate called the Ditch-gate, are very numerous graves of the natives. In the second month of the present year the foreigners made a wide road there, levelling entirely the graves. The sub-prefect stationed at the place reported this to his superiors; and, at his request, a deputy was sent to visit the spot in concert with him, and to reprehend the foreigners. These, however, would not make acknowledgment of their offense; and when the officers sent men to repair the tombs, they even led on their barbarian slaves, and beat the native police and people. Afterwards a linguist was sent to admonish them authoritatively; and then only they sent an address to the officer, seeking to conciliate him. Such outrageous, overbearing, and lawless conduct arises wholly from this, that the local officers thinking forbearance to be the most quiet policy, seek only to obtain present freedom from disturbance, and hence give occasion for being treated with slight and contempt.

Practicability of checking these illegalities and this violence.

Macao is within the jurisdiction of the district Heängshan, and on all sides of it there are naval stations. For all its daily necessities, it is compelled to look up to us. The compradors employed by the foreigners there, are natives to whom permits are granted by the government. Should, therefore, the least insubordination be shown by the foreigners, there would be no difficulty in immediately having their lives in our hands. I have been told that a former magistrate of that district, named Pang Choo, on account of the pride and profligacy of these barbarians, removed from among them all the native dealers and merchants, and allowed no commercial intercourse on the part of natives with them; till the barbarians, trembling with fear, were at once brought to order. This is yet in the recollection of the gentry of Heängshan. Since a district magistrate could effect thus much, would the barbarians dare even to move, if the great officers of the country would make a display of their power? Another instance occurs to me. The barbarians at Canton built a quay, out-

檢查這下  
和陸軍部  
可(19)生

## 33

side the city, a work which went on for months without any hindrance being made to it. But when your majesty's minister Choo Kweiching was sent thither as lieut.-governor, he went to the spot, set down his sedan there, and commanded the instant destruction of the work; and the barbarians, subdued by his unostentatious firmness, dared not even to utter a word. Again, the year before last, when Lord Napier brought ships of war up to Whampoa, your majesty's minister Loo Kwän, the governor, stationed the naval forces so as to present a close unbroken line of defense; and the barbarians were at once filled with dismay, repented their error, and requested a permit to leave the port. We see from these instances that the barbarians have never yet failed to succumb.

Now, to make ostentatious show of terrors is, it is true, calculated to ruin affairs: but to pass faults over in silence is, on the other hand, calculated to nourish depravity. If the old regulations be not rendered conspicuous, and the prohibitions be not strictly enforced, these barbarians will end with doing whatever they please, imagining that there is no limit to forbearance. The barbarians, pluming themselves on their great wealth, extensively practice bribery and corruption, and have many traitorous natives for their agents, and many of the police in combination with them. Hence, if a talented, intelligent, and determined officer were, in the first place, to punish severely the Chinese traitors, we may hope that he would thus be able at once to overwhelm the spirit of the barbarians.

This further exposition of my feeble and obscure views, it behoves me to add to my previous representation, and, prostrate, lay it before your sacred majesty, hoping that my sovereign will cast a glance thereon. A respectful memorial.

## No. 7.

*Imperial edict in reply to the two preceding documents.* 帝國皇太后上諭

THE councillor Choo Tsun has presented a memorial, requesting that the severity of the prohibitory enactments against opium may be increased. The sub-censor Heu Kew also has laid before Us a respectful representation of his views: and, in a supplementary statement, a recommendation to punish severely Chinese traitors.

Opium, coming from the distant regions of barbarians, has pervaded the country with its baneful influence, and has been made a subject of very severe prohibitory enactments. But, of late, there has been a diversity of opinion in regard to it, some requesting a change in the policy hitherto adopted, and others recommending the continuance of the severe prohibitions. It is highly important to consider the subject carefully in all its bearings, surveying at once the whole field of action, so that such measures may be adopted as shall continue for ever in force, free from all failure.

Let Täng and his colleagues anxiously and carefully consult together upon the recommendation to search for, and with utmost strictness apprehend, all those traitorous natives who sell the drug, the hong mer-

Importance  
of doing so.

Careful consideration requisite.

Strict investigation to be made.

chants who arrange the transactions in it, the brokers who purchase it by wholesale, the boat-men who are engaged in transporting it, and the naval militia who receive bribes; and having determined on the steps to be taken in order to stop up the source of the evil, let them present a true and faithful report. Let them also carefully ascertain and report, whether the circumstances stated by Heu Kew in his supplementary document, in reference to the foreigners from beyond the seas, be true or not, whether such things as are mentioned therein have or have not taken place. Copies of the several documents are to be herewith sent to those officers for perusal; and this edict is to be made known to Täng and Ke, who are to enjoin it also on Wän, the superintendent of maritime customs. Respect this.

No. 8.

*Report in reference to the circulation of dollars in China.*  
August, 1836.

Preamble.

REPORT, made by the commissioners of finance and of justice in the province Kwangtung, to the heads of the provincial government, requesting that their excellencies, when replying to his majesty, will recommend that the use of foreign money be still sanctioned, as being suitable to the position of foreign affairs here: but that all exchanges for, or clandestine exportations of, sycee silver be disallowed.

Necessity of retaining the foreign money in the eastern and southern provinces.

Foreign money is brought from the lands of the distant barbarians; and is essentially necessary to the mercantile classes trading in all the provinces along the coast, who, for their daily supplies of food and other necessities, are dependent on the facility of exchanging this money, and on its general circulation. It is not, therefore, to be dispensed with for a single moment. Its circulation, however, is confined to the provinces Keängnan, Chêkeäng, Fuhkeën, and Kwangtung, or, if it do occasionally extend, in the course of trade, to adjoining districts (for this is a circumstance not wholly to be avoided), yet it cannot circulate much farther inland than a few hundred miles. As to the provinces lying northwards, the two provinces of 'the Lakes' (Hoonan and Hoopih), Szechuen, Yunnan, and Kweichow, this money does not at present circulate in any of them: and if perchance a few specimens reach those places, they are prized merely as curiosities; or, if it be attempted to force them on the market, they can be exchanged only at a discount, and even then with difficulty. How can it be supposed, therefore, that this money will immediately spread itself into universal circulation?

Doubts expressed by Shin Yung are to be met.

Having taken this general view of the subject, we will turn to the representation made by the Censor Shin Yung. In this representation, he expresses his apprehension that the low standard of foreign money must render it difficult to be exchanged for sycee silver at a fair and regular rate; and on that account, he requests that the inhibition of the money may be made a subject of consideration. This recommendation is doubtless the result of anxious attention to the

policy of government, and serious regard for the interests of the people. But arguments are not wanting in favor of the circulation of money, so far as regards the eastern and southern provinces.

The places where foreign ships anchor are also the places where foreign money is scattered abroad. The supplies of provisions furnished to them comprise minute and multifarious details; their expenses include numerous items of a very varied character; and many small sums are paid by them, as the hire of labor, or the price of articles. Not a day passes without money being used for one or other of these purposes. It becomes, then, a matter, of necessity that they should bring foreign money with them, to meet these various expenses; and hence it happens that the market prices are regulated by dollars, it being found highly convenient to value goods by them. The people among themselves, also, gladly fall in with such an arrangement, finding it to be advantageous. From which it is clear that *the inhabitants of the coast* cannot well be deprived of the foreign money.

Again, native merchants, trading by sea along the coast, when they travel, carry their money with them. If these have to carry the governmental [copper] coin, the expense of so doing will be a heavy tax upon their small transactions; and if they carry gold or silver to sea with them, they have reason to fear lest they be found guilty of contravening the prohibitions of government. It is therefore impossible for them to do otherwise than carry foreign money with them, it being necessary that they should have such money in order to make purchases. And hence it is evident that the *native mercantile classes* along the coast cannot dispense with the use of foreign money.

Further, as to the foreigners, they import foreign money into Canton as a medium in which to pay the prices of commodities purchased by them. The amount of such importations is variable and uncertain; and whatever balance they may have remaining is either employed, on perceiving an advantageous state of the market, in making additional purchases, or is spent in a more abundant and luxurious supply of the daily necessities of life. For in the love of much money, and of good prices, the flowery people and barbarians are altogether like-minded. We see, then, lastly that the *foreign merchants* of other countries are likewise unable to dispense with the use of foreign money.

We are informed that there are silver mines in England, and America, and Spain. Although the pattern after which the money of each country is made differs, yet the degree of purity is nearly the same with all, being above ninety per cent. touch, as compared with the sycee silver of China. We see, then, that though they be left to follow their own methods, yet the foreigners do not draw their materials from this country. And in commercial intercourse, so long as each holds its due place, the foreign money is the same as though it were issued from the mint of the palace itself.—Our empire is separated from the foreigners by ten thousand miles of sea, over which they

By showing that the money is necessary—1, To the inhabitants of the coast:

钱是必需的——  
1. 沿海居民

2, To traders along the coast;

2. 沿海商人

3, To foreign merchants in China:

3. 在中国的外商

And that no injury is to be apprehended from its free circulation.

cross to present things of value and to offer tribute: and, for their doing this, established regulations exist. Since, then, to present themselves here, and to make offerings has been so long their practice, that time has rendered it equal to an ancient rule that they should do so,—what cause can there be for apprehension of any consequences that may arise from permitting them to bring such things as will be most advantageous and profitable to them?—It is most truly said in his sacred majesty's edict, that the circulation of the foreign money in the east and south is not a thing merely of yesterday. The right mode of acting is, to establish *rules* and *limits*, so as to bring upon the same level the wishes both of our own people and of those from afar. But were the foreign money permitted to be circulated even in all the provinces, it would not be productive of the slightest injury to China.

The varying weight and standard of foreign money alone objectionable.

外國錢兩  
變的輕重  
本行主單注  
人打灰

The great objection to the use of foreign money is this, that with it no regard is paid to the weight of metal, or the degree of purity. In Canton this was formerly the case, also. But at a later period, as a precaution against fraud, foreign money began to be stamped and chopped, to mark the degree of purity,—and to be weighed, in order to ascertain the quantity of metal. The money so stamped is in general-circulation in the markets, where it goes by the name of 'broken pieces;' and when it is exchanged for sycee silver, about 3 or 4 taels per cent. are added to make amends for the inferiority in touch. But in Keängnan and Chekeäng no money is in circulation but such as is bright with a new smooth face. At present the 'broken pieces' of Canton, when paid in exchange for new faced money, pay a premium of no less than 6 or 7 taels per cent. And crafty dealers, having many clever devices for obtaining gain, raise the price still higher, whenever the supply of this new-faced money is insufficient.—Of the manner in which the money circulates in Keängnan and Chekeäng, at the present time, we are ignorant.

Hence payments, though in new dollars, should be by weight and the value of dollar silver should always be kept below that of sycee silver.

Precautions to be taken that sycee silver be not exported.

Should the imperial pleasure be declared in favor of the circulation of foreign money, it ought to be required, in all the provinces, that the money be paid by weight, and that prices be no longer rated by the *number* of dollars; that foreign money, when exchanged for sycee silver, whether such money be in broken pieces, or in whole bright-faced coin, shall always pay a premium per cent. to make up the difference of purity between it and sycee silver; and that foreign money shall never be allowed, on the contrary, to bear a premium, when given in exchange for sycee silver. With regard to native counterfeits and adulterated pieces of money, the shroffs in the market-places are so expert in discovering and picking out such, that it is quite unnecessary to think for the people on this point, or to make any rules or restrictions with reference to it.

The purity and weight of the silver being in this manner rendered subject to trial, the crafty deceitful character of the foreigners will have no room for exercising itself in petty arts. But the importance of the custom-house restrictions is such as to call, in a still greater degree,



for prohibitions,—prohibitions, namely, of the exportation of sycee silver. It is our duty to request, that, in all future commercial dealings with foreign merchants, no persons be permitted to mix up sycee silver in the payment of any balances due to such foreign merchants, or to sell any sycee silver to them for their every-day use; that voluntary engagements to this effect be filed by all the hong merchants, both the senior merchants and the others; that, if any of these infringe this regulation, they be rendered liable to severe punishment by fine or transportation; and that if any shopkeeper, or any other of the people, transgress it, such transgressor be made liable to a punishment one degree more severe. The officers and men in charge of custom-houses and passes, as well as those in command of naval vessels at sea, should be required to keep guard in constant succession, the latter always cruising about. When the foreign ships are returning from hence, officers and men should be bound to search faithfully; and in case of their discovering and making seizure of any sycee silver, and sending the offenders to meet their trial, they should be rewarded by a gift of all the silver so seized. Should any dare to protect and wilfully connive at any transgression of the law, and should such connivance be discovered by the transgressor being elsewhere apprehended, inquiry ought to be made as to the places through which the transgressor had passed, and the officers and men at those places ought to be dealt with most severely. If regulations be made of this clear and determined nature, all will then be convinced that the purpose is to uphold them.

The luxuriance and splendor of this central nation are such, that its own native treasures are exhaustless, and it values not things of foreign and distant extraction. The would-be-clever arts of the outermost barbarians it reckons as nothing and of no worth. These arts can therefore be productive of no detriment to the policy of the government, while to the people they appear not unattended by some advantage. It is our duty, therefore, to request, that your excellencies will implore his majesty, of his heavenly favor, to sanction the continuance of foreign money in circulation in the sea-board provinces, its circulation being suitable to the position of foreign affairs, and convenient for the people. As in duty bound, we have consulted together, and lay before your excellencies the result, awaiting your decision as to the correctness or incorrectness thereof, preparatory to a full memorial to the emperor.

Conclusion.

## No. 9.

governor: 尊皇駁奏

*Inquiries from the governor, &c., respecting traders in opium.*

TANG governor of Kwangtung and Kwangse, Ke lieut.-governor of Kwangtung, and Wän superintendent of maritime customs, issue these commands to the senior hong merchants, requiring their full acquaintance therewith.

We, the governor, lieut.-governor, and hoppo, have with deep humility received an imperial decree, commanding us,

Extract from  
an imperial  
edict.

小部...  
城...  
城...

"In reference to the memorial of the sub-censor Heu Kew, respecting the traitorous natives who deal in opium, the hong merchants who arrange the transactions, the brokers who purchase wholesale, the boat-people who carry the drug, and the marines who, being bribed, connive at their doing so—to examine closely, and strictly apprehend offenders in all these points, to deliberate on the subject with full purpose of heart, to endeavor strenuously to dam up the source of the evil, and to report on the whole subject fully and faithfully. Respect this."

We also, at the same time, received a copy of the sub-censor Heu Kew's memorial, in which we find the following passage:

And from the  
memorial of  
the sub-cen-  
sor Heu  
Kew.

...  
...  
...

"The traitorous natives who sell the opium cannot altogether carry on the traffic with the foreign ships in their own persons. To purchase wholesale there are brokers. To arrange the transactions there are the hong merchants. To take money, and give orders to be carried to the receiving ships, that from them the drug may be obtained, there are resident barbarians. The resident barbarians dwell severally in the foreign factories. In the Creek factory is one named \* \*, and who is nick-named the iron-headed old rat; also one named \* \*: in the Paoushun factory is one named \* \*; also one named \* \*; and one named \* \*: in the Fungtae factory is one named \* \*: in the American factory is one named \* \*: in the Imperial factory is one named \* \*: in the Spanish factory is one named \* \*: and besides these, I apprehend there are many others."

Measures  
heretofore  
taken against  
importation  
of opium.

...  
...  
...

Opium, we observe, is an article respecting which imperial decrees have been repeatedly received, all commanding its prohibition, and directing that if any foreign trading ship presume to come hither with opium, such ship shall be immediately sent back and not suffered to have any traffic with Canton. And Yuen, formerly governor of these provinces, having taken up and investigated a case of four country ships, *Hat* and others, in which opium had been brought into the port, respectfully received the imperial commands to inflict punishment. He also presented a memorial, suggesting, that, on occasion of any foreign ship entering the port, the senior merchants should be required to examine and enter into securities for her, each in succession; and that, in concert with the several other security merchants, they should be required to examine each vessel, and then to sign a bond, purporting that the foreigners on board such vessel do not bring with them any opium. These voluntary bonds, given by the security merchants, are, according to the constant practice of the said merchants, continued for some time past, presented to the hoppo, by whom they are transmitted for preservation [in the governor's office].

Its direct im-  
portation  
prevented,  
but not so its  
sale outside  
the river.

...  
...  
...

While, however, the foreigners are thus prevented from bringing opium into the port, the receiving ships at Lintin bring the drug hither, and dispose of it only the more contumeliously. But, were it not for the crafty and artful devices of the said merchants, the encouragements they hold out to bring it, their coöperation and connivance, together with the arrangements, which they make in order that they may divide the spoil, how could the foreigners have it in their

power to carry into execution their petty designs? It is surely our bounden duty to inquire into this matter.

Forthwith, therefore, we issue these commands; on their reaching the said merchants, let them immediately ascertain if, the before named foreigners, \* \* \* \* \*

\* \* \* and \* \* \*, do or do not severally reside in the Creek, Paoushun, Fungtae, American, Imperial and Spanish factories; of what foreign nations they are; in what manner they continue stationary in this place, and store up and sell their opium; from what year they date their stay in Canton; from what year they date the commencement of their transactions in opium; what quantity of the drug they annually store up and dispose of; and whether they ordinarily insist on payment of the price of it in sycee silver. Let them particularly inquire on each of these points, and faithfully report to us, that we may thoroughly investigate the subject. Should the hong merchants think practically to set aside the laws, and afford aid and coöperation by disguising the subject under false colors, they will find, we apprehend, their criminality too heavy for them to bear. Let them one and all maturely consider and weigh this subject; and, with trembling and earnest diligence, let them obey these our special commands.

Taoukwang, 16th year, 9th month, 19th day. (28th Oct., 1836.)

No. 10.

*The said traders are to leave Canton within half a month.* TANG governor of Kwangtung and Kwanse, Ke lieut.-governor of Kwangtung, and Wan superintendent of maritime customs, issue these commands to the hong merchants, requiring their full acquaintance therewith.

We have received from the said hong merchants a paper, purporting to be, 'A report made for our thorough investigation, in obedience to our commands, requiring them to ascertain the reasons why the foreign merchants, \* \* and others, remain so long in Canton, instead of returning home according to the regulations.'

Having received it, we have again taken this case under our consideration. It is a case brought to our attention by an imperial decree, which we have respectfully received. The subject has been well and accurately laid open, in the statement of the original memorial: and how, in any way, can the fact of these foreign merchants, \* \* and the others, having made their quarters in Canton for many years, be spoken of as without a cause!

In this report, it is represented, that the receiving ships being anchored in the outer seas, much of the smuggling carried on by traitorous dealers is conducted by means of sea-going vessels, from various parts, approaching the receiving ships, and purchasing from them. Truly, if, as here represented, all such illegalities are committed without the port, how comes it, then, that the instances that have formerly occurred of seizures have continually been within the pre-

Order to inquire regarding the persons named in the above extracts.

命令要求考察在城中  
尚留的人

1836-10-28.  
道光十六年九月十九日

在半个月內用那被趕出  
人等, 需弄出外

A report received from the hong merchants.

行商報告

This report inaccurate, and not to the point.

這份報告不準  
且不合時宜

cincts of the capital? And, even assuming the truth of their present assertion, that the seizures outside are numerous, those in the capital but few, this only shows the rareness, not the entire want of such seizures. There being then some instances, consequently there must be men by whom the transactions are arranged, and individuals by whom a mutual understanding is brought about.—We, the governor, lieut.-governor, and hoppo, in our desire to preserve uninjured the property and lives of the said merchants, will not withhold maternal kindness, or spare any pains in advising and guiding them. If they acknowledge their offenses themselves, their punishment shall be remitted. But if they continue to report in this irrelevant manner, and turn thus away from the point, hereafter, when once discovery is made of an offense on their part, it will only remain for us to execute the laws and severely inflict the penalties thereof. And if they will not now care for the consequences, they will then be utterly without cause for murmuring against us.

No excuse  
admissible  
on the part  
of those fo-  
reigners who  
have stayed  
so long in  
Canton.

6月24日  
如理由此  
开船商人作  
何处理

As to the foreign merchants, \* \* \* and the others, it is wholly needless to question their bare, proofless assertions, or at all to doubt, whether their long residence in Canton does indeed arise from the multitude of ships, the business of which they have to transact, and from the circumstance that not a month elapses without a trading ship coming to Canton,—or whether it is not rather owing to their desire to wait and observe the prices in the market in order to make their purchases. For, granting the first assertion to be perfectly true, and that not a day passes in which trade is interrupted, does it, therefore, follow that these foreigners are free to remain, and are never to return home? Or can such a principle as this be admitted? Hear what a memorial, formerly sanctioned, says upon this point:

“If any foreigner, in consequence of its being impracticable for him at once to dispose of his merchandise, is unable to call in all his property, and has therefore no option but to remain in China, then he must, after the foreign ships have left the port, go and reside at Macao, and place his commodities in the hands of a hong merchant to be sold for him; which being done, the hong merchant is to pay him the whole price; and, in the following year, he must avail himself of one of the ships of his nation to return home. If the hong merchants and linguists suffer foreign merchants by degrees to take up their residence in Canton, they shall be severally subjected to strict investigation.”

There is, then, not only no permission for these foreign merchants to reside in Canton, but not even any law to permit their long continuance at Macao. Do the hong merchants represent, that the trade of the foreigners needs the parties' own particular attention? For what purpose then are the several hongs for foreign trade established, and of what use are the hong merchants? Are they, forsooth, established in order that the laws may be twisted to serve their private interests? It is, indeed, most unreasonable, that these men should thus frame their mouths to make pretexts and work out excuses for the foreigners.

The sum of the matter is this: These foreigners are richly imbued with the cherishing and protecting favors of the celestial empire; they ought at once to pay implicit obedience to its laws and statutes, and in all their intercourse, conform to its regulations: thus only may they preserve to themselves the path of commercial intercourse with this country.

What is due from them is grateful obedience.

可預見也建此

At the present moment, the investigations, ordered by the court, are exceedingly strict. If then these foreigners do not bestir themselves and quickly return home, even though it be admitted that they are not residing in the country to sell what is contraband, and though it be granted that the hong merchants do not combine with them and arrange their transactions, yet how can these last reconcile it even to their own minds, that they should suffer the said foreigners to remain here, daily exciting fresh suspicions. Moreover, we the governor, lieutenant-governor, and hoppo, hold the direction of this territory, and are bound to eradicate all that is evil, and to bring back to reason the depraved. In chastisements, we show no partiality or leniency; and, having received with reverence the imperial commands to investigate this matter, it the more behoves us to take anxious precautions on every side, equally toward those within and towards those from without the empire. Though it be said, in regard to what is past, indulgence should be shown, yet how can we neglect to pay prudent attention to the future consequences? We desire to impress it on the minds of all, early to look to themselves, and to consider these things long and seriously.

And they shall be compelled to pay it.

此項稅銀應由該處

We now issue these commands. When they reach the said hong merchants, let them immediately enjoin the same on the foreign merchants, \* \*, \* \*, \* \*, as also on those who have resided but for a few years, or who have gone away and returned again, namely \* \*, \* \*, \* \*, \* \*, and \* \*, desiring them, in obedience hereto, to settle with the utmost diligence their commercial affairs. They are indulgently allowed a period of half a month, in which to pack up their effects, and remove out of the provincial city, and either avail themselves of some expected ships, or of some vessels about to sail, to return to their country. They cannot be allowed to remain any longer. Should any of them be really unable to conclude their business in half a month, then they must go within that time to Macao; but even there, may remain only for a season: and all their goods and accounts they must put into the hands of the hong merchants, the one to be disposed of, the other to be settled, in order that they may speedily return home with all their effects. Nor must they be allowed, by remaining long at Macao, to disobey the fixed regulations. If they dare to continue their stay, it will then be seen, that the said foreigners will not listen to kind language, that they are irreclaimably sunk in folly, and that they are truly such as the celestial empire will not tolerate. And when the effects of the law are visited on them, then, though they have a country to return to, yet they may find it impossible to escape thither. The factories in

Half a month granted as the limit of their further stay.

半個月作為  
他們將來  
可容留的期限

Cautionary admonitions. 警告 加 7 号

which they are suffered to remain shall also, in such case, be closed ; and the parties concerned in them shall be brought to investigation. Be careful then not to decide carelessly. Let the said merchants present to us, within three days, signed bonds, that the limited period will be carefully observed, in order that we may be enabled, after thorough examination of the subject, to report to his majesty. Let none oppose this, or delay obedience. A special order.

Taoukwang, 16th year, 10th month, 15th day. (23d Nov., 1836.)

(23d Nov. 1836) 道光十六年十月十五日

No. 11.

*The time for their departure extended.*

TANG governor of Kwangtung and Kwangse, Ke lieutenant-governor of Kwangtung, and Wan superintendent of maritime customs, issue these orders to the hong merchants, requiring their full acquaintance therewith.

We, the governor, &c., have received the subjoined report from the said hong merchants :—

A report received from the hong merchants, as under.

以下是以內附用  
23日11月1836年

Your excellencies' commands were received, directing us immediately to communicate to the foreign merchants, \* \* and others, that they are severally to finish with the utmost diligence their commercial affairs ; that they are indulgently allowed a period of half a month, in which to pack up their effects and remove out of the provincial city, after which they are either to avail themselves of some expected ships, or of some vessels on the point of sailing, to return to their country ; that they cannot be allowed longer to loiter about ; and that, should any of them be really unable to conclude their business in half a month, they also must remove within the time prescribed, but may go to Macao, and remain there for a season ; that, however, they must not be allowed by remaining long at Macao to disobey the fixed regulations. On the receipt of these commands, we examined our documents, and found, that in our former report we had already stated that there is no such person here as

The last order to them was enjoined.

最後的  
命令

\* \* . With the exception therefore of him, we, in obedience to the commands received, enjoined it on the said foreign merchants, \* \* and the others, that they should obey the same, should settle with the utmost diligence their commercial affairs, should within the prescribed period of half a month remove from Canton, and either return home, or go down to Macao ; and that if there were any who really were unable to conclude their business in half a month, they should place their merchandise and their accounts in our hands, that we might dispose of the one and settle the other for them. We also desired them to give us written bonds that they would carefully observe the limited period, in order that we might present the same.

Replies given thereto by foreigners.

外國人的  
答覆

Having thus done, we received from \* \* a note, stating, 'that as soon as he had concluded his sales and purchases, about the first month of next year, he will return home.' We received also a note from \* \* , stating 'that he has determined to go home, and that at the end of this year, he will avail himself of a vessel sailing back to his country.' We also received replies from \* \* , \* \* , \* \* , \* \* , and

\* \* severally, stating, 'that at present ships are arriving in great numbers ; that it is necessary that they should purchase cargoes for them before they can sail again ; and intreating a delay until such time as they have concluded their sales and purchases, when they will go down and reside at



Macao.' Having reported these answers, we received your excellencies verbal commands, to the effect, that the language of the several foreign merchants bore marks of a desire to delay; and that they should therefore still be directed to move out of the provincial city, as before ordered, within the prescribed time. After we received these directions, we again enjoined the commands, and called on the foreigners to act in trembling obedience thereto.

"Having done this, we have now received a reply from \* \* , still intreating 'that he may wait until he has concluded his sales and purchases, and that about the first month of the next year he will return to his country.' From \* \* we have also received a reply, still 'requesting that he may be allowed to clear up his accounts, and at the end of this year he will return home.' From \* \* also we have received a reply, intreating 'that he may be allowed to stay until his commercial affairs are concluded; and then, in the third month of next year, he will return home.' \* \* has replied to us: 'I am now conducting my mercantile transactions with the utmost diligence. I beg that I may stop till the first month of next year, when I will go down and reside at Macao.' \* \* replied: 'Many ships to my consignment still remain anchored at Whampoa; and it is requisite yet to purchase silk, and teas, and other goods for exportation. The teas this year are reaching Canton later than is ordinarily the case. I intreat that I may be allowed to remain till I have purchased all the goods required, and till the ships have all left the port; and then, in the fourth month of next year, I will go down and reside at Macao.' From \* \* and \* \* , we have received answers, 'that they have now ships at Whampoa to their consignment; that they have to purchase silks, teas, and other goods for them to export; and that they intreat, therefore, they may be allowed to stop till they have completed all their purchases, when, in the third month of next year, they will go down and reside at Macao.' Lastly, \* \* has replied, intreating 'that he may be allowed to complete his sales and purchases, when, at the end of this year, he will go down and reside at Macao.' These all having reached us, it is our duty to report the particulars, and ask if your excellencies will deign to grant the requests of the several foreign merchants, which must proceed wholly from your excellencies' grace and favor."

This report having come before us, we, the governor, lieut.-governor, and hoppo, have again taken the subject into consideration. In the regulations there is no article permitting foreigners to abide in the provincial capital. Out of former chance-inadvertence has grown up a stay and continuance therein of several years' duration. It is, indeed, an infringement of the established enactments. Admit that these foreign merchants quietly attend to their commercial duties; grant that they and the hong merchants are not mutually drawn into acts of depravity; yet suspicions have arisen, in the place of their stay, that they have taken their quarters here for the purpose of combining with natives to dispose of contraband goods; and the expression of these suspicions has ascended even to the ninth heaven (the imperial presence), and has called down from the great emperor strict orders to investigate the subject.

Now, having received the above detailed report, we, the governor, the lieut.-governor, and the hoppo, look upwards, and would embody the extreme desire of the sacred intelligence to cherish strangers with

These replies  
deemed un-  
satisfactory

这些答复被认为不满意

A second se-  
ries of replies.

第二次答复

Report of  
hong mer-  
chants con-  
cluded.

外商的报告

Remarks by  
the gover-  
nor, &c.—  
reasons why  
foreigners  
should leave.

总督的答复

外侨在港居留的理由

Extension of  
the period.  
granted  
them.

延期居留的理由



when they wish to make *kef*, i. e., enjoy "an undefinable sensation of pleasure." Accordingly, when a Turk wishes to make *kef*, he takes a drachm of opium; then adds a draught of water; and, throwing himself on his divan, is soon wrapt in Elysium.<sup>3</sup>

Early notices  
of the poppy  
by the Chi-  
nese.

1. 罂粟  
2. 罂粟  
3. 罂粟

In very remote times, the Chinese seem to have known but little of either the poppy or its "inspissated juice." The latter they call *áfooyung*, also *ápeën*, and vulgarly *yápeën*. They say, however, that the signification of the name is not clear: "by some it is said, that *á*, in certain foreign languages, is the pronoun of the first person, and that the plant, from its resemblance to the *fooyung* (*hibiscus mutabilis*), is named *áfooyung*, 'our hibiscus.'" The same author, who by the way wrote more than two centuries ago (yet here centuries past are but as years), gives the following account of the cultivation of the poppy. "Opium was formerly but little known. Those who have employed the drug in modern times, say that it is the exuded juice of the poppy. It is procured in the season when the poppy produces a green head, by piercing the outer green skin, with a large pointed instruments, in four or five places, being very careful, however, not to injure the inner integuments. This is done in the afternoon. The next morning, when the juice has exuded, it is scraped off, with a knife made of bamboo, placed in earthen pots, and dried in the shade. Hence we see the reason why the drug, when brought to the market, often has pieces of the pericarp mixed with it. Wang, in his "Medical Collectanea," states, that it is procured from the red poppy of India, and that water must not be allowed to rest upon the heads, from which the juice is obtained, by piercing their green skin, which is done after the decay of the flowers, in the 7th and 8th months. But (continues the same author), the poppy having flowered and produced its fruit in the 5th month, how can there be any green skinned head to it in the 7th and 8th months? Perhaps, however, the period of flowering in India may be different from that in our own country."<sup>4</sup>

Modern ac-  
counts of it.

现代史书

In modern times, the cultivation of the poppy has been greatly extended in China; and memorials to the emperor, requesting that prohibitions might be enacted to prevent this, have been presented from the provinces of Fuhkeen, Kwangtung, Chékeäng, Shantung, Yunnan, Kweichow, &c. One of these memorials will serve as a specimen of the others, and afford some idea of the present mode and extent of cultivating the poppy and of manufacturing the drug in China.<sup>5</sup> The memorial was written in 1830, by a censor, named Shaou Chinghwuh, a native of Chékeäng. He names five departments, which probably include about one half of the province: they lie contiguous to each other, between the parallels of 27° 31' and 30° N. lat., and between 2° and 5° lon. E., of Peking. The following is the memorial.

Memorial  
respecting it.

"Shaou Chinghwuh, censor, superintendent of roads, &c., &c., in the province of Chékeäng, presents this memorial, in order to obtain the imperial will on the subject of which it treats.

"Opium is a product of foreign countries, and at first was only occasionally included in the list of medicines. Subsequently, villainous people induced others to use it ; and in this way the contaminating practice has passed from one to another, till it has spread over the whole country. It is, indeed, a *flowing poison* of no small influence. Traitorous natives have also, lately, engaged in planting the poppy and preparing the drug for sale. In Chêkeäng, my native province, the planters are the most numerous in the department Taechow foo; next to it, in the number of cultivators, are Ningpo foo, Shaouhing foo, Yenchow foo, and Wanchow foo. The mode of culture, as I have heard it described, is this; the seed of the poppy is sown in the 10th month of the year; in the 4th month of the following year, when the heads are formed, they are cut open and the white juice exudes. In this manner, may be obtained from one mow of land [about 6690 square feet] four or five catties [ $1\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. per catty], which is boiled down to the consistency of soft clay. The article thus obtained in Taechow foo, is called the Tae juice, i. e., the juice of Taechow. There are some also who obtain opium from species of the alcea and hibiscus; and hence it is named, the juice of the alcea, or of the hibiscus. These two kinds of opium are quite like that which is brought from beyond sea, and there are large companies of petty traffickers, who, going continually from place to place, sell the drug, and thus openly and knowingly violate the laws. If this now be considered a trivial matter, and is not interdicted, it will, eventually, become so general, that government will be afraid to interfere. The said people, like flocks of ducks, run after gain; for it is supposed that from an acre planted with poppies, ten times as much profit can be gained as from one planted with rice. The people, therefore, presuming that government will not issue strict prohibitions, go to the utmost excess, without the least fear; and around all the cities, villages, hamlets, and markets, belonging to the departments named above, every place is covered with poppies; and all the inhabitants, both men and women, old and young, are employed in the production and sale of opium. Thus, within less than ten years, the evil has spread over a large part of this province, not only bringing injury on the good, but greatly retarding the work of the husbandman.

"I have heard, also, that in the provinces of Fuhkeên, Kwangtung, and Yunnan, the people produce and sell opium; and hence the drug is called the juice of Fuhkeên, the juice of Kwangtung, &c., according to the province in which it is produced.

"Considering that your majesty has frequently issued interdicts against the introduction of foreign opium, in order to stop villainy and prevent calamity; that the people are in multitudes planting the poppy and selling the drug; and that, if this cannot be effectually stopped, there is reason to fear, lest the effects of the flowing poison, spreading over every province of the empire, will eventually become more ruinous than the effects of that brought from beyond sea; it is my bounden duty to request, that your majesty will be pleased to order

It came first from abroad, is now spread over the country,—

它首先由外國來，現在蔓延到全中國。

Particularly in Chê-keäng.

尤其在

Mode of culture.

It is also cultivated in Fuhkeên, Kwangtung, and Yunnan.

Call for its interdiction.

應請

查禁

此項

種植

鴉片

the lieutenant-governor of Chēkeāng, and the great officers of all the other provinces, carefully to examine the subject, and devise means for stopping the cultivation of the poppy and the production of opium, faithfully carrying into execution your majesty's commands. Then the sources of the evil will be effectually closed up, and the people daily increase in affluence. Whether my humble views are right or not, it is still my duty to lay them before your majesty."

In India its chief localities are Malwa, Benares, and Behar.

In Malwa its cultivation is free:

In Benares and Behar it is monopolized.

Its cultivation greatly extended, in place of other articles.

In India, the extent of territory occupied with the poppy, and the amount of population and capital engaged in its cultivation and in the preparation of opium, are far greater than in any other part of the world. Malwa, Benares, and Behar (Patna), are the chief localities; and nearly every chest of the drug, exported from India, bears one of their names, according to the part of the country in which it was produced. About one half of the whole product of India is obtained from Malwa. Though the chiefs of Malwa are under British protection, the management of the soil is entirely beyond the Company's authority, and both the cultivation of the poppy, and the production of opium are free. The traffic in the drug is also free, excepting "transit duties," which are levied upon it when passing through the British territories,<sup>6</sup> as most of it does, on its way to Bombay, from whence it is exported to China. But in Benares, Behar, and throughout all the territories within the Company's jurisdiction, the cultivation of the poppy, the preparation of the drug, and the traffic in it, until it is brought to Calcutta, and sold at auction for exportation, are under a strict monopoly. Should an individual undertake the cultivation, without having "entered into engagements with the government to deliver the produce at the fixed rate," his property would be immediately attached,<sup>7</sup> and the ryot compelled either to destroy his poppies, or give securities for the faithful delivery of the product. Nay, according to a late writer,<sup>8</sup> "the growing of opium is compulsory on the part of the ryot." Advances are made by government, through its native servants; and if a ryot refuses the advance, "the simple plan of throwing the rupees into his house is adopted; should he attempt to abscond, the peons seize him, tie the advance up in his clothes, and push him into his house. The business being now settled, and there being no remedy, he applies himself as he may to the fulfilment of his contract."

Vast tracts of land, formerly occupied with other articles, are now covered with poppies, which require a very superior soil in order to produce opium in perfection.<sup>9</sup> Hence, its cultivation has not extended over waste and barren lands, but into those districts and villages best fitted for agricultural purposes, where other plants, "grown from time immemorial," have been driven out before it. But though poppies are now spread over a wide extent of territory, the cultivation is still, as it has long been, rapidly on the increase. In 1821, in the single district of Sarun, belonging to the province of Behar, there were, according to the testimony of Mr. Kennedy (many years collector of land revenue and deputy opium agent in that district), between 15,000

and 20,000 bigahs of land (about  $\frac{1}{3}$  of an acre per bigah) then under cultivation; in 1823, the amount was nearly or quite doubled.<sup>10</sup> And the produce, in the mean time, had increased in a still greater degree. No plant, perhaps, depends so much on the soil, the season, and the mode of culture, as the poppy. In some districts, a bigah yields no more than one seer, or rather less than 2 lbs. While in others, ten, twelve, or more, times that amount is obtained. In the district of Sarun, the average was supposed to be five seers per bigah.<sup>11</sup> Not only should the best soil be selected, and that which can be easily irrigated, but careful attention should be given to the plant, through every stage of its growth, in order to bring it to perfection. Owing to its structure, having a long slender stalk and a heavy head, it is easily destroyed.<sup>12</sup> Sometimes the finest crops, covering the ground with white flowers like drifted snow, promising abundant produce, have been in an hour utterly ruined by hail-storms. Also the state of atmosphere, and the course of the winds, during the time the juice is being collected, greatly affect the produce. The best quality, and the greatest quantity, are obtained, when, with a very gentle breath from the north west, there are heavy dews, and the juice exudes freely, and so thick that it will not fall to the ground.

The plant  
easily injured.

The mode of cultivation pursued in the "Patna district," may afford a good idea of that which obtains in other places.<sup>13</sup> The ryot, having selected a piece of ground, always preferring (*cæteris paribus*) that which is nearest his house, encloses it with a fence. He then, by repeated ploughings, makes it completely fine, and removes all the weeds and grass. Next he divides the field into two or more divisions, by small dikes of mould, running lengthways and crossways, according to the slope and nature of the ground. He afterwards divides the field into smaller squares, by other dikes leading from the principal ones. A pit, or sort of well, is dug about ten feet deep at one end of the field, from which, by a leathern bucket, water is raised into one of the principal dikes, and in this way it is carried to every part of the field, as required. This irrigation is necessary, because the cultivation is carried on in the dry weather. The seed is sown in November, and the juice is collected in February and March, during a period, usually, of about six weeks. Throughout the whole process, the ryot is assisted by his family and servants, both women and children. As soon as the plants spring up, the weeding and watering commence, and are continued till the poppies come to maturity. Perpendicular cuts or scratches are then made in the rind of the bulbous heads, with a muscle shell, found in all the tanks of the country. From these cuts the juice exudes, and is daily collected and delivered to the local officers.<sup>14</sup> This is a very tedious process, requiring constant attention. When the poppies are exhausted, their color changes from green to white. The seeds contain no opium, and the labors of the season are now closed. The cultivator receives about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  rupees (\$1.65) for each seer of the poppy-juice, which is required to be of a specified consistency.<sup>15</sup> This must be such that a gomastah can take it out of the vessel in which it is brought for delivery by the ryot, and turn it over

Mode of cultivation in  
the Patna district.

without its dropping off his hand: if it is not sufficiently dry to admit of this, it is either returned to the ryot for further evaporation, or an additional quantity must be delivered to make up the deficiency.

The lands cultivated, annually measured. The agency employed in the cultivation.

The lands under cultivation are measured every year,<sup>16</sup> and their boundaries fixed, in order to prevent collision among those to whom they are assigned. The government annually enters into an engagement with the cultivators, through an intermediate agency, constructed in the following manner: there is, 1st, a collector, who is a European; 2dly, there are gomastahs, a superior class of men, both in education and caste; 3dly, sudder mattús, a respectable class of landholders; 4thly, village mattús, the principal villagers, a little superior to the ryots; and 5thly, the ryots, the chief laborers in the cultivation of poppies.<sup>17</sup> The "engagement," entered into with the government, is this: when the poppy is ripe, and immediately before the period of extracting the juice, the gomastah and his establishment make a circuit of the country, and form, "by guess," a probable estimate of the produce of each field.<sup>18</sup> *He then makes the ryot enter into an engagement with him to deliver the quantity thus estimated,* and as much more as the field will yield, at the price previously fixed; if he fails to deliver the estimated quantity, and the collector has reason to suppose he has embezzled the deficiency, he is empowered by law to prosecute the ryot in the civil court for damages.

The probable amount of product, in India, Turkey, and China.

The product in India, for the last year, it is said, amounts to about 35,000 chests. The Malwa averages about 134 lbs. per chest; the other, 116 lbs.<sup>19</sup> The weight of a chest, however, varies; and is sometimes 140 lbs. In Turkey, the product may be 2,000 or more chests, annually. In regard to China, we have only the testimony of the counselor Choo Tsun, respecting his native province, Yunnan. The poppy, he says, is cultivated all over the hills and open campaign, and the quantity of opium annually produced there cannot be less than several thousand chests.<sup>20</sup>

Conclusion.

From the foregoing statements, derived chiefly from official documents, the reader will be able to form some opinion, as to the extent of territory, and the amount of population and capital, now devoted to the production of opium. Taking into the account, the whole of Turkey, China, and India, it will be seen that, many thousands of acres, with millions of the inhabitants, are employed in the cultivation of poppies. The preparation of the drug for market, the traffic in it, its various uses, &c., are topics worthy of consideration, and may be noticed in subsequent numbers.

Notes. 1. Ainslie's *Materia Indica*, vol. 1, p. 275. 2. *Encyclopædia Americana*, vol. 9, p. 396. 3. Dr. Walch's *Residence at Constantinople*, vol. 2, p. 192. 4. Le Shechin's *Puntsaou Kangmuh*, sec. 23, p. 23. 5. *Peking Gazette*, No. 97, dated Aug. 25th, 1830; also *Can. Reg.*, vol. 3, No. 24. 6. *Thornton's State and Prospects of India*, p. 231. 7. Kennedy in evidence on E. I. affairs. No. 768, 1833. 8. *Singapore Free Press*, Feb. 25th, 1836. 9. Stark in evidence, on E. I. affairs, No. 255. 10. Kenn., No. 715. 11. *Ibid.*, No. 776. 12. *Ibid.*, No. 1080. 13. *Singapore Free Press*, vol. 1, No. 21, Feb., 1836. 14. Stark, No. 257. 15. *Ibid.* No. 232; and Kenn., No. 749. 16. Kenn. No. 769. 17. *Ibid.*, Nos. 721 and 735. 18. *Ibid.*, No. 741. 19. Mr. Fleming's *Papers on revenue*, p. 401. 20. *Chinese Repository*, vol. 5, p. 393.

## No. 13.

*On the preparation of Opium for the Chinese market, written in March 1835, and then communicated to the Benares and Behár Agencies.* By D. Butter, M. D., Surgeon 63d B. N. I., late opium examiner of the Benares Agency.

IN committing to paper, for the use of my successor in office, the following observations, I would beg, once for all, to disclaim the idea of their being infallibly correct: for, although they are the result of ten years' attention to their various subjects, I am aware of the disadvantages under which an individual labors, upon whom falls the task of first writing on any subject involving the discussion of obscure questions, and who is thus deprived of the benefit of the judgment of other persons; and am prepared to find my remarks hereafter greatly modified by the progress of discovery.

The great object of the Bengal opium agencies is to furnish an article suitable to the peculiar tastes of the population of China, who value any sample of opium in direct proportion to the quantity of hot-drawn watery extract obtainable from it, and to the purity and strength of the flavor of that extract when dried and smoked through a pipe. The aim therefore, of the agencies should be to prepare their opium so that it may retain as much as possible its native sensible qualities, and its solubility in hot water. Upon these points depend the virtually higher price that Benares opium brings in the China market, and the lower prices of Behár, Malwa, and Turkey opium. Of the last of these, equal (Chinese) values contain larger quantities of the narcotic principles of opium; but are, from their greater spissitude, and the less careful preparation of the Behár and Malwa, incapable of yielding extract in equal quantity and perfection of flavor with the Benares.

It therefore becomes a question, how the whole process of the production of opium from the sowing of the seed to the packing of the chests for sale, should be conducted so as to preserve with the least injury its native flavor and its solubility.

There can be no doubt that the quantity and richness of the milk obtained from each poppy-head depend greatly upon the geological and other physical conditions of the locality which produces it; especially the soil, sub-soil, manuring, and irrigation; and also upon the seed which is employed. But as these matters are, in the present circumstances of the Bengal agencies, little open to choice or control, the first *practical* inquiries which claim our attention relate to the extraction of the juice and its treatment while in the hands of the *koerís*.

Of the various processes for the preparation of sugar and medicinal extracts from vegetable juices, it is well known that distillation in vacuo is incomparably the most efficient in preserving unaltered the original taste of the sugar, and the taste, solubility, and therapeutic powers of the extracts. It is also known that this process owes its

By D. Butter, M. D., Surgeon 63d B. N. I., late opium examiner of the Benares Agency.  
Introduction.

Object of the agencies is to furnish an article for the Chinese market.

代表阿片公司  
并开中国市场

Process of preparation—In regard to the soil, culture, and extraction of juice.

准备在土生  
——播种及  
未及  
已开

Distillation in vacuo,

superiority to the exclusion of the chemical as well as the physical agency of the atmosphere, to its rapidity of exsiccation, and to the comparative lowness of temperature at which it is performed. When sugar-cane juice, after even half an hour's exposure to the air, is boiled in a narrow deep vessel, and under the pressure of the atmosphere, vaporization goes on so slowly that the sugar has time to undergo the vinous and acetous fermentations, whereby a certain portion of it is converted into vinegar, before the heat can be raised high enough to check this change; and the high temperature, to which it is so long exposed during this slow vaporization, chars another portion, and converts it into molasses. Other vegetable juices, under similar circumstances, undergo analogous transformations: much of their substance is converted into vinegar; and the high temperature causes a partial decomposition of the rest: oxygen also is largely absorbed from the atmosphere, and greatly impairs the solubility of the dried extract.

Advisable,  
and

On the principles which flow from these facts, it would be, *chemically* speaking, advisable to prepare opium by distilling in vacuo, large quantities of the milk just as it has oozed from the capsules; and I have no doubt that opium thus prepared would possess in an unprecedented degree the desired qualities of solubility and strength and purity of flavor, as well as narcotic power; and can imagine, that under a system of open trade in opium, this process would be *commercially* profitable. It would, however, be inapplicable under a monopoly constituted as the present system is; and I have mentioned it only with the view of pointing it out as the acme of that perfection in the preparation of vegetable juices to which we can, with our present means, only approximate.

Profitable.

Collection  
of poppy-  
juice.

That the approximation may proceed as far as possible, it will be necessary, first, that the poppy juice shall, at the time of collection, contain a minimum of water; so that its reduction to the proposed degree of spissitude may be effected in the shortest time, and be therefore attended with the least exposure to the air at a high temperature, and with the smallest consequent loss of solubility and of specific qualities that may be practicable.

How affect-  
ed, by dews:

The goodness of the soil, and the management of the irrigation, are circumstances which powerfully affect the strength of the juice at the time of its collection: but a third agent, still less amenable than these to control, now comes into play, the precipitation of *dew* on the surface of the capsule. When a current of wind, or a cloudy sky, prevents the formation of dew, it is found that the scarifications made in the capsule about the middle of the preceding day are sealed up by the slight oozing of juice, which had immediately followed the incisions; and the quantity of opium obtained is small. When, again, the dew is abundant, it washes open the wounds in the capsules and thus facilitates the flow of the milk, which in heavy dews is apt to drop off the capsule entirely, and be wasted. But when the dew is in moderate quantity, it allows the milk to thicken by evaporation, and



to collect in irregular tiers, (averaging one grain of solid opium from each quadruple incision,) which on examination will be found to have a greater consistency, and a "rose-red" (*Werner*) color towards the external surface, while the interior is semi-fluid, and of a "reddish-white" color. This inequality of consistence constitutes the *grain of raw opium*, of which I shall have to speak hereafter.

In the collection of these drops of half dried juice, it is very apt to get mixed with the dew, which, in the earlier hours of collection continues to besprinkle the capsules, and which here does a double mischief; first, by retarding the inspissation of the general mass of the juice; and secondly, by separating its two most remarkable constituent parts, that which is soluble, and that which is insoluble, in water. So little aware, or so reckless, even under the most favorable construction of their conduct, are the *koéris* of the injury thus caused by the dew, that many of them are in the habit of occasionally washing their scrapers with water, and of adding the washings to the collection of the morning: in Malwa, oil is used for this purpose, to the irremediable injury of the flavor of the opium. On examining the juice thus mixed with water, it will be found that it has separated, as abovementioned, into two portions, a fluid and a more consistent substance; the latter containing the most of the resin, gluten, caoutchouc, and other less soluble constituents of opium, with part of the super-meconiate of morphia; and the former containing the gum, some resin, and much of the super-meconiate of morphia, and much of the coloring principle, which, though pale at first, is rapidly affected by light, and acquires a very deep "reddish or blackish brown" color. Many *koéris* are in the habit of draining off this fluid portion into a separate vessel, and of bringing it under the name of *paséwá*, for sale, at half the price of opium, to the Benares agency, where it is used as *léwá* (paste for the petal envelops of the cakes). Others, after allowing the soluble principles to become thus changed into an acescent, blackened, sluggish fluid, mix it up with the more consistent part of their opium, and bring the whole for sale in this mixed state; the consequence of which is that they are subjected to a penalty, called *battá upon paséwá*, and regulated by the estimate of the opium examiner of the quantity of *paséwá* contained. This penalty is the only efficient check upon this most pernicious practice of the *koéris*; for on the generality of the *gomáshtas*, it is difficult to impress the necessity of their looking after the *koéris* during the collecting season. Were *gomáshtas* in general fit for their offices, the name of *paséwá* might be banished from the Bengal agencies; all that is required for that purpose being that they should instruct all their *mahta's* and *koéri's*, to exclude dew as much as possible from the opium at collection, never to add water to their opium, then or at any other period, but at the end of their day's collection, to rub it together in a mortar or similar vessel, breaking down the *grain* of it abovementioned, so as to reduce the whole to a homogeneous semi-fluid mass, which should be dried as quickly as possible in the shade, in a current of air, free from

Or by any other substance collected with it.

Admixture of *paséwá*,

dust, by spreading it on any clean flat surface, and turning it over ten or twenty times. With this management, one afternoon in the dry collecting season would suffice for bringing to the spissitude of 70 per cent. the collection of each day, which could then be secured, along with the rest of the *koéris* opium, in a vessel of any form, safe from deterioration by internal change. It is a common belief, that all new opium *must* ferment;\* but that is a fallacy occasioned by the low degree of spissitude at which opium is generally received at the Bengal agencies, and by the consequent fermentation and swelling up which almost constantly occur, when such opium is allowed to stand for some hours in large vessels.

But now less than formerly:

So very large was formerly the admixture of *paséwa* in the opium brought to the Benares agency, that it was thought necessary, for the sake of its appearance, to draw off as much as possible of the black fluid, by storing it for weeks, in earthen vessels, perforated with a hole. Of late years, there has been a great amendment in this respect, and the draining system has therefore become unnecessary; an event which ought to be followed by the abolition of the inconvenient receptacles in which it was carried on, and by the general substitution of moveable wooden cases and drawers in their stead.

Its characteristics and effects.

*Paséwa*, in a pure and concentrated state, is a viscid, dark, reddish-brown fluid, transparent in thin plates. Its homogeneous physical constitution prevents its assuming to the eye that appearance of consistency which is presented by ordinary opium. In the former, all the ingredients are in a state of true chemical combination, with the water contained; while, in the latter, many of the ingredients are only in a state of mechanical mixture, a condition which almost necessarily gives an appearance of solidity beyond all proportion to the actual quantity of solid matter contained. Hence, *paséwa*, and opium containing *pásewa*, are less consistent, and would, to the inexperienced eye, appear to contain much more water than pure opium of the same actual spissitude; a source of much perplexity to any one who tries for the first time to estimate, by the consistence, the real spissitude or dry contents of different samples of opium containing more or less of *paséwa*. A tentative process is the only one by which a person can qualify himself to estimate the spissitude with tolerable accuracy. He should, before allowing the *parkhiyas* to state their estimate of the spissitude, form one in his own mind, and make a memorandum of it, noting his reasons for assigning the degree of spissitude on which he fixed. The result of the steam-drying test, to which small samples of all opium are subjected in the Benares agency, will then enable him to judge on which side, whether under or over estimate, he has inclined to err, and to avoid the error in his subsequent operations.

\* Dr. Abel believed that fermentation was necessary for the development of the narcotic principle, and considered the fermentation as of a panary species, in which the gluten played a principal part.

The constituents of *paséwá* are in a state of chemical combination; and the slow addition of water will not subvert that condition. But the sudden affusion of a large quantity of water on concentrated *paséwá*, instantly resolves it into two portions, a dark colored fluid containing the gum, coloring matter, and super-meconiate and acetate of morphia, and a lighter colored powder, consisting of the resin and some gluten, and a minute portion of caoutchouc. In making *léwá*, therefore, from *paséwá*, or from inferior opium, the necessary quantity of water should be slowly added, and thoroughly mixed previously to the addition of more water. Pure opium is liable to the same resolution of its component parts, from the sudden affusion of water: if the latter be slowly added and thoroughly mixed, the gelatinous opium will absorb it, forming a species of hydrate, and will retain its tremulous consistence; but if the water be suddenly added in considerable quantity, an immediate separation of the more and less soluble constituents occurs, and the opium loses its gelatinous and adhesive character. When opium is dried up to a certain point, below the spissitude of 80 per cent., it loses the power of absorbing water without decomposition, and cannot be brought to the gelatinous state. It might be expected, that, by adding 30 parts of water to 70 of dry opium powder, we should produce a combination possessing the consistence and other physical characters of fresh standard\* opium; but the compound has little *consistence*, and will be found to contain insoluble portions, which have lost their power of forming hydrates with water: yet its *spissitude* remains exactly that of standard opium, the precise quantity of dry opium employed in making it being recoverable from it, but in a darkened and deteriorated condition. The above observations have a practical bearing upon the manufacture of *léwá*, as has already been noticed, and upon the degree of spissitude which opium, either in the hands of the *koéris* or in the agency godowns, should be permitted to acquire: it should be limited to 66 or 67 per cent. for the former, and 70 or 72 for the latter; because, with every additional degree of spissitude above this, the solubility is impaired in an increasing ratio.

Its constituents.

Manufacture of *léwá*.

Among some thoughts on the subject committed to writing six years ago, I find the following remark and query: "The whole of the original milky juice will pass through a finer filter than that used by the Chinese in making the extract for smoking: is it possible to dry the opium, retaining its property of such minute division and diffusibility; or is it necessary for the complete separation of the water from the resin, gluten, caoutchouc, &c., that some absorption of oxygen should take place, and some consequent diminution of their solubility, or rather miscibility with water?" My reason for noticing this query is the subsequent solution of the proposed problem by M.

Problem of M. Previte.

\* So called, because this is the degree of spissitude required at the Bengal agencies for the full price allowed by government. On parcels of opium, inferior to this in spissitude, a penalty is levied, called *battá upon consistence*.

Previte of Calcutta, in the highly similar case of animal milk, which he appears to have succeeded in drying to a powder with no perceptible injury to the diffusibility of its curdy and oleaginous principles. This is the very result that should be aimed at in the preparation of opium for the Chinese market.

Properties of  
poppy-juice  
when pro-  
perly dried.

When the juice of the poppy has been properly dried, that is, rapidly, in a cool shade, and protected from dust, it possesses, at the spissitude of 70 per cent., (that is, containing 30 per cent. of water,) the following properties. It has in the mass a "reddish brown" color (*Werner*), resembling that of copper (the metallic lustre obstructed); and when spread thin on a white plate, shows considerable translucency, with a "gallstone yellow" color, and a *slightly* granular texture. When cut into flakes with a knife, it exhibits sharp edges, without drawing out into threads; and is tremulous, like jelly, or rather strawberry jam, to which it has been aptly compared. It has considerable adhesiveness, a handful of it not dropping from the hand inverted for some seconds. Its smell is the pure peculiar smell of opium, heavy and not unpleasant. In this condition it is said to be "standard" or "*awwal*" opium.

Its appear-  
ances when  
kept in deep  
vessels.

When the juice, again, instead of being thus exposed to the air, has after collection been kept in deep vessels, which prevent evaporation, it presents the following appearances. A specimen of it which has the spissitude of only 60 per cent. has the apparent consistence or substantiality of standard opium of 70 per cent. But on minuter examination, it will be found, that this apparent firmness of texture is a deception, resulting from the mechanical constitution of the mass; it being made up with but little alteration of the original *irregular drops* collected from the capsule, soft within, and more inspissated without; this outer portion, as long as it remains entire, giving the general character of consistency to the mass, just as the shells of a quantity of eggs would do. For, when the opium is rubbed smartly in a mortar, this fictitious consistence disappears, exactly as that of the eggs, if pounded, would do; and in point of apparent consistence, as well as of real spissitude, it is reduced to the proportion which it properly bears to standard opium. When opium thus retains the original configuration of the irregular drops, it is said to be "*kachá*" or "raw;" when these are broken down into the *minute grain*, mentioned in the description of standard opium, it is said to be "*pakka*" or "*matured*," whatever may be the actual spissitude of the opium, whether 50 or 70 per cent. An opinion has been entertained, but on what grounds I know not, that the breaking down of this large grain is an injury to the opium; to myself it seems plain, that, as the large grain *always* disappears before the opium attains the spissitude of 70 per cent., and as this vesicular constitution of the raw opium retards the evaporation of its superfluous moisture, the more inspissated shell of each irregular drop checking the evaporation from its more fluid interior, the object should be to reduce the whole with the least possible delay to a nearly homogeneous mass, in which state the inspissation of opium advances with much greater rapidity.

Connected with this subject, is a question which has been raised, whether the inspissation of opium stored in large quantities in the agency godowns is effected more quickly, by removing, from time to time, into another receptacle, the pellicle of thick opium which forms on the surface of the mass; or by turning over the mass frequently, and thus constantly mingling with it the pellicles successively formed. As agreeably to the general law of chemical affinity, whereby the last portions of any substance held in combination, and in course of gradual expulsion, are retained with increasing obstinacy, the inspissation of thin, is, *ceteris paribus*, always more rapid in its progress than that of thick opium; it is clear that the removal of the pellicle, by which opium of minimum spissitude is constantly exposed to the air, must accelerate the inspissation more than the turning over of the whole mass would do; because the latter process exposes to the air opium which is gradually acquiring a greater degree of concentration, and from which the evaporation will gradually be *slower and slower*. As evaporation takes place from the external surface only, it may be proper here to advert to the propriety of making all reservoirs for opium below the standard spissitude as numerous and shallow as may be permitted by the means of stowage; every practicable method being at the same time adopted to facilitate ventilation across, and to exclude dust from, the extensive surfaces exposed; and as little light being admitted as may be suitable to the convenience of the people at work.

Its inspissation, how effected.

It might be expected, from the ingenuity of the natives of this country, and from their imperfect notions of fair trade, that they would resort to a great variety of means for increasing, by adulteration, the weight of such an article as opium, in which fraud might be made so difficult of detection. But in fact, it is seldom that they attempt any thing of the kind, beyond keeping their opium at a low spissitude; an act by which, under the present searching system of examination, they cannot profit; and which, from its occasioning a deterioration of their opium through fermentation, entails the levying of a battá upon its quality, and therefore, in those cases, an inevitable loss. It is impossible that opium left to itself in the open air, during the parching season of the hot winds, could remain at the low spissitudes of 50 and 60 per cent., at which it is frequently brought to Gházípur towards the end of that season: and we must therefore conclude, that artificial means are resorted to, in order to maintain it in that condition; either the frequent addition of water, or the burying it in a damp piece of ground, which is said to be sometimes done for the sake of security. When these malpractices have been carried too far, the gluten undergoes in a greater or less degree the process of putrefaction; the mass of opium first becoming covered with mould, and acquiring an opaque "yellowish grey" color and a pasty consistence, in which every vestige of the translucency and grain of the opium is lost; and the smell becoming venous, sour, and at last abominably fetid; in which condition the deteriorated opium is fit for none of the purposes of the

Means of adulterating opium,

manufacture, and is always destroyed, and its original value forfeited, by the *koúris*. It is to be hoped that their experience of the unvarying consequences of such folly, and the introduction of a superior class of *gomáshtas*, will in time convince them of the advantage, as well as the facility, of bringing in all their opium at very nearly the standard spissitude.

By adding  
water, by  
boiling, &c.

In some cases it would appear, from the fluid state in which they bring it for sale, as if they expected every drop of water which they add to it, to be assimilated and converted into opium. Occasionally, it would seem that they had admitted some suspicions of its having been watered too much; and their only remedy is to drive off the superfluous water by boiling: an operation which speedily reduces the mixture to a blackened and charred condition, easily recognized.

A more ingenious fraud, but which is seldom practiced, is, that of *washing out* the soluble and most valuable part of the opium, and bringing for sale the residual mass. In this process, the opium loses its translucency, and the *redness* of its color: it loses its adhesiveness also, not adhering to the hand like opium which has not been robbed of its soluble principle; and by these marks, without going further, the fraud is detected. *Sand* is now and then added, to increase the weight, and is at once detected by its grittiness when rubbed between a plate and a spatula.

*Soft clayey mud* is also, but very rarely, used for the same purpose: it always impairs the color and translucency; and can, as well as sand, be detected, and its quantity accurately ascertained, by washing the opium with a large quantity of water, and collecting the sediment, which is the clayey mud.

*Sugar* and *gur*, or coarse molasses, are sometimes employed to adulterate opium: they invariably ferment and give it a sickly, sweetish, venous, or acescent odor easily known.

*Cow-dung*, the pulp of the *dhatúra*, or thorn-apple, and the gummy resinous juice of the *bél*, or Bengal quince, are seldom met with as fraudulent ingredients: the first may be detected by drying it to a powder, or by washing it with water, either of which processes brings under the eye the indigested shreds of vegetable matter, constituting the animal's food; but the two last are extremely difficult of detection, if not added in quantity sufficient to affect the color and smell of the opium, which generally happens in the few instances of their occurrence. The seeds of the *dhatúra* are apt to get mixed with the opium, and afford a ready means of detection. A strange, but not uncommon, mode of adulteration is the addition of *pounded poppy seeds*: if reduced to a fine powder, the oleaginous seeds might enter into an imperfect chemical union with the kindred resinoid principle of the opium; but the fraud is never so skillfully effected as to produce this result; and the hard particles of the seeds are perceptible to the touch and sight. *Malwa* opium, though less now than it was eight years ago, is in general largely contaminated with oil, which is easily separated by dissolving the opium in water; and I have seen, in a few

instances, the same fraud attempted within the Benares agency. As the oil is always in a rancid condition, its presence is betrayed by its odor, as well as by the glistening appearance which it communicates to the opium.

By long exposure to the heat of the sun, the texture of opium, whatever be its spissitude, undergoes a remarkable change, through the conversion of parts of its gluten into a species of birdlime. Its shortness, or property of exhibiting sharp edges, when cut into flakes with a knife, disappears; and it draws out into long threads.

Affected by the heat of the sun.

These two varieties of texture may almost always be recognized in cakes of Behár and Benares opium respectively; the former being exposed to the sun, in the process of drying the cakes, and the latter not. This diversity of treatment occasions a difference between the hygrometric properties of the cakes of the two agencies; the Behár cakes acquiring a more speedy but less permanent hardness than the Benares: whereby, though firmer in the shell towards the end of the hot winds, they are more liable than the Benares to soften and lose their shape during the rains. The immediate cause of this difference appears on making a clean section of the shells with a sharp knife. It will thus be found, that in the Benares shells, the *léwa* remains visibly interstratified with the petals, dark-colored, and tenacious; while in the Behár, it is in a great measure absorbed by the petals, which are apparently in intimate contact with each other, and is not to be distinguished from them; the combination being more easily effected by hygrometric changes of the atmosphere than the independent strata of leaf and *léwa* in the Benares cakes.

Difference between the opium of Behár and Benares.

While, as at present, a considerable amount of inferior opium is produced, not safely applicable to any other purpose than the manufacture of *léwa*, its sacrifice is no great loss. But if all the opium brought to the agencies were of a good quality, the substitution of some less expensive vegetable paste would be an important desideratum. Any strong cheap mucilage or farinaceous paste, or perhaps some indigenous imitation of bird-lime, would answer for the inner portion of the shell; and an exterior coating of a resinous, waxy, or oily nature, impervious to water, would defend this from the moisture of the air.

In cutting open a cake for examination, the above points should be attended to. It should also be observed whether the external and internal surfaces of the shell are smooth: the former not knotty or fissured, and none of the interior leaves of the latter detached among the opium: there ought, also, to be no vacuities between the strata of the leaves, such as are sometimes found, lined with mould, in faulty cakes, and the shell altogether ought to be thin, compact, and of equal thickness throughout. The shape ought to be as nearly spherical as possible: that being the geometrical form which under the smallest surface contains the greatest quantity of matter, and which consequently affords the least scope for the extrication of air and ultimate injury to the shape of the cake when that air escapes.

Examination of cakes:



Greater attention to having the earthen cups, in which the cakes are dried, perfectly hemispherical, instead of parabolical as they now are, would contribute to the desired sphericity.

Points of attention.

In opening a cake, the next thing to be attended to is the manner in which the two hemispheres of the opium separate; the Behár will be found to retain its *shortness*, while the Benares draws out into threads. The smell should then be attentively observed and noted down, being strongest immediately after the opening, and giving at that instant the fairest indications of the taste of the opium with respect to preservation; the pure narcotic, venous or acescent odor being then most strongly perceptible: in this respect the Benares will generally prove superior to the Behár. It is an important character; for the Chinese are great epicures in the flavor of opium, and object to it when it smells at all sour.

Surface of the cakes.

The surface of the opium should then be narrowly inspected, and the tint and shade of color, both by reflected and transmitted light, noted down, in terms of Werner's nomenclature; also the apparent quantity of *paséwa'* if any be present, which is almost constantly the case with Behár opium, where it appears like dark glistening fluid, lining the little cells in the surface of the opium. As the depth of the color of opium in the caked state depends on the quantity of *paséwa'* in it, or the degree in which it has been deteriorated by exposure to the sun, the lighter the shade, the better is the opium.

The chemical analysis yet incomplete.

The chemical analysis of opium, after all the trouble that has been bestowed on it, is still in an unsatisfactory state. A perfect analysis, such as we possess of Peruvian bark, and of some other medicinal plants yielding vegetable alkalies, ought to eliminate the whole of the active principles, leaving nothing at its close but an inert mass possessed of no therapeutic power: and the essential principles thus obtained should equal (or, as in the case of quina freed from its bulky fibrous accompaniment, surpass) in activity, a quantity of the original substance equal to that from which it was extracted. But how greatly inferior are the powers over the animal economy, of a grain of morphia, in whatever state of purity or saline combination, to the quantity of opium that is required to furnish that single grain! Yet, for all that we can, chemically, see, we obtain by our analysis the whole of the morphia that is contained in opium. I suspect that the narcotic power is partly lodged in some unknown substance (not narcotic) insoluble in water: for I have, after careful and repeated washing until it ceased to color the water, found the insoluble residuum to act as an opiate with considerable energy. Although morphia, in a state of purity, can, like sulphur, be fused without change; yet, when in combination with the other constituents of opium, it is partly destroyed by a much lower degree of heat, greatly under that of boiling water; for the pharmaceutical and Chinese extracts are found to contain very little morphia; still, the former, as is well known, exerts great medicinal power, out of all proportion to the quantity of morphia, which analysis evolves from them. From all these considerations

it would result that the proportion of morphia obtained, by the analysis at present known, cannot be regarded as a true exponent of the total narcotic power of the opium which yields it. An additional source of fallacy in comparing the produce of different countries exists in the varying proportions which they contain of coloring matter, or extraction; a principle for which morphia and narcotine have a strong affinity, forming insoluble compounds\* with it; and which, as well as narcotine, is much more abundant in Indian than in Turkey opium. Hence a considerable loss in the purification of morphia from the former, and an apparent, and probably real, inferiority in its quantity; although we know that good India opium is equal to Turkey in narcotic power.

Robiquet's process is the one employed by the opium examiner in Calcutta. The chief precautions necessary to ensure success and uniformity in its results are, not to use too much water at first; to see that the magnesia is brought to a red heat; not to expose any of the subjects of analysis to the sun, or to artificial heat, except in the washing and final solution in alcohol of the morphia; not to use too strong a spirit in washing the morphia and excess of magnesia; and to employ the strongest alcohol for its final solution before crystallization. Ser-tuerner's process is useful where it is not necessary to obtain the morphia in a separate state: and in practiced hands affords speedy and tolerably accurate information. It is probable that Robiquet's process will in time be superseded by that of the late Dr. Wm. Gregory, Edinburgh, which does not acquire the expensive use of alcohol, and yields more morphia, by 30 or 40 per cent.; affording in fact, the cheapest medicinal preparation known of Turkey opium. It consists in the exhaustion of the opium with water under the temperature of 90°; concentration of the solution at a low temperature; precipitation by slight excess of ammonia; elutriation of the precipitate with cold water; exsiccation of it at a temperature below 213°, and reduction to powder; solution in cold water by muriatic acid, slowly added in slight excess; filtration and concentration to the consistence of syrup; after which, the preparation on cooling, becomes a mass of crystals of muriate of morphia, moistened with a dark-colored solution of uncrystallizable muriate of narcotine and resinoid coloring matter. This solution is abstracted from the crystals by strong pressure between folds of bibulous paper; and the solution, crystallization, and expression repeated once or twice; after which the salt is obtained in radiated bunches of snow white silky crystals, containing 37 parts of muriatic acid and 322 of morphia. But for the unfortunate superabundance of narcotine, and comparative paucity of obtainable morphia, in Indian opium, the manufacture of the muriate on a large scale might advantageously be established, at one of the Bengal agencies, for the supply of the Indian medical department with this admirable preparation, the marc (?) of which would be available for the manufacture of *léwá*.

\* This may partly account for the medical activity of the mass of opium above noticed.

Robiquet's process to ensure success in its result, adopted;

and that of Dr. Gregory described and found less expensive.

Care requisite in the accuracy of the weights and balances.

Connected with the subject of analysis is another which claims some attention from the opium examiner, the accuracy and sensibility of the weights and balances used in his department. Neither of them should ever be allowed to be soiled with opium; and the former should occasionally be compared, to see that all weights of similar denominations mutually correspond within one-tenth of a grain, and that the larger and smaller weights are equally accurate multiples and sub-multiples of each other. The knife-edges of the balances should occasionally be sharpened, so that they may turn with as little friction as possible; and the three points of suspension, whenever deranged, should be brought into a perfectly straight line, by bending the beam with the hand: if the centre edges be too low, the balance will, when loaded with its proper weights, be in a state of unstable equilibrium, and will cause great mistakes; and if they be too low, the balance will lose its sensibility, and cannot be depended upon within perhaps two grains. Care should also be taken that the distance from centre-edges to arm-edges are exactly equal; from accidental violence, this element of accuracy is very apt to be deranged, and causes great confusion when overlooked.

Battá or paséwá not to be admitted in the godown, but into the receiver's and koérís's account.

Were all the opium brought for sale unexceptionable in quality, free from *paséwá*, and liable to battá on account of deficient spissitude only, there would be, supposing the battá levied with tolerable accuracy little difference at the end of the manufacturing season, between the registered receipts and expenditure of opium: and, supposing it levied with *strict* accuracy, there would be a small loss, occasioned by accidental spilling of semi-fluid opium, adhesion to the persons and clothes of the work-people, and other unavoidable sources of waste. But as, in the present state of things, battá to a considerable amount is levied on quality, the effect of its deduction, if not kept separate from the battá on spissitude, would be to show, at the end of the year, a deceptive deficiency of receipt compared with expenditure. Battá upon quality, or *paséwá*, therefore, should not be admitted into the godown accounts; and should be confined to the account between the receiving-officer and the *koérís*.

The specific gravity is the only means of ascertaining the quantity of *paséwá* in the opium.

There are no satisfactory experiential means, except perhaps by the specific gravity, of ascertaining the precise quantity of *paséwá* in opium. It will hardly drain at all from opium of higher spissitude than 60 per cent., and not readily from opium of even that spissitude, unless assisted by a slight fermentation, which greatly facilitates its flow: the *paséwá* trickling down the sides of the air-vesicles thus formed. The only convenient rule for the adjustment of battá upon *paséwá*, or upon quality generally, is, that absolute *paséwá*, if not too thin, and the worst opium purchased for the Company, being paid for at half the price of standard opium; for different grades of inferiority in quality between those two conditions, as fair a gradation of penalties shall be fixed, as can be formed from an estimate of the sensible qualities.

It has been thought, that specific gravity might prove an accurate index of the spissitude of opium; which is, however, not the

case; its soluble principles, and that portion of its insoluble constituents which, slightly modified, unite with the soluble in forming *pasé-wá*, acquiring, in their transition to this altered state, a considerable increase of density. Opium, therefore, containing *pasé-wá*, is much heavier than an equal *bulk*, at the same spissitude, of pure opium. I have found this condensation to bear the same proportion to the quantity of *pasé-wá* apparently contained: and it might, probably be found to indicate, with considerable accuracy, the proper amount of battá to be levied for *pasé-wá*, were such nicety desirable or conveniently attainable.

The regulation of government, which requires civil surgeons to report upon the relative value of parcels of confiscated opium, according to the quantity of foreign matter which they may contain, is obscure on two important points: first, whether, and beyond what degree of thinness, *water* is to be considered as foreign matter; and, secondly, whether and beyond what degree of deterioration, fermented and *pasé-wá*, converted opium, when contained in the contraband article, are to be considered as "foreign matter." I have been in the habit of regarding them as foreign, when the water exceeded 30 per cent., and when inferiority in quantity was palpable; because a different practice would defeat the end, for which the regulation was framed, of securing a fair reward to the informer. Under a less strict interpretation of the rule, he would be tempted to double the weight of the seized opium, and consequently his own reward, by adding to it, a sufficient quantity of water, or of bad opium, such as may at all times be clandestinely purchased for a trifle in the poppy districts.

The government regulation obscure in two points.

#### No. 14.

#### *The traffic in opium carried on with China.* 在中国贩卖鸦片

ENOUGH is known of the early history of this traffic to show that the rapidity of its increase, during the last seventy years, especially in China, is unprecedented in the annals of commerce. The plan of sending opium from Bengal to China, was suggested by colonel Watson, and adopted by Mr. Wheeler, then vice-resident in council.<sup>1</sup> Before the year 1767, says an Indian journalist,<sup>2</sup> the import of "this pernicious drug," into China, rarely exceeded 200 chests: that year it amounted to 1000; at which rate it continued for many years, in the hands of the Portuguese. In 1773, the British East India Company made a small adventure of opium from Bengal to China.<sup>3</sup> About 1780,<sup>4</sup> a depôt of this article was established by the English, on board of two small vessels, stationed in a bay to the southward of Macao, called Lark's Bay,<sup>4</sup> where they often sold their opium for 500 or 600 dollars, the price in Bengal being about 500 rupees per chest.

In 1781, the product of opium for one year was lying unsold in the Company's ware-houses in Calcutta, their shipping being employed in supplying Madras with rice, and the seas being infested with French and Dutch cruisers. Under these circumstances the Bengal

Its early history.

Plan of sending opium to China suggested.

Adventure by the British E. I. Comp.

Depôt in Lark's Bay.

Two ships freighted by the Bengal government.

government, unable to obtain "reasonable offers" for their opium in Calcutta, determined to export it themselves: accordingly, two ships were freighted, one to the Indian Archipelago, and one to China, their proceeds were to be paid into the Company's treasury at Canton. "The Bengal government drew against this for ten lacs, then for ten more; and issued to their civil and military servants, certificates on Canton, there to be exchanged for bills on London: this measure afforded a seasonable relief to the Company's finances."<sup>1</sup> That part of the opium which was sent to China, was freighted in one of their armed vessels, which in those days appear to have been allowed to enter the river, within the Bogue, "free of measurement duties." But the drug came to a bad market; and the supercargoes, after much delay and difficulty, were obliged to dispose of it at 210 head-dollars (which were at two per cent. discount, in reference to pillar-dollars). The opium was purchased by Sinqua, a hong merchant, who had previously conducted an extensive business at Macao. Sinqua, however, was very anxious that Pwankhequa, the senior in the cohong should take a share in the purchase; but the latter was unwilling to expose himself to his enemies in this way, as opium was then understood to be, and had long been, an interdicted article of trade. (?) The quantity purchased by Sinqua was 1600 chests; 1200 had already been imported; these 2800 chests so over-stocked the market, that Sinqua reshipped the greater part of his purchase for the Malay coasts. In 1791, the price of the drug ranged from 360 to 380 dollars per chest.<sup>5</sup> In the reign of Keenlung, as well as previously, opium was inserted in the tariff of Canton as a medicine, subject to a duty of three taels per hundred catties, with an additional charge of two taels, four mace, and five candereens, under the name of charge per package.<sup>6</sup>

The opium purchased by a hong merchant;

And in the tariff was inserted as a medicine, subject to duty.

Chinese authorities complain of the ships in Lark's Bay.

A ship exclusively laden with opium comes to Whampoa. Special laws enacted against the importation and use of the drug.

The Chinese authorities seem not to have taken any public notice of the vessels which imported opium until 1793, when they began to complain of the vessels lying in Lark's Bay.<sup>5</sup> In 1794, after many ineffectual attempts to establish themselves under the sanction of the Portuguese government, and being constantly annoyed both by the Chinese government and pirates at Lark's Bay, the parties concerned in the trade where induced to bring one of their ships, laden exclusively with opium, to Whampoa, where she lay unmolested for more than fifteen months, with from 290 to 300 chests of the drug on board. This practice, of bringing opium to Whampoa in foreign vessels, continued till 1820, and without any interruption or molestation, except an attempt, in 1819, to search those vessels which were supposed to have it on board. Meanwhile, however, the Chinese government enacted special laws to prevent both the importation and the use of the drug. In the 4th year of Keeking (1799), Keihking, of the imperial kindred, and then the governor of this province, "regarding it as a subject of deep regret, that the vile dirt of foreign countries should be received in exchange for the commodities and money of the empire, and fearing lest the practice of smoking opium should spread among all

the people of the inner land, to the waste of their time and the destruction of their property, presented a memorial, requesting that the sale of the drug should be prohibited, and that offenders should be made amenable to punishment. This punishment has been gradually increased to transportation and death by strangling."<sup>7</sup> In 1800, the Chinese prohibited the importation of opium, and denounced heavy penalties on the contravention of their orders. In consequence of this, the supercargoes of the East India Company recommended to the Court of Directors, to endeavor to prevent the shipment of the article for China, either in England or Bengal.<sup>1</sup> Early in the 14th year of Keäking (1809), the governor of Canton, then holding the seals of the commissioner of maritime customs, published an edict, requiring the hong merchants, when presenting a petition for a ship to discharge her cargo at Whampoa, to give bonds that she has no opium on board. The governor then proceeded to declare, that, since it was well known to all parties to be a contraband article, in case of disobedience, the vessel should not only not be permitted to discharge her cargo, but should be expelled from the port, and the security merchants brought to trial for their misdemeanor.<sup>5</sup> This edict was often repeated, by orders from Peking. In 1815, governor Tseäng sent up a report to the emperor concerning some traitorous natives who had established themselves as dealers in opium at Macao: in reply, commands were given to carry the laws rigorously into execution. It does not appear, however, that the commands were put in force. In 1820, governor Yuen took up the subject, in conjunction with Ah, the commissioner of maritime customs. The following proclamation bears date of April 5th, 1820.<sup>6</sup>

"Yuen, the governor of Kwangtung and Kwangse, and Ah, the hoppo of Canton, hereby issue a proclamation to the hong merchants, with the contents of which let them make themselves fully acquainted." Opium is an article which has long been most strictly prohibited by his imperial majesty's commands, and frequent proclamations have been issued against it, which are on record. But the passages on the coast of Canton being very numerous, Macao being the resort of foreigners, and Whampoa being the anchorage for foreign ships, should be more strictly watched and searched. It is found on record, that during the 20th year of Keäking, the then governor Tseäng, reported to court, and punished the abandoned Macao merchants, Choomeiqwa and others, for buying and selling opium. The emperor's will was then most reverently received to this effect:

"When the Portuguese ships arrive at Macao, it is incumbent to search and examine each ship. And let the governor widely publish a proclamation, stating, that opium, being an article produced abroad, and from thence flowing into China, and as every region has its usages and climate proper for itself, and differing from others, the celestial empire does not forbid you people to make and eat opium, and diffuse the custom in your native place. But that opium should flow into the interior of this country, where vagabonds clandestinely purchase and eat it, and continually become sunk into the most stupid and besotted state, so as to cut down the powers of nature, and destroy life, is an injury to the manners and minds of men of the greatest magnitude; and, therefore, opium is most rigorously prohibited by law. Often have imperial edicts

The hong merchants required to give bonds that ships coming to Whampoa have no opium on board.

Traitorous natives deal in opium at Macao.

Governor Yuen's proclamation to the hong merchants.

Macao merchants punished.

Portuguese ships required to be examined on their arrival.



Commercial transactions disallowed in case opium is found on board a ship.

been received, commanding a search to be made; and it is absolutely impossible to suffer you people to bring it, in a smuggling manner, and disperse it by sale. Hereafter, when your ships arrive at Macao, they must all and each be searched and examined. If one ship brings opium, whatever other cargo the said vessel may contain, will all be rejected; and all commercial transactions with her be disallowed. If every vessel brings opium, then the whole cargo of every vessel will be rejected; and none of the ships be permitted to trade; and the ships, in the state they come, will be driven out, and sent back to their country. As to you people, who live in Macao, since you occupy the territory of the celestial empire, you therefore ought to obey the laws and regulations of the celestial empire. If you presume, without public authority, to act and frame rules for yourselves, and cherish schemes of approaching near to grasp illicit gains, the laws are prepared to punish you; and just as in the case of those who in China clandestinely promulgate the Roman Catholic religion, they will assuredly severely punish your crimes, and will not show any indulgence. In this manner let an explicit and pointed proclamation be published to the said foreigners, and no doubt they will, every one of them, be afraid, and yield implicit obedience, and not dare to oppose the prohibition, and to sell opium. And hereafter let a true and faithful search be made, as before, and so the source from which the evil springs will be cut off. Respect this."

Macao custom-house officers directed to search and prevent smuggling of opium;

"Former proclamations were published, and stand on record; and since that time, four or five years have elapsed; and it is feared, that remissness may have crept in by length of time. It is probable, though not certain, that, when the Portuguese ships anchor in Macao harbor, there may be avaricious vagabonds, who smuggle opium into the port, and therefore the Macao deputy custom-house officers have been ordered to search very strictly and faithfully. With respect to Whampoa, it is the anchorage of all the foreign ships, and although I, the governor, appoint to each ship an attending officer; and I, the hoppo, also appoint tide-waiters, who watch the ship on each side, and make due search, which seems as strict a guard as can be kept; still the seamen are not all good men; it is impossible to be surely, that they never connect themselves with native vagabonds, and seize opportunities of smuggling. Therefore, strict orders are given to all the local military stations, to the deputy officer from the custom-house, and to the armed police at Whampoa, to be very strict in searching; and further, confidential soldiers are sent in all directions to search and seize. Besides these precautions, the hong merchants are required to promulgate to all foreign factory chiefs, resident at Macao or Canton, our commands to them, to yield implicit obedience to former imperial edicts, which disallow the clandestine introduction of opium, and which require the sources from which it comes to be cut off. If they dare to disobey this order, as soon as a discovery is made, the ship concerned will be expelled, and not permitted to trade; and the security merchant will be seized and punished for the crime; if he dares to connive, he will most assuredly be broken, and prosecuted to the utmost, and without mercy. Be careful, and do not view this document as mere matter of form, and so tread within the net of the law; for, you will find your escape as impracticable, as it is for a man to bite his own naval. Report the manner in which you execute these orders; and at the same time present a bond, engaging to abide by the tenor of this. Delay not! A special edict.

The same to be done at Whampoa.

Conclusion.

"Keaking, 25th year, 2d month, 22d day."

Connivance of local officers.

Hitherto, since the prohibition of opium, the traffic in it, had been carried on, both at Whampoa and Macao, by the connivance of local



officers, some of whom watched the delivery of every chest, and received a fee; whilst others, remote from the scene of smuggling, received an annual bribe for overlooking the violation of the imperial orders. In September,<sup>9</sup> 1821, "a Chinese inhabitant of Macao, who had been the medium of receiving from the Portuguese, and paying to the Chinese officers, the several bribes usually given, was seized by government for hiring banditti to assault an opponent of his, which they did; and, having got the man in their power, poured quicksilver into his ears, to injure his head without killing him; and having shaved the short hairs from the man's head, they mixed the hairs with tea, and forced him to drink the potion. The wretch who originated this cruel idea, and paid the perpetrators of it, had long been the pest and the terror of his neighborhood, by acting as a pettifogging lawyer, and bringing gain to the public officers; who, finding him useful, always screened him from justice. An enemy, however, at last, arose amongst his official friends, who contrived to have this man's character laid before the governor, with his influence or power in the neighborhood stated in an exaggerated degree, affirming that no police officer could apprehend him, for he had but to whistle and hundreds of men flew to his defence. The governor, alarmed and irritated by this declaration, ordered a party of the military to seize him forthwith; and then had him cast into the judge's prison. The pettifogging lawyer now turned his wrath against his former official friends; and immediately confessed that he had held the place of bribe-collector; and that all the governmental officers in the neighborhood received each so much per chest, or so much annually (stating the exact sums), to connive at the smuggling of opium: these bribes were received, not only by the inferior attendants in public offices, but by the superior officers of the rank of blue buttons; and even by the admiral, who wore a red button.—The governor at no period could have been ignorant of what was going on in reference to opium; for it was very commonly used by clerks, secretaries, military officers, and other persons in his own establishment; but the exposition now laid before him brought it more fully to his notice, and risked more his own safety, than any previous occurrence: for, after being in the government of Canton for several years, to plead ignorance of such misrule would not be accepted as an excuse at the imperial court: nor would it have screened him from censure, and perhaps degradation, to have proceeded immediately to punish the officers against whom he had received information; for they being under his control, he was, in a certain degree, responsible to the supreme government for their good conduct. Instead, therefore, of punishing those who were directly guilty, he made up his mind to accuse the senior hong merchant, a timid rich man, nick-named by the Chinese "the timid young lady," and easily assailable, and charge him with a defective performance of the duties of his suretiship, in not pointing out to government every foreign ship which contained opium.

A Chinese of Macao, who had been bribe-collector, seized by government.

37 N 45 B 200

The man, a pettifogger, turns informer against the police, his former friends.

The senior hong merchant charged with the non-performance of his duties.

It was in vain for the man to plead that he had never dealt in opium, nor had any connection with those who did deal in it; nor could he search the ships to ascertain what was in them; nor could he control the governmental officers who encouraged, and virtually protected, the smuggling of opium; the governor had determined to hold him responsible."

The senior hong merchant is disgraced by the governor, and all the blame of the traffic thrown on foreigners.

His excellency having disgraced the senior hong merchant, next issued papers throwing all the odium of this traffic, not on the Chinese consumers, smugglers, and magistacy, "who certainly, in justice, should have borne a part of it," but on foreigners—the Portuguese, the English, and the Americans. In one paper, he tried to address the religious principles of hope and fear, by the promise, that the gods would conduct the fair dealers in safety across the ocean, whilst, "over the contraband smugglers, of a pernicious poison, the terrors of the royal law on earth, and the wrath of infernal gods in hades, were suspended." The American captains, he said, were emboldened to bring opium, "because they had no king to rule them." Although the governor did not attack directly those who were in the service of his government, yet he sent an officer, as a spy, to watch the revenue cutters. This officer surprised a party in the very act of smuggling; and in the attempt to seize them, one or two men were killed. The consequence of these proceedings, against the several parties at Whampoa and Macao, "was, that foreigners, having no one with whom to place their opium, proceeded to Lintin." Of late years "the foreign vessels have visited all the ports of Fuhkeën, Chékeäng, Keängnan, Shantung, and even to Teëntsin and Mantchouria, for the purpose of selling opium."<sup>6</sup> Such is an outline of the history of this traffic; the mode of conducting it comes next to be noticed.

The seat of the traffic removed from Macao and Whampoa to Lintin and the coast.

Transportation of opium to China.

From the cultivators in India, the drug is quickly conveyed to the consumers throughout the Chinese empire. About two thirds of the opium from Malwa is, at present, transported directly to Bombay, and a transit duty of about 175 rupees per chest paid to the British government; and one third of it is carried by a circuitous route to the Portuguese settlement of Demaun,<sup>10</sup> whence it is exported for China in Portuguese ships only. That from Bombay is generally shipped in English vessels. Before being put on board, it is carefully examined, and repacked in chests, each containing about 400 or 500 cakes, of from three to four taels weight, averaging 101 catties per chest. The price paid to the cultivator in Malwa is about double that paid, for a given quantity, in Behár and Benares, the former being estimated at 600 rupees per chest.<sup>11</sup> The pure opium alone is made into cakes which are covered with a thin coating of oil, and afterwards rolled in pulverized petals of poppy.

Chests in Malwa, how packed.

The weight and value of chests in Benares and Behár.

In Behár and Benares the inspissated juice is collected by the ryot and delivered to the government's agent during the months of February and March. The ryot formerly received 3 rupees 8 annas

per seer;<sup>12</sup> but of late years, as the product has increased, the price, paid to the ryot, has decreased. The price has varied, at different times, and according to the quality of the article. In 1836 it was 3 rupees per seer, nearly; previous to 1819, it was sometimes sold for 2½ rupees. After it comes into the hands of the governmental agents, it is examined, made into balls, and packed in chests. A chest ought to contain two maunds, or eighty seers, equal to 160 lbs. It is brought as near as possible to the 'pecul chest,' containing 133½ lbs., or 100 catties; but considerable allowance is made for 'dryage.' On its arrival in China, it usually weighs 115 catties; but in a few months, loses ten or twelve per cent. in weight.<sup>13</sup>

The chests are made of mango-wood, and consist of two stories, in each of which there are twenty 'pigeon holes,' making forty small apartments in the chest. The drug is formed into solid balls and covered with a hard skin or shell, composed of the petals of the poppy, and a gum obtained from inferior opium juice. Being thus prepared, the balls are packed in the chests with dried leaves of the poppy—forty balls in each chest. In order to keep the chests and their contents secure, those in Patna are covered with the hides of bullocks, and those in Benares with the skins of gunnies.<sup>1</sup> In this state, the drug is sent to Calcutta, where it is sold at public auction, "divided into four sales, at intervals of about a month, commencing generally in December or January, in lots of five chests,—under the following unusual conditions: one rupee is paid down to bind the bargain; a deposit of 30 per cent. in cash or Company's paper, to be made within ten days after the purchase, 'unless a longer period shall be allowed' by the opium Board; in failure of which, the opium is subject to be resold at the risk of the defaulter. The opium is to be paid for within three months from the day of sale, in default of which, the above deposit is forfeited to the Company, the opium disposed of and the proceeds taken by the Company."<sup>11</sup>

The whole product of India for 1836, has been estimated at 35,000 chests, nearly half of which goes off at auction in Calcutta, "probably yielding a net revenue to government of some two crores of rupees." The drug now becomes the property of individuals,<sup>14</sup> and "most of the commercial houses in Calcutta are engaged" in its traffic; on the other side of India, the number of traders and the amount of capital are equally great; and together they have brought into their service some of the finest vessels that ever navigated the eastern seas. A few are constantly employed, while others are only occasionally freighted. Four or five vessels are stationed, as receiving ships, at Lintin; and an equal number drive the coasting trade. The manner in which the drug is received by the native boats and conveyed into the interior of China, is fully described by Heu Naetse, and the account need not be here repeated. Sometimes opium has been sold by foreign merchants for more than \$2,000 per chest. The present price (4th

Chests for packing.

The drug is formed into balls—how packed.

It is sent to Calcutta, and sold at public auction.

Estimated quantity of the drug in India in 1836.

Vessels employed in the traffic.

Value in China, Ap. 1837.

inst.) is, for Patna, old \$ 830, new 760; for Benares, old \$ 730, new 700; and for Malwa, both old and new, \$ 600. The stock at Lintin, April 1st, 1837, was 8364 chests.<sup>15</sup>

References.

Notes. 1. Phipp's China, and Eastern Trade, 1835. 2. Bombay Gazette, 30th of August, 1820. 3. British Relations with Chinese empire, London, 1832. 4. Horsburgh. 5. Private manuscripts. 6. Heu Naetse in Chi. Rep., vol. v, p. 139. 7. Report to the emperor of governor Täng, &c. 8. Indochinese Gleaner, Oct. 1820, p. 401. 9. Narrative of the affair of the Topaze, p. 67. 10. Report to the House of Commons, 1832, p. 91. 11. Bayley's evidence, 1832, No. 1693. 12. Kennedy, Nos. 1097, and 1112. 13. Swinton and Magniac, in evidence, 1830, pp. 20, 419. 14. Thornton, p. 230. 15. Canton General Price Current, April 4th, 1837.

No. 15.

*Testimony as to the effects of using opium.* 使用鴉片的影响

It impairs the digestive organs, and destroys the mental energies.

它损害消化  
器官,并破坏  
你的体力。

Three drachms taken daily.

三个drachms  
每天

It produces intoxication, tremors, &c., like ardent spirits.

The intoxication is followed by imbecility, bordering on insanity.

No. 1. "The use of opium for the purpose of exhilarating the spirits has long been known in Turkey, Syria, and China, and of late years it has been unfortunately adopted by many, particularly females, in this country (Eng). Russell says, that in Syria, when combined with spices and aromatics, he has known it taken to the amount of three drachms in twenty-four hours. Its habitual use cannot be too much reprobated. It impairs the digestive organs, consequently the vigour of the whole body, and destroys also gradually the mental energies. The effects of opium on those addicted to its use, says Russell, are at first obstinate costiveness, succeeded by diarrhoea and flatulence, with the loss of appetite and a sallow appearance. The memories of those who take it soon fail, they become prematurely old, and then sink into the grave, objects of scorn and pity. Mustapha Shatoor, an opium eater in Smyrna, took daily three drachms of crude opium. The visible effects at the time, were the sparkling of his eyes, and great exhilaration of spirits. He found the desire of increasing his dose growing upon him. He seemed twenty years older than he really was; his complexion was very sallow, his legs small, his gums eaten away, and the teeth laid bare to the sockets. He could not rise without first swallowing half a drachm of opium." Phil. Trans. xix, 289.

No. 2. "In moderate doses, opium increases the fulness, the force, and the frequency of the pulse, augments the heat of the body, quickens respiration, and invigorates both the corporeal and mental functions, exhilarating even to intoxication; but by degrees these effects are succeeded by languor, lassitude, and sleep; and in many instances headache, sickness, thirst, tremors, and other symptoms of debility such as follow the excessive use of ardent spirits, supervene. In very large doses the primary excitement is scarcely apparent, but the pulse seems to be but once diminished, drowsiness and stupor immediately come on, and are followed by delirium, sighing, deep and stertorous breathing, cold sweats, convulsions, apoplexy, and death. The appearances on dissection are those which indicate the previous existence of violent inflammation of the stomach and bowels; but notwithstanding the symptoms of apoplexy which an overdose, when it proves fatal, occasions, no particular appearance of an inflammatory state or fulness of the vessels of the brain is perceived." London Encyclopedia, p. 461.

No. 3. ("The opium eater) soon after having taken the opium perceives an unusual exhilaration and activity of spirits; his imagination revels in luxurious images, and he enjoys a feeling of more than common strength and courage; but this pleasing intoxication soon leaves him, and in its stead follow laziness, disgust at all kinds of occupation, and a certain imbecility of the senses, closely bordering upon insanity. To avoid the duration of this insufferable state, opium must again be taken, thus continually changing between the highest excitement and the lowest state of despondency, the consequence of which is an early derangement of the functions of the body, and a premature death. The Arabs are at present less addicted to this dangerous practice, since they have begun secretly to drink brandy, but its use all over Turkey is very general." Bohns Waaren lager.

No. 4. "Their gestures were frightful; those who were completely under the influence of the opium talked incoherently; their features were flushed; their eyes had an unnatural brilliancy, and the general expression of their countenances was horribly wild. The effect is usually produced in two hours, and lasts four or five. The dose varies from three grains to a drachm. The debility, both moral and physical, attendant on its excitement, is terrible; the appetite is soon destroyed, and every fibre in the body trembles; the nerves of the neck become affected, and the muscles get rigid: several I have seen in this place who had wry necks and contracted fingers, but still they cannot abandon the custom. They are miserable till the hour arrives for taking their daily dose." Madden's Travels in Turkey.

No. 5. "The use of opium, it must be confessed and lamented, has struck deep into the habits, and extended its malignant influence to the morals of the people, and is likely to perpetuate its power in degrading their character and enervating their energies, as long as the European government, overlooking every consideration of policy and humanity, shall allow a paltry addition to their finances to outweigh all regard to the ultimate happiness and prosperity of the country. It is either eaten in its crude state as *manta*, or smoked as *mándat* or *chádu*. In the preparation of *mádat*, the crude opium is boiled down with the leaves of tobacco, *síri*, or the like, and used in a sticky or somewhat liquid state. In *chádu*, the opium is merely boiled down without any admixture, to a still thicker consistency, and rolled into small balls or pills, in which state, when dry, they are inserted into *bámus*, and thus smoked. The crude opium is eaten principally by the people in the interior of the country, in the provinces of the native princes: the opium prepared for smoking is used along the coast, and generally in the other islands of the Archipelago; it is prepared by the Chinese. The use of opium, however, though carried to a considerable extent, is still reckoned disgraceful, and persons addicted to it are looked upon as abandoned characters, and despised accordingly. The effects of this poison on the human frame are so well described by the Dutch commissioners who sat at the Hague in 1803, and who much to their honor declared, 'that no consideration of pecuniary advantage ought to weigh with the European government in allowing its use,' that together with the opinion of Mr. Hogendorp, who concurred with them, I shall insert their statement here. The wish to do justice to authorities, whose views were so creditable to their country and their own character, and the importance of their opinions to an extensive population, will plead an apology for the length of the extract which I now present.

"The opium trade," observe the commissioners, 'requires likewise attention. The English in Bengal have assumed an exclusive right to collect the same, and they dispose of a considerable number of chests containing that article annually at Calcutta by public auction. It is much in demand on the Malay coast, at Sumatra, Java, and all the islands towards the east and north, and particularly in China, although the use thereof is confined to the lower classes. The effect which it produces on the constitution is different, and depends on the quantity that is taken, or on other circumstances. If used with moderation, it causes a pleasant, yet always somewhat intoxicating sensation, which absorbs all care and anxiety. If a large quantity is taken, it produces a kind of madness, of which the effects are dreadful, especially when the mind is troubled by jealousy, or inflamed with a desire of vengeance or other violent passions. At all times it leaves a slow poison, which undermines the faculties of the soul and the constitution of the body, and renders a person unfit for all kinds of labor and an image of the brute creation. The use of opium is so much more dangerous, because a person who is once addicted to it can never leave it off. To satisfy that inclination, he will sacrifice every thing, his own welfare, the subsistence of his wife and children, and neglect his work. Poverty is the natural consequence, and then it becomes indifferent to him by what means he may content his insatiable desire after opium; so that, at last, he no longer respects either the property or lives of his fellow creatures. If here we were to follow the dictates of our own hearts only, and what moral doctrine and humanity prescribe, no law, however severe, could be contrived, which we would not propose, to prevent at least that in future, no subjects

It takes effect in two hours, and lasts four or five. A dose, from three grains to a drachm.

Destructive to morals and prosperity.

破坏并毒害

Different modes of using it.

使用它的不同

Taken in moderation it intoxicates; in excess, it produces madness;

适度则醉

and always leaves a slow poison.

of this Republic, or of the Asiatic possessions of the state, should be disgraced by trading in that abominable poison. Yet we consider this as absolutely impracticable at present with respect to those places not subject to the state. Opium is one of the most profitable articles of eastern commerce: as such it is considered by our merchants; and if the navigation to those parts is opened to them (which the interest of the state forcibly urges) it is impossible to oppose trading in the same. In this situation of affairs, therefore, we are rather to advise, that general leave be given to import opium at Malacca, and to allow the exportation from thence to Borneo and all the eastern parts *not* in the possession of the state."

The trade, being the cause of many crimes, is most injurious and shameful.

"Opium," says Mr. Hogendorp, "is a slow though certain poison, which the Company, in order to gain money, sells to the poor Javans. Any one who is once enslaved to it, cannot, it is true, give it up without great difficulty; and if its use were entirely prohibited, some few persons would probably die for want of it, who would otherwise languish on a little longer: but how many would by that means be saved for the future. Most of the crimes, particularly murders, that are now committed in that region, may be imputed to opium as the original cause. Large sums of money are every year carried out of the country in exchange for it, and enrich our competitors the English. Much of it is smuggled into the interior, which adds to the evil. In short, the trade in opium is one of the most injurious and most shameful things which disgrace the present government of India. It is, therefore, necessary at once, and entirely, to abolish the trade and importation of opium, and to prohibit the same, under the severest penalties that the law permits, since it is a poison. The smuggling of it will then become almost impracticable, and the health, and even the lives of thousands, will be preserved. The money alone which will remain in the country in lieu of it, is more valuable as being in circulation, than the profit which the Company now derives from the sale of it. This means will excite no discontent among the Javans, for the princes and regents, with very few exceptions, do not consume any opium, but, as well as the most respectable of their subjects, look upon it as disgraceful. The use of opium is even adduced as an accusation of bad conduct, and considered as sufficient cause for the removal or banishment of a petty chief." *Raffles' History of Java*, vol. i, pp. 102, 105.

Its extinction will preserve the lives of thousands.

No. 6. "Dr. Smith, while at Smyrna, took pains to observe what the doses of opium taken by the Turks in general were. He found that 3 drachms in a day were a common quantity among the larger takers of it, but that they could take six drachms a day without mischief. A Turk eats this quantity before him, three drachms in the morning, and three in the evening, with no other effect than its giving him great cheerfulness. But the taking it thus habitually greatly impairs the constitution; the persons who accustom themselves to it, can by no means live without it, and are feeble and weak; their legs are usually thin, and their gums eaten away, so that the teeth stand bare to the roots; they are also often of a yellow complexion, and look much older than they really are. *Rees' Encyclopedia*.

The Turk takes from three to six drachms daily.

No. 7. "There is another set of people, however, who live in a still cheaper way than the dervises: strangers to the pleasures of the table, an opium pipe supports, intoxicates them, throws them into ecstasies, the delights of which they extol very highly. These men, known under the name of theriakis, are mentioned by Monsieur de Tott and others, as being looked upon even in a more despicable light than the drunkards, though I know not that the practice betrays more dissoluteness of morals. They begin with taking only half a grain at a dose, but increase it as soon as they perceive the effect to be less powerful than at first. They are careful not to drink water, which would bring on violent colics. He who begins taking opium habitually at twenty, must scarcely expect to live longer than to the age of thirty, or from that age to thirty-six; the latter is the utmost age that, for the most part, they attain. After some years they get to take doses of a drachm each; then comes on a frightful pallidness of countenance, and the victim wastes away in a kind of marasmus that can be compared to nothing but itself: alopecia and a total loss of memory, with rickets, are the never-failing consequences of this deplorable habit. But no consideration,—neither the certainty of premature death, or of the infirmities by which it must be preceded, can cor-

The theriakis more despicable than drunkards.



rect a theriak; he answers coldly to any one who would warn him of his danger, that his happiness is inconceivable when he has taken his opium pill. If he be asked to define this supernatural happiness, he answers, that it is impossible to account for it; that pleasure cannot be defined. Always beside themselves, the theriakis are incapable of work, they seem no more to belong to society. Towards the end of their career they, however, experience violent pains, and are devoured by constant hunger; nor can their paregoric in any way relieve their sufferings: become hideous to behold, deprived of their teeth, their eyes sunk in their heads, in a constant tremor, they cease to live, long before they cease to exist." Pouqueville's Travels in the Morea, p. 297.

No. 8. "There is a decoction of the head and seeds of the poppy, which they call coquenar, for the sale of which there are taverns in every quarter of the town, similar to our coffee-houses. It is extremely amusing to visit these houses, and to observe carefully those who resort there for the purpose of drinking it, both before they have taken the dose, before it begins to operate, and while it is operating. On entering the tavern, they are dejected and languishing: soon after they have taken two or three cups of this beverage, they are peevish, and as it were enraged; every thing displeases them. They find fault with every thing, and quarrel with one another, but in the course of its operation they make it up again;—and, each one giving himself up to his predominant passion, the lover speaks sweet things to his idol—another, half asleep, laughs in his sleeve—a third talks big and blusters—a fourth tells ridiculous stories. In a word, a person would believe himself to be really in a mad-house. A kind of lethargy and stupidity succeed to this disorderly gayety; but the Persians, far from treating it as it deserves, call it an ecstasy, and maintain that there is something exquisite and heavenly in this state." Sir John Chardin's Travels in Persia.

No. 9. "In this country opium is much used, but seldom with the view of producing intoxication. Some, indeed, deny that it can do so, strictly speaking. If by intoxication is meant a state precisely similar to that from over-indulgence in vinous or spiritous liquors, they are undoubtedly right; but drunkenness merits a wider latitude of signification. The ecstasies of opium are much more entrancing than those of wine. There is more poetry in its visions—more mental aggrandizement—more range of imagination. Wine, in common with it, invigorates the animal powers and propensities; but opium, in a more peculiar manner, strengthens those proper to man, and gives, for a period amounting to hours, a higher tone to the intellectual faculties. It inspires the mind with a thousand delightful images, lifts the soul from earth, and casts a halo of poetic thought and feeling over the spirits of the most unimaginative. Under its influence, the mind wears no longer that black passionless aspect which, even in gifted natures, it is apt to assume. On the contrary, it is clothed with beauty "as with a garment," and colors every thought that passes through it with the hues of wonder and romance. Such are the feelings which the luxurious and opulent Mussulman seeks to enjoy. To stir up the languid current of his mind, satiated with excess of pleasure and rendered sluggish by indolence, he has recourse to that remedy which his own genial climate produces in greatest perfection. Seated perhaps amid the luxuries of oriental splendor—with fountains bubbling around, and the citron shading him with its canopy, and scattering perfume on all sides—he lets loose the reins of an imagination conversant from infancy with every thing gorgeous and magnificent. The veil which shades the world of fancy is withdrawn, and the wonders lying behind it exposed to view; he sees palaces and temples in the clouds; or the paradise of *Mahomet*, with its houris and bowers of amaranth, may stand revealed to his excited senses. Every thing is steeped in poetic exaggeration. The zephyrs seem converted into aerial music, the trees bear golden fruits, the rose blushes with unaccustomed beauty and perfume. Earth, in a word, is brought nearer to the sky, and become one vast Eden of pleasure. Such are the first effects of opium; but in a proportion as they are great, so is the depression which succeeds them. Languor and exhaustion invariably come after; to remove which, the drug is again had recourse to, and becomes almost an essential of existence.

"Opium retains, at all times, its power of exciting the imagination, provided sufficient doses are taken. But, when it has been continued so long as to bring

Decoction of the heads and seeds of the poppy—coquenar:

effects produced by taking it

Opium used in England: its effects on the human system.

Its exciting power.



disease upon the constitution, the pleasurable feelings wear away, and are succeeded by others of a very different kind. Instead of disposing the mind to be happy, it now acts upon it like the spell of a demon, and calls up phantoms of horror and disgust. The fancy is still as powerful as ever, but it is turned in another direction. Formerly, it clothed all objects with the light of heaven; now it invests them with the attributes of hell. Goblins, spectres, and every kind of distempered vision haunt the mind, peopling it with dreary and revolting imagery. The sleep is no longer cheered with its former sights of happiness. Frightful dreams usurp their place, till, at last, the person becomes the victim of an almost perpetual misery. Nor is this confined to the mind alone, for the body suffers in an equal degree. Emaciation, loss of appetite, sickness, vomiting, and a total disorganization of the digestive functions, as well as of the mental powers, are sure to ensue, and never fail to terminate in death, if the evil habit which brings them on is continued." Macnish's Anatomy of drunkenness, p. 51.

Theriacal or  
Tchatchee,  
the great mart  
of the drug—  
the resort of  
those driven  
by priva-  
te sorrow, &c.

No. 10. "As a last and desperate resource, I tried to drive away my frightful visions by gayer dreams, the children of drowsy opium. I found my way to the great mart of that deleterious drug, the Theriacal Tchatchee. There, in elegant coffee-houses, adorned with trelliced awnings, the dose of delusion is measured out to each customer, according to his wishes. But lest its visitors should forget to what place they are hying, directly facing its painted porticoes stands the great receptacle of mental imbecility, erected by sultan Suleiman for the use of his capital. In this Tchatchee, any day might be seen a numerous collection of those whom private sorrows have driven to a public exhibition of insanity. There each reeling idiot might take his neighbor by the hand, and say: "Brother and what ailed thee, to seek so dire a cure?" There did I with the rest of my familiars now take my habitual station, in my solitary niche, like an insensible, motionless idol, sitting with sightless eye-balls, staring on vacuity. One day, as I lay in my less entire absence under the purple vines of the porch, admiring the majestic Suleimanye, as it shaded the Tchatchee, the appearance of an old man with a snow-white beard, reclining on the couch beside me, caught my attention. Half plunged in stupor, he every now and then burst out into a wild laugh, occasioned by the grotesque phantasms which the ample dose of *madjoon* he had just swallowed, was sending up to his brain. I sat contemplating him with mixed curiosity and dismay, when, as if for a moment roused from his torpor, he took me by the hand, and fixing on my countenance his dim vacant eyes, said in an impressive tone; "Young man, thy days are yet few; take the advice of one who has counted many. Lose no time; hie thee hence, nor cast behind one lingering look: but if thou hast not the strength, why tarry even here? Thy journey is but half achieved. At once go on to that large mansion before thee. It is thy ultimate destination, and by thus beginning where thou must end at last, thou mayest at least save both thy time and money." The old man here fell back into his apathy, but I was roused effectually. I resolved to renounce the slow poison of which my neighbor was so woeful a specimen; and, in order not to preserve even a memento of the sin I abjured, presented him, as a reward for his advice, with the little golden receptacle of the pernicious drug, which I used to carry. He took the bauble without appearing sensible of the gift; while I running into the middle of the square, pronounced, with outstretched hands, against the execrable market where insanity was sold by the ounce, an elaborate and solemn malediction. Hope's Anastacius, page 230, vol. 2.

Horsburgh's  
opinion of the  
traffic.

No. 11. "And here, it may be mentioned, as a proof of Mr. Horsburgh's philanthropy, that on its being remarked by a friend, that he was thereby [viz., by his chart of the east coast of China, 1835,] aiding the opium-smugglers in a traffic which he abhorred, as repugnant to the laws of God and man, and destructive of the morals and lives of the Chinese people, he replied, 'Very true, but as they will carry on that vile trade, we may as well afford the means of preserving their lives.'" Asiatic Journal for Sept. 1836.

Memorial to  
the emperor,  
showing the  
evils of using  
opium, &c.;

No. 12. "A late memorial to the emperor from one of the censors laid open the evil in all its deformity, and showed its prevalence among the officers of government—"I have learned," says he, "that those who smoke opium, and eventually become its victims, have a periodical longing for it, which can only be assuaged by the application of the drug at the regular time. If they cannot obtain

it when that daily period arrives, their limbs become debilitated, a discharge of rheum takes place from the eyes and nose, and they are altogether unequal to any exertion; but, with a few whiffs, their spirits and strength are immediately restored in a surprising manner. Thus opium becomes, to opium-smokers, their very life; and, when they are seized and brought before magistrates, they will sooner suffer a severe chastisement than inform against those who sell it. \* \* \* Worthless subordinates in offices, and nefarious traders, first introduced the abuse; young persons of family, wealthy citizens and merchants adopted the custom; until at last it reached the common people. I have learned on inquiry, from scholars and official persons, that opium-smokers exist in all the provinces, but the larger proportion of these are to be found in the government offices; and that it would be a fallacy to suppose that there are not smokers among all ranks of civil and military officers, below the station of provincial governors and their deputies. The magistrates of districts issue proclamations, interdicting the clandestine sale of opium, at the same time that their kindred, and clerks, and servants smoke it as before. Then the nefarious traders make a pretext of the interdict for raising the price. The police, influenced by the people in the public offices, become the secret purchasers of opium, instead of laboring for its suppression; and thus all interdicts and regulations become vain." Davis' China, vol. 2, p. 454.

its prevalence  
among offi-  
cers, &c.

在 官中 乃 及 官

#### No. 16.

##### *Premium for an Essay on the opium trade.*

THE manner in which £100 were placed at our disposal, to be awarded "for the best Essay on the Opium Trade, showing its effects on the Commercial, Political, and Moral, Interests of the Nations and Individuals connected therewith, and pointing out the Course they ought to pursue in regard to it," was stated in our number for January. The following are the conditions on which that premium will be awarded.

THE IN. 16. 1  
Premium for  
an essay on  
opium;

1. The candidates for the premium will send their manuscripts, of not less than 40 nor more than 100 octavo pages, to the Chairman of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge in England, giving their names and address under a separate envelope sealed; of these envelopes only the one accompanying the successful essay will be opened by the arbiters.

conditions on  
which it will  
be awarded.

2. All the manuscripts which shall have come to hand by the 1st of October 1838, will then be placed in the hands of two or more arbiters, whom the said Chairman will nominate, and by whom the premium will be awarded, and immediately remitted to the successful competitor.

3. The prize essay will be published immediately; and also the remaining ones, provided the Committee of the above named Society shall deem them worthy of publication.

4. The essays, addressed "To the Chairman of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, London," must be sent *post paid*, or delivered in such a manner as to be free from any charge.

By these conditions, each competitor is left to conceive of the plan of his essay, and to execute it, in the manner which, according to his own views of the case, is most conformable to those principles which ought to guide the conduct of mankind, both in their individual and national capacity. We have no permission, nor inclination, to intimate what ought to be the scope and bearing of the essays. When placed in the hands of arbiters, who will examine them with unbiased minds, that one which develops the whole subject most faithfully and forcibly will, doubtless, gain the award. *Chi. Repos. vol. v., p. 573.*

No. 17.

*Revenue derived by the British government from opium.*

Revenue derived by the British government from its monopoly.

THE monopoly of opium in Bengal supplies the government with a revenue amounting to sicca rupees 84,59,425, or sterling money £981,293 per annum, and the duty which is thus imposed amounts to 301½ per cent. on the cost of the article. In the present state of the revenue of India it does not appear advisable to abandon so important a source of revenue—a duty upon opium being a tax which falls principally upon the foreign consumer, and which appears upon the whole less liable to objection than any other which could be substituted. Besides the present mode of collecting the duty by means of a governmental monopoly, four other methods have been suggested; viz. 1st, an additional assessment on lands under poppy cultivation; 2d, a duty to be levied according to the value of the standing crop when ripe; 3d, an excise duty on the juice when collected; 4th, a custom duty on the exportation of the opium. \* \* \* Although the governmental monopoly of opium must in all probability, like all other monopolies, be disadvantageous, in consequence of the want of economy in the production, and the restrictions which it imposes on the employment of capital and industry, yet it does not appear to be productive of very extensive or aggravated injury; and unless it should be found practicable to substitute an increased assessment on poppy lands, it does not appear that the present high amount of revenue could be obtained in a less objectionable manner. At the same time it must be recollected, that the revenue thus derived is of the most precarious kind, depending as it does on a species of monopoly under which we possess exclusive control neither over the production nor the consumption of the article: it has already been materially affected by the competition of the opium of Malwa; and from the continued increase of supply from that district, as well as from its improved quality, which has enabled it to fetch an enhanced price in the foreign market, it would appear that the same cause must in all probability hereafter produce a still greater reduction in the revenue. It would be highly imprudent to rely upon the opium monopoly as a permanent source of revenue; and the time may probably not be very far distant, when it may be desirable to substitute an export duty, and thus, by the increased production under a system of freedom, to endeavor to obtain some compensation for the loss of the monopoly profit. Another source of revenue under this head, is the duties collected on the transit of Malwa opium through Bombay: the government having for the two last years abandoned their attempted monopoly of that article and substituted a permit or transit duty, which has been attended with satisfactory results. It is in evidence, that previous to this regulation, two-thirds of the opium of Malwa were carried by a circuitous route to the Portuguese settlement of Damaun, and only one-third brought to Bombay; but latterly, no more than one-tenth has been exported from Damaun, and the remaining nine-tenths have been shipped from Bombay, yielding to the government a revenue of £200,000 for the current year. *Report Brit. Commons, 1832.*

Revenue for 1837.

The opium sold by the E. I. Company in Bengal, has cost them 250 rupees per chest—at least, this has been the usual estimate. The quantity sold this season (at four sales, Jan. 4th, Feb. 20th, March 30th, June 12th), as stated in the accompanying table No. I., is 16,916 chests, for 2,53,95,300 rupees. Allowing to the E. I. Company for cost, 300 rupees per chest, which is 50 above the usual estimate, leaves, 2,53,95,300—300 × 16,916 = 2,03,20,500 rupees; Spanish money, nine millions, two hundred and thirty-six thousand, five hundred and ninety dollars; or in English currency, 2,155,204 pounds sterling,—net revenue for 1837.

TABLE NO. I.  
Statement of the sales of opium by the E. I. Company at Calcutta  
from 1798-99 to 1836-37.

| Thirty-nine | Seasons.  | Total Chests. | Total annual Sales in<br>Sicca Rupees. |
|-------------|-----------|---------------|----------------------------------------|
| 1.          | 1798-99   | 4,172         | 17,31,161                              |
| 2.          | 1799-1800 | 4,054         | 31,42,591                              |
| 3.          | 1800-1    | 4,570         | 31,43,035                              |
| 4.          | 1801-2    | 3,947         | 37,19,748                              |
| 5.          | 1802-3    | 3,292         | 45,55,728                              |
| 6.          | 1803-4    | 2,840         | 39,44,595                              |
| 7.          | 1804-5    | 3,159         | 62,03,805                              |
| 8.          | 1805-6    | 3,836         | 58,94,919                              |
| 9.          | 1806-7    | 4,126         | 40,77,948                              |
| 10.         | 1807-8    | 4,538         | 68,54,157                              |
| 11.         | 1808-9    | 4,208         | 51,05,760                              |
| 12.         | 1809-10   | 4,561         | 80,70,955                              |
| 13.         | 1810-11   | 4,968         | 80,88,330                              |
| 14.         | 1811-12   | 4,891         | 79,96,870                              |
| 15.         | 1812-13   | 4,966         | 62,76,705                              |
| 16.         | 1813-14   | 4,769         | 88,71,475                              |
| 17.         | 1814-15   | 3,672         | 89,14,290                              |
| 18.         | 1815-16   | 4,230         | 90,93,980                              |
| 19.         | 1816-17   | 4,618         | 90,79,972                              |
| 20.         | 1817-18   | 3,692         | 80,43,197                              |
| 21.         | 1818-19   | 3,552         | 63,43,265                              |
| 22.         | 1819-20   | 4,006         | 82,55,603                              |
| 23.         | 1820-21   | 4,244         | 1,05,63,891                            |
| 24.         | 1821-22   | 3,293         | 1,31,76,313                            |
| 25.         | 1822-23   | 3,918         | 1,08,29,496                            |
| 26.         | 1823-24   | 3,360         | 65,08,610                              |
| 27.         | 1824-25   | 5,690         | 74,01,553                              |
| 28.         | 1825-26   | 3,810         | 88,80,225                              |
| 29.         | 1826-27   | 6,570         | 83,30,025                              |
| 30.         | 1827-28   | 6,650         | 1,12,28,416                            |
| 31.         | 1828-29   | 7,709         | 1,06,35,134                            |
| 32.         | 1829-30   | 8,778         | 1,12,55,767                            |
| 33.         | 1830-31   | 7,548         | 1,18,07,008                            |
| 34.         | 1831-32   | 7,938         | 1,17,70,875                            |
| 35.         | 1832-33   | 10,638        | 1,24,59,572                            |
| 36.         | 1833-34   | 12,223        | 1,16,31,830                            |
| 37.         | 1834-35   | 12,977        | 1,32,15,464                            |
| 38.         | 1835-36   | 14,745        | 1,87,95,355                            |
| 39.         | 1836-37   | 16,916        | 2,53,95,300                            |

Sales of  
opium at  
Calcutta for  
39 years.

N. B. This table is from Mr. Phipps's book, with additions (in the number of seasons) from other sources. It may not be perfectly correct in all the details, but is, doubtless, very near to the truth. We have omitted to insert the fractions in the average cost of each year. The value of the sicca rupee varies; it is about 46 hundredths of a dollar, or two shillings sterling.

Explanations.

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TABLE NO. II.

Statement of the Opium exported from Calcutta, to China, to the ports in the Indian Archipelago, and to Europe, from 1795 to 1835.

| Exports of<br>opium from<br>Calcutta. | Seasons.  | Chests to<br>China. | Chests to the<br>Eastern Ports. | Chests to the<br>Western Ports. | Total Chests. |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|---------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------|
|                                       | 1795-96   | 1,070               | 4,103                           | 10                              | 5,183         |
|                                       | 1796-97   | 2,387               | 3,247                           | —                               | 5,644         |
|                                       | 1797-98   | 1,985               | 1,514                           | 4                               | 3,503         |
|                                       | 1798-99   | 1,718               | 1,624                           | —                               | 3,342         |
|                                       | 1799-1800 | 1,867               | 2,059                           | —                               | 3,926         |
|                                       | 1800-1801 | 3,224               | 1,539                           | 25                              | 4,788         |
|                                       | 1801-2    | 1,744               | 1,723                           | —                               | 3,467         |
|                                       | 1802-3    | 2,033               | 1,035                           | —                               | 3,068         |
|                                       | 1803-4    | 2,116               | 937                             | —                               | 3,053         |
|                                       | 1804-5    | 2,322               | 1,026                           | 10                              | 3,358         |
|                                       | 1805-6    | 2,131               | 1,526                           | —                               | 3,657         |
|                                       | 1806-7    | 2,607               | 1,777                           | —                               | 4,384         |
|                                       | 1807-8    | 3,084               | 1,171                           | —                               | 4,255         |
|                                       | 1808-9    | 3,223               | 1,416                           | —                               | 4,639         |
|                                       | 1809-10   | 3,074               | 1,172                           | —                               | 4,246         |
|                                       | 1810-11   | 3,592               | 1,317                           | —                               | 4,909         |
|                                       | 1811-12   | 2,788               | 1,887                           | 38                              | 4,713         |
|                                       | 1812-13   | 3,328               | 1,504                           | —                               | 4,832         |
|                                       | 1813-14   | 3,213               | 1,059                           | —                               | 4,272         |
|                                       | 1814-15   | 2,999               | 868                             | 5                               | 3,872         |
|                                       | 1815-16   | 2,723               | 1,120                           | 5                               | 3,848         |
|                                       | 1816-17   | 3,376               | 947                             | 2                               | 4,325         |
|                                       | 1817-18   | 2,911               | 794                             | 3                               | 3,708         |
|                                       | 1818-19   | 3,575               | 724                             | —                               | 4,299         |
|                                       | 1819-20   | 1,741               | 1,345                           | 5                               | 3,091         |
|                                       | 1820-21   | 3,591               | 1,556                           | —                               | 5,147         |
|                                       | 1821-22   | 1,936               | 655                             | —                               | 2,591         |
|                                       | 1822-23   | 3,207               | 893                             | —                               | 4,100         |
|                                       | 1823-24   | 3,923               | 1,286                           | —                               | 5,209         |
|                                       | 1824-25   | 5,365               | 1,710                           | 1                               | 7,076         |
|                                       | 1825-26   | 4,627               | 536                             | 2                               | 5,165         |
|                                       | 1826-27   | 5,861               | 707                             | —                               | 6,568         |
|                                       | 1827-28   | 7,341               | 562                             | —                               | 7,903         |
|                                       | 1828-29   | 4,903               | 1,651                           | —                               | 6,554         |
|                                       | 1829-30   | 7,443               | 2,235                           | —                               | 9,678         |
|                                       | 1830-31   | 5,672               | —                               | —                               | 7,069         |
|                                       | 1831-32   | 6,815               | —                               | —                               | 7,427         |
|                                       | 1832-33   | 7,598               | —                               | —                               | 9,408         |
|                                       | 1833-34   | 7,808               | —                               | —                               | 9,518         |
|                                       | 1834-35   | 10,207              | —                               | —                               | 10,107        |

Explanations.

N. B. The *eastern* ports are intended to include all those between the Capes (Cape of Good Hope and Cape Horn), and the *western*, those beyond them. This estimate does not show the exact quantity brought to China, the table being very incomplete.

TABLE NO. III.

Quantity of Malwa opium exported from Bombay and Damaun to China, from 1821 to 1836.

| Seasons. | Chests from Bombay. | Chests from Damaun. | Total amount of Chests. | Average Bombay Rs. |
|----------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|
| 1821     | 1,600               | 678                 | 2,278                   | 2,024              |
| 1822     | 1,600               | 2,255               | 3,855                   | 2,007              |
| 1823     | 1,500               | 1,535               | 5,535                   | 1,764              |
| 1824     | 1,500               | 2,063               | 6,063                   | 1,288              |
| 1825     | 2,500               | 1,563               | 5,563                   | 971                |
| 1826     | 2,500               | 2,605               | 5,605                   | 1,877              |
| 1827     | 2,980               | 1,524               | 4,504                   | 1,383              |
| 1828     | 2,820               | 3,889               | 7,709                   | 1,765              |
| 1829     | 3,502               | 4,597               | 8,099                   | 1,686              |
| 1830     | 3,720               | 9,136               | 12,856                  | 1,202              |
| 1831     | 4,700               | 4,633               | 9,333                   | 1,450              |
| 1832     | 11,000              | 3,007               | 14,007                  | 1,250              |
| 1833     | —                   | —                   | 11,715                  | —                  |
| 1834     | 8,985               | 2,693               | 11,678                  | —                  |
| 1835     | 7,337               | 5,596               | 12,933                  | 1,093              |
| 1836     | 8,224               | 3,500               | 11,724                  | 958                |

Exports from Bombay and Damaun.

"The foregoing statement may be looked upon as an authentic document, since it will be found as correct as it was possible to make it; and from its being a tabular history of the opium trade for so long a period, it will serve as a standard of reference hereafter, to judge of the future by the past, on a subject hitherto involved in mystery, not only as respects the capability of the Indian soil to produce an almost indefinite supply of the article, according to the demand for it, but in regard to the probable out-turn in China, where it is consumed with reference to the number of chests exported.—*From Bombay Price Current*, 23d March, 1833." See Phipps's China, p. 235.

N. B. The above applies to the statement down to 1832 only: the account of the subsequent years is taken from other sources. "The estimated quantity of Malwa opium to pass through Bombay this season is stated at 19,000 chests, of which 17,300 had arrived,—in addition to about 2,450 chests at Damaun, 450 of which had arrived." See Calcutta Courier, 29th of April 1837, as quoted in the Singapore Chronicle for June 17th, 1837. This account gives only 21,450 chests of Malwa for this season; but we are informed (by the Macaista Impartial of the 26th of July,) that passes have been granted at Bombay, for 19,754 chests, of which, on the 1st of June, 16,122 had been exported to China, in addition to about 2400 from Damaun, which have arrived.

From this note it appears that, at present, a larger part of the Malwa drug passes through Bombay, than was stated in a former article. By an order, dated at Bombay October 24th 1835, the duty was reduced from 175 to 125 rupees per chest: which on the 19,000 chests for 1837, gives another item of 23,75,000. to the E. I. Company's treasury; this added to the profits on the 16,916 chests sold in Bengal presents a grand total of 2,77,70 300 rupees of revenue to the British government in India: in Spanish dollars \$12,622,869; or sterling money £2,945,336.

"Under the convention between France and Great Britain, dated 7th March 1815, the French government are entitled to demand any quantity of opium, not exceeding 300 chests in each season, at the average cost: such requisitions have not been of frequent occurrence, the French authorities preferring to take from the Company, the difference, between its cost and sale rates, in money, which yields to the French an annual revenue of from three to four lacks of rupees." See Phipps's China.

Explanations.

Exports for the year 1837.

Total revenue to the British government.

French government is allowed 300 chests annually

No. 18

*Chinese method of preparing opium for smoking.*

Series of ex-  
periments.  
Expcrimt. 1st.

HALF a cake of Patna opium, weighing 26 oz. 19 dwts. having 2 oz. 3 dwts. 9 grs. of the outermost part of the skin laid aside, is put into a very thin hemispherical brass vessel, capable of containing twelve pints, with about six pints of spring water, and placed on a brisk fire. At first the mixture is seldom stirred, but when rather more than half the water has been evaporated, the stirring (by means of a wooden spatula) is without intermission. When in this manner the mass has attained about the usual consistency of soft extract, half of it is placed in another vessel, exactly like the first, and the evaporation is continued in the two vessels, by placing them alternately on the fire. The fire is now considerably damped by throwing over the charcoal the burnt ashes from below. The exsiccation is continued by spreading the mass over the inner surface of the pans, to within about an inch and a half of the rim, about the thickness of a fifth of an inch. The pans continue to be alternately put on the fire, and the surface is often changed by mixing the whole well with the spatula, and carefully respread. At length, the fire having been diminished to a very low state, and being without smoke or flame, the pans are inverted for two or three minutes at a time, the drug pressed with the fingers, (to which it does not stick,) and allowed a few minutes to cool. Lastly, the masses are cut, by means of a knife, into lines similar to the meridional lines of a globe. The exsiccation is now finished: the mass, after it has been allowed to cool, is broken up, and about eight pints of spring water are added, and the whole is allowed to remain at rest for twenty four hours. Next day the cold infusion is drawn off clear, by means of a piece of thick cloth (which is used to keep down the sediment), from the edge of which the liquor is poured by inclining the pans. This infusion appears about the consistency of syrup. The mass remaining is quite soft, upon which about three pints of boiling water are poured, and the warm infusion is allowed to remain about ten minutes. It is then filtered through coarse Chinese paper, but no pressure of the mass takes place. By the time this has been accomplished, the cold infusion, which had been placed over a brisk fire, begins to boil; and the filtered warm infusion is now added. The boiling is briskly continued, and a little scum is thrown up, which is removed by means of a feather. As the extract thickens, it is carefully stirred, and when the quantity of water is much reduced, the pan is placed on a smaller fire, and carefully stirred with three round sticks; from time to time, it is removed from the fire, and a circular motion given to it. When it has attained the form of a thin extract, it is taken from the fire, stirred gently, cooled by means of a fan, and placed in a jar for use. Its appearance is not unlike treacle, but rather of a reddish brown color. The scum was added to a small part of the warm infusion, which had now dropped from the filter,



and evaporated to about the same consistency as the first part ; but its color is darker, and it is not of itself fit for smoking. The residuum, when dried, appears nearly as dark as charcoal.

|                                    | oz. dwt. grs. |    |    |
|------------------------------------|---------------|----|----|
| The original opium weighed - - - - | 13            | 14 | 23 |
| The pure opium weighed - - - -     | 9             | 10 | 00 |
| The second extract weighed - - - - | 0             | 2  | 8  |
| The outer shell - - - -            | 2             | 3  | 9  |
|                                    | <hr/>         |    |    |
|                                    | 25            | 10 | 16 |
| Weight of the half cake - - - -    | 26            | 19 | 0  |
|                                    | <hr/>         |    |    |
| Loss - - - -                       | 1             | 8  | 8  |

Thirty grains of the outermost part of the cover of the same cake of opium and exactly similar to what had been laid aside by the Chinese artist, was infused for a week in six drachms of proof spirit. It was then filtered, the residuum washed with fresh portions of spirit and dried, and the spirit evaporated by means of sulphuric acid, in Leslie's ice machine, to the same consistency as the Chinese extract, which weighed 9 grains: the residuum weighed 21 grains, equal to the quantity of skin employed. It may be remarked that the skin was perfectly dry, that at least two grains of fluid would be required to give the extract produced its proper consistency, and the hygrometer showing the air to be somewhat above the medium state of moisture, (65,) so that under different circumstances, the quantity of residuum might have weighed about one grain less. In this way I account for a quantity of extract, which could not be separated from the platina dish, in which the evaporation was conducted, and from the spatula employed to take it out. I am therefore disposed to rate the product of the outermost part of the rind at one-third. The matter left on the filter consisted of poppy leaves, very clean, weighing 18 grains; the remaining succulent matter was a gray powder, weighing three grains.

Experimt. 2d.

Forty grains of the inner part of the cover, lining the inner part of the portion of skin employed in the last experiment, and carefully freed from the pulp, was treated with the same quantity of spirits, and the process conducted in the same manner. The result was:—extract 21.50 grs.; residuum, in about equal quantities of leaves and powder, 13.75 grs.; total 35.25 grs.—Here four grains and three-quarters disappear, which may be accounted for by the great hardness of the extract, and some part adhering to a split in the wooden spatula; it should therefore, without doubt, be added to the product of extract, making  $25\frac{1}{4}$  grains in 40.

Experimt. 3d.

Having taken  $14\frac{12}{8}$  grs. of the pulp of the same cake as was employed in the preceding experiments, it was infused in 10 oz. of spirits, as before. The extract was made over a lamp in a platina dish, of the same form as the Chinese brass dish. The extract, of the same consistency as the Chinese, weighed 216 grs.; the residuum

Experimt. 4th.

was a gray powder, weighing 126.25 grs.; total 342.25 grs. Here an excess of 34 grs. appears, and had the residuum been equally moist with the opium employed, it must have weighed full 10 grs. more; but of this difference, say 4 grs. are necessary to account for the greater fluidity of the extract than the opium.

Experimt. 5th. Eight ounces troy of Bombay opium was infused in 6 lbs. of proof spirit, and filtered after 12 days' digestion. The residuum, dried to about the same consistency as the opium, weighed 4 oz. 4 dwts. 16 grs., the extract, 6 oz. 19 grs.; total, 10 oz. 5 dwts. 11 grs. Now two ounces and a quarter appear to be gained, equal, probably, to the fluid contained in the extract.

Experimt. 6th. Taking 1 oz. 11 dwts. 15 grs. of the residuum of the Chinese artist's experiment, it was digested for four days in 13 ounces of spirits 30 per cent. above proof, and filtered. The residuum on the filter was washed with a fresh portion of spirit, as long as the spirit appeared loaded, when the remaining part of the process was completed in the same manner as the former experiments. The result appeared, refuse, 1 oz. 4 dwts. 14 grs.; extract, 6 dwts.; total, 1 oz. 10 dwts. 14 grs.;—loss, 25 grs.

Experimt. 7th. The residuum of experiment v. was infused in 30 oz. of alcohol, and after remaining two days, was made to boil, and strained in that state. Upon cooling, the filtered liquor deposited, on the sides of the bottle, regular crystals of the salt of opium, which, being soluble in 100 parts of spirits of wine, and the liquor being saturated, gave the following,  $30 \times 480 = 14,400$ ;— $100 = 144$  grs.

Requisite apparatus. Three hemispherical brass pans of equal size; two or three bamboo baskets for filters; a large reservoir for spring water; two or three earthen pots to receive the straining; a large and a small stove (fongons); a wooden ladle for stirring; a chisel to scrape the particles that adhere to the pans; a square piece of woollen cloth for strainers; some pieces of common brown paper; a fan for cooling the extract; a feather; a knife; a small bamboo broom, to sprinkle water with while boiling; and three small round sticks for stirring. Having procured these articles of apparatus, then take, for experiment, half a cake of one year old Bengal (Patna) opium, weighing 21 taels 2 mace 7 candareens.

Process of operation. Stage 1st. The interior of the cake being extracted, is laid in one of the pans and set aside; then as much of the coat as is found to have any opium adhering to it or to be impregnated with it, is collected into another pan, which is first boiled slightly three several times—each time using a pint of spring water, at the end of each time it is strained through the bamboo basket into the earthen pot: some cold water is poured over the dregs after the third boiling. The liquid thus produced being about five pints, and the time occupied about an hour.

Stage 2d. These five pints of thin liquid are poured into the pan containing the interior of the cake. The whole is boiled and stirred together on an active fire, till it has attained the consistency of paste, which requires about another hour.

The paste thus produced is divided, half and half, into two pans, and being well spread out with the spatula is laid inverted on the now rather gentle fire, alternately (of and on) for two or three minutes at a time, till it becomes quite dry (i. e., divested of its water, and not the essential oil), to facilitate which, the paste is as often broken up during this stage, respread with the spatula and pressure of the fingers, and crossed with a knife, as the experience of the artist may suggest. Stage 3d.

When become quite dry, the whole is put into one pan, spread out with the spatula, and sufficient water poured over to cover the opium, which was about six pints, and so allowed to remain till 9 o'clock the next morning, for digestion. Stage 4th.

The next morning the piece of rag is doubled and applied to the edge of the pan, in the position of one triangle in, and the other out of, the rim; then by raising the opposite side of the pan, the whole digestion drips progressively through the rag (the inner triangle of which keeps the dregs down), into a basket with coarse paper laid within it, and from thence into another pan—both the basket and paper being previously well washed with cold water. The quantity of liquid thus drawn by the filtration is nearly as much as of water poured over the opium on the preceding day, viz. six pints. Cold water is then poured over the dregs and filtered in the same way, till found to be nearly tasteless and without color; the whole water thus poured through them being found to be about six pints of much weaker extract. The dregs are again watered, and thrown into a pot to remain over till required. Stage 5th.

The six pints of strong liquid are then boiled over a brisk fire, and in its course sprinkled betimes with cold water from the broom, to prevent the fermentation boiling over the pan, the scum produced round the edge being removed by means of a feather into a pan containing the pint hereafter mentioned. After boiling for 20 minutes, five pints of the other six of weaker liquid are then thrown into the pan and boiled with the former, which, when evaporated to about three pints, are strained through the brown paper into another pan, and the remaining one pint, above mentioned, is thrown into the pan just emptied, to wash the adhesive particles, and is boiled about five minutes, and strained again with the three pints; and while it is boiling down to that degree of consistency in which it is used, the pan is shifted to the small stove and there allowed to remain, till a perfect ring of about the fifth part of an inch thick is formed on the edge by the exhalation of the steam; then it is, at intervals, removed from the fire to prolong the evaporation, or to avoid miscarriage of the process; wherefore, during the course of the operation, the fan and the three round sticks are incessantly employed in cooling and stirring the extract (when off the fire), till it is fully completed, when it much resembles thick treacle; it is then taken off with the chisel, and deposited in a small pot for consumption. Stage 6th.

Stage 7th.

The dregs, mentioned to be remaining over at the close of the fifth stage, together with the scum and washings of the pans, are strained through the rag and basket into another pot, and boiled on the large stove (much about the same time that the other pan was removed to the smaller stove), producing a thin brownish liquid of about six pints from the additional cold water poured on the dregs, and is boiled down to an inferior quantity of extract, which is sometimes used for smoking by the poorer classes, but more frequently reserved for another occasion to add strength to other opium. The whole of this process occupied about twenty-four hours.

The result was, that the 21 taels 2 mace 7 candareens of original opium produced, of superior extract, 9 taels 1 mace; of second quality, from dregs and washings, 1 tael 3 mace 1 candareen; consumable opium, 10 taels 4 mace 1 candareen. If 21 taels 2 mace 7 candareens yield 10 taels 4 mace 1 candareen, then 16 taels, or a catty, will yield 7 taels 8 mace 8 candareens. Reduced 51 per cent.

Note.

The outer coat of the cake is apparently never used in this process, as it seems to possess no fluid of the opium. Spring water alone is used throughout the process; as also charcoal, and not wood, for fire. It is stated in the third stage that, to facilitate the drying of the paste, it is *crossed with a knife*. The operation is performed but once, and in the last inversion of the pans, by cutting the surface of the paste in opposite lines.

## No. 19.

*Memorial for limiting the number of hong merchants.*

A RESPECTFUL memorial, the sacred perusal of which is solicited, in relation to the merchants engaged in foreign trade, showing that they are now sufficiently numerous for the transaction of business, and requesting that the old regulations in regard to the appointment of such merchants be restored, with the view of clearly laying down a limit, and of arresting wide-spreading evils.

Preamble.

Our humble opinion is, that, the port of Canton being open to a general commerce with foreigners, it is of the first importance, that the hong merchants, by whom the trade is conducted, should be proper men; in which case alone can the cherishing kindness of the throne be seconded. To enable the ship-traveled people to be, universally, recipients of joy and advantage, and to prevent smuggling and enrich the revenue, depend wholly upon them. Their relation to the affairs of the customs is not then at all trivial.

Importance of having proper men for hong merchants.

Formerly the hong engaged in foreign trade were in all thirteen; but in length of days negligence having arisen, some among them became, in consequence, defaulters to the revenue, and fell into debt, on which account they absconded, or were subjected to punishment. Hence in the 11th year of Keäking (1806), the then superintendent of customs, Tihking, presented a memorial, wherein he requested that a senior merchant should be appointed to regulate all the affairs of the hong; and that, in future, whenever a new merchant should be chosen, the senior and all the hong merchants should jointly bind themselves, by signing a security, for him. In answer to this memorial the following imperial edict was received:

The thirteen hong merchants.

A memorial requesting the appointment of a senior merchant.

"Tihking has presented a report of the results of his investigations of the state of the custom-house. The merchants engaged in foreign trade, in Canton, who enter into security for the payment of the duties, have hitherto been admitted to fill their places, upon the security of only one or two merchants being given for them. Then, when involved in distresses and reduced in circumstances, they have either become defaulters, or have fallen into debt and absconded; and thus, much evil and many illegalities have resulted. Let it be as the said superintendent of customs has requested. Let a careful selection be made, from among all the hong merchants, of one or two individuals, of wealthy and substantial connections, and of honest and sterling character, and let them be appointed to the general management of the affairs of the hong engaged in foreign trade, to lead and direct all the other hong merchants, and with equity and justice to amend what is wrong: and let the names of the senior merchants thus selected be recorded in the public offices, and reported to the Board. Whenever a new merchant is to be chosen to fill up a vacant place, let the whole body of the hong merchants, seniors and others, enter into a joint and general suretiship for him, and let the matter be communicated, in a distinct form, to the Board. If any one be expelled or retire, let it be reported, that whatever relates to him may be erased. And every year, on the day when the custom-house is closed, let a complete list of the

Reply to the memorial of Tihking for selecting senior hong merchants.

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hong merchants' names be made, and presented to the Board, for examination and reference. Let the Board of Revenue be made acquainted with these directions. Respect this."

Memorial of Yenlung, requesting that any opulent men, after trial, may be made hong merchants.

Afterwards, in the ninth year of Taoukwang (1829), the then superintendent of customs, Yenlung, finding that none would come forward as hong merchants, and fearing that the senior merchants, having the responsibility of the suretiship, purposely made hindrances and objections, recommended for establishment some new and altered regulations, which having been laid before the throne, the following imperial edict was received:

Edict in reply, granting the request of the governor's memorial, abolishing the joint securityship, and requiring that of one or two only.

"Yenlung has laid before us a memorial, requesting a change in the regulations in reference to the bringing in of new merchants. In the province of Kwangtung, hongts are established for carrying on foreign trade. Formerly, a man was allowed to become a hong merchant, on obtaining the security of one or two of their number: but in the reign of Keaking, permission was given to appoint senior merchants to conduct the general affairs, and to require of any one, being chosen as a new merchant, that he should have the jointly-signed security of the senior and all the other merchants. These senior merchants have continually been in the practice of purposely making objections, so that the new merchants are too few to complete the regulated numbers; and it is difficult to get the vacant numbers filled up. Hence, for several years past, while the foreign ships have been daily increasing in number, the number of hongts has been constantly diminishing; so that it is difficult for them to give due attention to all things, and illegalities rapidly spring up. It is certainly right, taking these things into consideration, to make a change. Let it be as is requested. Hereafter, if a man in opulent circumstances and of good connections prefer a request to be made hong merchant, and the superintendent of customs find that what he states of himself is correct, let him be put on trial for one or two years; and if he then be found really correct and upright in his dealings, and possessing the confidence of the foreign merchants, and have paid up all the duties without defalcation, let him, according to the old regulations, obtain the security of one or two hong merchants, and on so doing receive his appointment. Let the rule, that the joint security of the senior and all the other merchants is to be procured, be forthwith annulled. Respect this."

Thirteen hong merchants; and three of these on trial:

These directions were respectfully recorded and obeyed; and from that time onwards, merchants have successively come forward to supply vacancies, so that the full number of thirteen hongts, formerly existing, is now again complete; and there is no cause for anxiety on the ground of there not being enough to pay due attention to business: among these, is Pwan Wanhæ, of the new hong Jinho, who has been on trial seven years, and, though frequently urged to it, has never yet obtained securities, nor in consequence been reported to the Board; also, Yeh Yuenchang of the new hong Footæ, Lo Futæ of the new hong Tungchang, with Yung Yewkwang of the new hong Anchang — not yet entered on the list presented to the Board, who have been on trial from upwards of one, to about two, years. These persons we have commanded, in obedience to the last-established regulations, speedily to obtain the true and faithful securities of one or

two merchants, that their names may be reported to the Board, and they be duly appointed, in order to give weight to the principle of responsibility; and for doing this, we have limited them to a period of one month. If the period pass over, without their obtaining a merchant to give securities for them, we will immediately communicate with each other, and erase their names, at the same time making inquiry if there are any transactions commenced by them during their period of trial, and yet unfinished, and in that case strictly urging the completion thereof, under governmental inspection.

One month allowed for them to obtain security.

In making regulations, however, the first and most important thing is, to ascertain what is most suitable; and in establishing laws, it is desirable to adopt such as may long continue unchanged. The new regulations, sanctioned on the representation of Yenlung, and now in force, we, your majesty's ministers, have found, after diligent and faithful examination, and joint discussion, to have been suited to the past, but to be unsuitable to the present state of things; and to have given rise to evils, which result in impeding their operation and rendering them ineffective. The full number of hong engaged in foreign trade at Canton has, for a very long period, been thirteen: and even when the vessels have been numerous, and the amount of duties large, there has never been any anxiety in regard to their being unable to attend to all their concerns. But Yenlung, seeing that the hong were weakened and reduced to half their number, and impelled by this temporary state of circumstances, effected the alteration—that any opulent person, applying of his own accord to become hong merchant, if his representations be found on inquiry to be true, should be permitted to enter on a course of trial. But what limit ought to be prescribed was not once made a subject of consideration. Thus the common people, striving together for gain, and snatching every opportunity—the appointments may go on gradually and endlessly increasing. Then the merchants being numerous, their characters must be various and often not free from alloy. In this way, it must indeed become difficult to pay due attention to all affairs.

The existing regulations, unsuitable to the present state of things.

since appointments may go on increasing indefinitely.

During upwards of ten years past, silver bullion has been exported, and the poisonous opium has been spread throughout the empire, giving rise to a crowd of illegalities—smuggling contraband articles, and evading the lawful duties. While in this we see scoundrels who are *without*, entering into compact to do evil, it would be difficult to ensure that the contamination does not actually commence *within*. Thus, in the third month of the present year, a criminal, Leäng Ake, was apprehended as a smuggler; and on his trial there appeared a letter, from the hong merchant Lo Futae to an escaped criminal Ching Yungping, wherein allusion was made to Lo Heaoufung, naval captain in the department of Shaouking, as concerned in the establishment of that hong. I, your minister Täng, in consequence, represented the circumstance against him to your majesty, and received your imperial pleasure to remove from Lo Heaoufung his rank,

they give rise to smuggling, and other illegalities.



and to bring him to the capital, to be tried. Although the trial of the case has not yet terminated, yet it is already plain that the said merchant, not being affluent, has connected himself with lawless people. If now, when investigation of this subject is being made with the utmost strictness and closest attention, the spread of the evil be not quickly arrested, it is truly to be feared that these illegalities will increase to a very great degree.

Objections to a course of trial for selecting good merchants

Moreover, the plan of placing men on a course of trial was adopted as an important means of selecting good merchants. But how unfathomable is the human mind! How shall it be ascertained, that men are not, during the one or two years of trial, artfully patching up, to save appearances, in order that, after their appointment as merchants, they may pursue their law-subverting plans? Then, when the time has elapsed, and the necessary securities have been obtained, the leak in the patched kettle is, when too late, discovered; though the law pursue such a person, yet how is the loss already suffered to be made up? Hence it is perfectly clear, and beyond a doubt, that the plan of passing through a course of trial is not in the least to be depended on. But the old regulation, sanctioned at the desire of Tihking, that the securities given for a merchant shall consist of a joint bond entered into by all, being agreeable to the common and general sense of justice, how solid and substantial is the security it gives! By the framers of the new regulation, it was found fault with, as giving scope to make objections and present hindrances; and hence they altered it, deciding hastily to sanction an appointment on the surety of one or two merchants. They did not call to mind, that the result of such objections and hindrances—delay—is but the lesser evil: for these one or two merchants, if not his immediate relatives or intimates, are probably induced to secure him by presents; and when suddenly his affairs are upset, the injury that is thereby caused is indeed great.

The whole body of hong merchants are responsible for the debts of those who fail.

Furthermore, in all cases of prosecution of these merchants, the property sequestered not sufficing to pay all demands, the whole body of the merchants has been directed to pay them by instalments. This practice has now by long usage become a rule; and, whether standing surety for the defaulter or not, none can in the least degree evade it. But when they have to pay for one whom they did not secure, the payers must indeed find it difficult quietly to submit. Is it not much better, that they for whom they pay should be secured by them, by which a remedy will be obtained for careless security, in the caution which each will observe?

New regulations requested—

I. That the number of hong merchants be limited:

Our feeble and obscure views, we, your ministers, would humbly represent to be these:—That, as the number of the hong merchants has been filled up, and there is no deficiency, but the number is sufficient for conducting affairs, a limitation should at once be plainly prescribed: That it is our duty to request, that hereafter, when any of the thirteen hong merchants fails, or is for any cause expelled, or retires, then as each vacancy occurs, permission be given to supply

it; but that, except in such case, it be not permitted, without sufficient cause, to add a single merchant to the number: That it is unnecessary to prescribe a period for going through a course of trial, vainly adopting a nominal, but unreal, check; but that, at the time of appointing a merchant, the old rule should be reestablished, of giving a general security; the whole body of merchants, seniors and others, being required jointly and carefully to select an opulent, honorable, and upright man, and to sign their names together to a bond of security for him,—the whole to be laid in a separate form before the Board of Revenue, that the man may be fully appointed: That not the slightest evasion and hindrance be suffered, so that every monopolizing purpose may be disappointed: That, lastly, in all other respects the former regulations be retained, as the rule according to which all affairs are to be safely conducted. Thus a fixed limit will be laid down; and, it is hoped, the numbers will be properly circumscribed, and not in excess; those who become merchants will bring with them large property, so that there will be something on which the responsibility can rest; and those who secure them will, as a matter of necessity, seek for really and substantially good persons. It may be expected also to be not wanting in advantage, as enriching the revenue, and as tending utterly to put an end to all compacts in wrongdoing. We present our views before the throne, with the desire of reforming the affairs of the custom-house, and unite together in a joint memorial, respectfully awaiting the imperial decision as to their propriety or impropriety; and to this end we humbly solicit our sovereign to cast on them a glance, and to vouchsafe instructions. A respectful memorial.

2. That a course of trial be abolished, and the whole body of merchants give joint security:

3. That there be no monopolizing:

4. That, in all other respects, the old regulations remain unchanged.

#### No. 20.

##### *Imperial edict, requiring certain foreigners to leave Canton.*

Wān, superintendent of maritime customs in Canton, &c., to the hong merchants, Howqua and others, for their full information. On the 22d of October, I received from the governor and lieut.-governor the annexed communication.

Preliminaries.

“We received, on the 19th of October, by an express of the Board of War, a dispatch from the Council of state, addressed ‘to Tāng, governor of Kwangtung and Kwangse, and Ke, lieut.-governor of Kwangtung, to be enjoined also on Wān, superintendent of customs,’—and containing, under date the 29th September, 1837; the following

“Imperial edict. ‘A report has been laid before us, representing that, in the province of Kwangtung, remissness and illegalities increase daily; enumerating six particulars; and earnestly requesting that orders may be given for amendment thereof. The memorialist states, that of the multitudinous cases of plundering which occur in that province, the majority are attributable to associated banditti, bearing such names as the Teente Brotherhood, the Triad Society, &c.; that these

Dispatch from the council of state addressed to the governor: plundering attributable to associated banditti.

District magistrates reduce the tribute of grain into money.

Cruising vessels receiving bribes, and allow smuggling.

Encroachments in the salt department. Tolls and duties neglected. The foreigners in Canton and the Lintin fleet should be expelled.

These illegalities to be investigated.

club together in bands and fraternities, and are ever and anon injuring and troubling the people; and that every instance of complaint affords occasion for varied and numerous extortions. Again, he states, that the magistrates of districts in that province, when levying the tribute of grain, have sometimes, as it is said, reduced it into money at the extravagant rate of six or seven taels for a *sheih* [about eight or nine dollars for 130 catties]; that they are very lax towards their writers and police, receiving bribes to screen and shelter them. The report then points out that the storing up of grain is a convenience to the people; and that there is nothing better than to establish free granaries, and to hold the grain, furnished to fill them by the people themselves, as a provision for the occasional wants of years of dearth,—a measure alike advantageous to the officers and the people. In regard to governmental cruising vessels, the objects of their establishment are the apprehension of thieves, and the prevention of smuggling: but of late, the report states, the only thing aimed at by them is, to receive from the whole face of the country petty and unlicensed fees; they do not at all apprehend smugglers; and all the stations and posts of the maritime police have gradually come to be mere names, without any effective reality. In the salt department of that province, it is needful to put a stop to all clandestine encroachment; and it is essential, from time to time, to examine thoroughly, and adopt measures for making a full end thereof. With regard to all that relates to tolls and duties, it is still more needful to remove and cut away every evil and illegality. The depraved foreigners residing in Canton, ——— and others, and the receiving ships already at Lintin, should all be forcibly expelled. Let Tǎng and his colleagues make faithful examination in regard to each of these six subjects spoken of in the memorial, and if there be such illegalities as are named, they must feel it imperative on them to lay aside every consideration of pleasing others, and proceed with truth and fidelity to correct what is wrong. It is our sincere hope that the civil administration, and the military defenses, may all be really and practically useful. In that case all will be right and proper. Let a copy of the original address be sent, and these commands be made known, to Tǎng, and Ke, and by them enjoined on Wǎn. Respect this.

“The council of state having, in obedience to the imperial pleasure, forwarded the above, we the governor and lieutenant-governor have received the same. We will proceed accordingly, in distinct documents, to direct inquiry on the several points alluded to in the above clauses, beginning “in the affairs of the police, there must not be any remissness or procrastination allowed:” also, on the subject of the remaining clause, “that, in relation to tolls and duties, all illegalities should be removed, and correctness restored,”—we will forward a communication to the naval commander-in-chief, expressing our hope, that he will immediately drive away and send back to their country the re-

ceiving ships anchored in the seas about Lintin and Lantau,—and that he will, after careful consideration, write in answer, and inform us of the line of action adopted by him, to enable us to reply to the throne: we will still further instruct the judicial commissioner, to proceed immediately, in concert with the financial and territorial commissioner, to act in accordance with the instructions contained in our separate dispatches; and, on the several points noticed in the original memorial and in the imperial edict now received, to issue directions that the imperial pleasure may be respectfully obeyed and acted on; at the same time, also, to detail consecutively the measures adopted in reference to each clause, and report the same for our examination, so as to enable us to make our reply to the throne.

“Besides all this, it is our duty to forward to you [the hoppo] this communication, for your examination. We trust you will immediately command the hong merchants to expel with severity those depraved foreigners, ——— and others, residing in Canton; also, that you will examine and discover if any of your attendant officers have indeed sold to depraved natives the information of warrants being out against them, thus enabling them to procure others to take their place, and so giving rise to gross illegalities; furthermore, whether the number of officers deputed to act in the custom-houses of Canton and Macao should or should not be reduced. We hope that you will grant us a reply, that we may perform what is required of us; and that, as regards the other particulars of the memorial and imperial edict, you will act with respectful obedience, and enforce what is required. Annexed is a copy of the original memorial.”

The above communication having reached me the hoppo, I, on the receipt of it, proceed to issue this order, to give information. When the order reaches the said merchants, let them immediately pay obedience to it, by instituting inquiry concerning each of the foreigners unlawfully residing in Canton, namely ———, ———, ———, and ———, and by speedily, and with severity, expelling them. They must not allow them to linger for an instant. Let them also with the utmost speed report the period of the said foreigners' departure for Macao, to enable a reply to be made to the throne. This is an affair in which the imperial pleasure has been received, requiring examination. The said merchants must, therefore, by all means, act in obedience to it. If they dare to connive and screen the foreigners, they themselves shall be held solely responsible. Let each, then, tremblingly obey. Oppose not. A special order. October 25th, 1837.

Communication from the governor to the hoppo directing him to command the hong merchants to expell the foreigners.

The hoppo issues his order.

No. 21.

*Estimate of the annual consumption of Opium in China.*

Explanatory  
remarks

MUCH has been said, by our correspondents and others, respecting the amount of opium consumed in China, and the number of those who use the drug. With reference to both these topics, the tables on the opposite page contain valuable data; and, in connection with papers already published, will enable those who desire to investigate the subject, to draw tolerably accurate conclusions. The tables, (as far down as 1833,) have been kindly sent to us by one who, though now retired from his business in this country, was for many years extensively engaged in the traffic. On account of the manner in which the government treats the traffickers and smokers of the drug, it is quite impossible for us to gain that minute information, which the importance of the subject seems to require. Some fifty or sixty native traffickers and smugglers, it is said, have been seized within a few months. In the tables, the estimated amount of the drug and the given number of consumers, are too low; besides, the Turkey opium, and the native produce, are not brought into the account. The tables, therefore, must be regarded as only an approximation to the truth. The quantity daily used varies exceedingly in different cases: some consuming only one candareen or less; some three; some ten; some twenty or more. Whether three candareens per day, as assumed in the table, is a fair average, we are not prepared to say.

Estimate of the annual consumption of Indian opium and of the stock remaining on hand at the close of each year, from 1828-29 to 1836-37.

| YEARS.  | PATNA.  |        |           | BENARES. |        |           | MALWA.  |        |           | TOTAL.  |            | Remaining Stock on the 31st of March each year, including Macao |       |       |       |       |       |  |  |
|---------|---------|--------|-----------|----------|--------|-----------|---------|--------|-----------|---------|------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--|--|
|         | Chests. | Price. | Value.    | Chests.  | Price. | Value.    | Chests. | Price. | Value.    | Chests. | Value.     | O. P.                                                           | N. P. | O. R. | N. R. | O. M. | N. M. |  |  |
| 1828-29 | 4831    | 947    | 4,574,650 | 1130     | 911    | 1,029,585 | 7,171   | 966    | 6,928,880 | 13,132  | 12,533,115 | 428                                                             | —     | 176   | —     | 704   | 1302  |  |  |
| 1829-30 | 5564    | 866    | 4,820,448 | 1579     | 842    | 1,329,129 | 6,857   | 861    | 5,907,580 | 14,000  | 12,057,157 | 239                                                             | 781   | 65    | 41    | 1586  | 2712  |  |  |
| 1830-31 | 5085    | 876    | 4,453,984 | 1575     | 848    | 1,335,810 | 12,100  | 588    | 7,110,237 | 18,760  | 12,900,031 | 552                                                             | 1083  | 92    | 261   | 2117  | 4060  |  |  |
| 1831-32 | 4442    | 953    | 4,234,815 | 1518     | 954    | 1,448,195 | 8,265   | 704    | 5,818,574 | 14,225  | 11,501,584 | 1265                                                            | 921   | 137   | 272   | 2983  | 5578  |  |  |
| 1832-33 | 6410    | 798    | 5,115,126 | 1886     | 774    | 1,455,600 | 15,402  | 570    | 8,781,700 | 23,693  | 15,352,429 | 555                                                             | 1304  | 202   | 121   | 973   | 3163  |  |  |
| 1833-34 | 7893    | 631    | 5,023,175 | 1642     | 653    | 1,066,459 | 11,715  | 676    | 7,916,971 | 21,250  | 14,006,605 | 205                                                             | 685   | 84    | 192   | 961   | 2127  |  |  |
| 1834-35 | 7558    | 600    | 4,368,245 | 2509     | 582    | 1,427,604 | 9,982   | 599    | 5,962,930 | 20,089  | 11,758,779 | 217                                                             | 584   | 94    | 138   | 2658  | 3691  |  |  |
| 1835-36 | 9011    | 750    | 6,713,195 | 2005     | 702    | 1,407,510 | 15,002  | 599    | 8,986,198 | 26,018  | 17,106,903 | 271                                                             | 1211  | 185   | 342   | 1864  | 3873  |  |  |
| 1836-37 | 5280    | 749    | 3,957,939 | 2795     | 711    | 1,989,270 | 13,430  | 633    | 8,506,984 | 21,505  | 14,454,193 | 519                                                             | 2086  | 318   | 254   | 997   | 4189  |  |  |

Table showing the progressive increase in the number of smokers of Indian opium in China for eighteen years, estimating the consumption of each man at three candareens, equal to  $17\frac{4}{100}$  grains per day.

| AVERAGE<br>of three years ending on the<br>31st of March. | Chests<br>of Pat-<br>na and<br>Bena-<br>res. | Weight<br>in<br>catties. | Candareens<br>of pure ex-<br>tract at 50<br>touch. | Chests<br>of<br>Malwa. | Weight<br>in<br>catties. | Candareens of<br>pure extract at<br>75 touch | Total<br>c chests<br>con-<br>sumed. | Total canda-<br>reens of pure<br>extract. | Number of<br>smokers at 3<br>candareens<br>or 17.40grs<br>per day. | Value in<br>Spanish<br>Dollars. |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 31st of March, 1820.                                      | 2850                                         | 285,000                  | 228,000,000                                        | 1,437                  | 143,700                  | 172,440,000                                  | 4,287                               | 400,440,000                               | 365,699                                                            | \$4,548,900                     |
| 31st of March, 1823.                                      | 2594                                         | 259,400                  | 207,520,000                                        | 2,479                  | 247,900                  | 297,480,000                                  | 5,073                               | 505,000,000                               | 461,187                                                            | 8,234,773                       |
| 31st of March, 1826.                                      | 3002                                         | 300,200                  | 240,160,000                                        | 5,450                  | 545,000                  | 654,000,000                                  | 8,452                               | 894,160,000                               | 816,584                                                            | 7,913,310                       |
| 31st of March, 1829.                                      | 4920                                         | 492,000                  | 393,600,000                                        | 6,160                  | 616,000                  | 739,200,000                                  | 11,080                              | 1,132,800,000                             | 1,034,520                                                          | 10,856,058                      |
| 31st of March, 1832.                                      | 6588                                         | 658,800                  | 527,040,000                                        | 9,074                  | 907,400                  | 1,088,880,000                                | 15,662                              | 1,615,920,000                             | 1,475,726                                                          | 12,154,334                      |
| 31st of March, 1835.                                      | 9311                                         | 931,100                  | 744,880,000                                        | 12,366                 | 1,236,600                | 1,488,920,000                                | 21,677                              | 2,233,800,000                             | 2,039,998                                                          | 19,769,111                      |

Rec. with Mr Snow's N<sup>o</sup> 19

The import of Opium in the last five years has nearly doubled, there probably would have been sold this season had no intumescence to the trade taken place about forty thousand chests in value Twenty Millions of Dollars.



Copy

# Notice to Citizens of the United States

An Edict, dated the 28<sup>th</sup> Instant, having been this day received by the undersigned from the Imperial Commissioner, through the Suong Chow-joo, requiring all Opium held by Citizens of the United States to be delivered up to the Chinese Government; in conformity thereto, I hereby call on all residents in Canton, being Citizens as aforesaid, to render to me by or before noon this day, an account of all Opium in their possession, being the property of Citizens of the United States, that the same may be surrendered to the Chinese Government.

Canton March 29<sup>th</sup> 1839.

D. P. W. Snow,  
U.S. Consul

Sun by Russell & Co who have promised to forward a written report to the Consul of the United States within the time above limited.

" by Wetmore & Co do do do  
" by Wyphants & Co  
" by J. B. Hathaway  
" by J. H. & J. Sears  
" by S. B. Rawls  
" by Russell, Sturgis & Co  
" by Gordon & Talbot per J. Millan

Reply to Verbal Communication  
To His Excellency Sir, high Imperial  
Commissioner &c &c

In order to prevent any mistake I deem it proper to communicate on paper to your Excellency that the Bond you require it is impossible for me to give. I feel myself at all times obligated to obey the laws of the Nation where I reside if they do not conflict with my orders, the moment this is the case and I am called upon to do an act which would call down the severest censure and punishment from my own Government on myself, it only remains for me if this is persisted in to leave the country.

By the first Ship that sails for America the undersigned will represent to his Government that the article of Opium is strictly prohibited by the Chinese Laws and ask of them to adopt such measures as will in future prevent the introduction of it into this Empire by American Ships.

Moreover, as Opium is not grown in my Country and is here most strictly interdicted, American Ships cannot presume to traffic in it. And hereafter if any American Ships arrive having brought it from other countries I will announce to them the prohibition, requiring the departure of said ships.

Given under my hand and Seal  
of Office the ninth day of April  
One thousand Eight hundred and  
Thirty Nine.

(sd) P. M. Snow  
U.S. Consul

Copy

Canton 26 March 1839

P. W. Snow Esq.<sup>re</sup>

Consul from the United States of America,  
in China, -

Sir,

We have the honor to forward for  
your information Copy of an address, from the  
Foreigners of all Nations, to His Excellency  
the Imperial Commissioner, in reply to His  
Excellency's Edict on the subject of Opium.

We have the honor to be  
Sir,

Your most Obedient  
humble Servants,

(Signed) W<sup>m</sup> S. Mitmore

" Thos. Fox

" James Matheson

" W<sup>m</sup> Bell

" George T. Braine

" Dadabhy Rustomjee

" J. C. Green

" Wilkinson Dent

" W. Delano Jr.

Copy

Canton March 25<sup>th</sup> 1839

To His Excellency

The Imperial High Commissioner

The Foreign Merchants of all Nations in Canton, have received with profound respect, the Edict of His Excellency the Imperial Commissioner, and now beg leave to address his Excellency, having already communicated through the Hong Merchants their intention of doing so, with the least possible delay.

They beg to represent, that being now made fully aware of the Imperial Commands for the entire abolition of the traffic in Opium, the undersigned Foreigners in Canton, hereby pledge themselves, not to deal in Opium, nor to attempt to introduce it into the Chinese Empire.

Having now recorded their solemn pledge, they have only further, most respectfully, to state to His Excellency, that, as individual Foreign Merchants, they do not possess the power of controlling such extensive and important matters, as His Excellency's Edict embraces, and they trust His Excellency will approve of their leaving a final settlement to be arranged through the Representatives of their respective nations.

Fox Rawson & Co

Dent & Co

James Matheson for himself & partners

Russell & Co

McIntosh & Co

D. & M. Ruston & Co

Saunders & Co

J de Souza

Cowasjee Bapoojee

Romanjee Bapoojee

Russell, Stanger & Co

Bell & Co

Daniell & Co

Quincey & Co

Drum & Co

J. T.

Gibbs Livingston &  
 Robt. M. Hotteliday &  
 Bond Brothers &  
 Hornumjee Pyramjee  
 Mac Vicars &  
 Turner &  
 Dossabhoj Hornumjee  
 Cowasjee Pallangjee &  
 Cusutjee Romanyee  
 Edmund Moller  
 Kherjabhoj Rustonjee  
 A. & D. Fendoojee  
 Bujojee Manachjee

Hornumjee Franky  
 Franky Darabhoj  
 Romanyee Manachjee  
 Jamsetjee Rustonjee  
 Pallangjee Dorabjee  
 Cusutjee Shapoorjee  
 Nafsuwanjee Dorabjee  
 Franky Jamsetjee  
 Jos. M. Cragg &  
 ——— Burdett  
 Abeden & Samrooden  
 Pallangjee Nafsuwanjee Patell  
 W. & J. Gemmell  
 Bibby, Adams &

<sup>Copy</sup>  
Proclamation  
to the Foreigners of all Nations

Choo, Kiang chow foo, &c &c proclaims  
to the Hong Merchants for their full informa-  
tion.

The following official communication  
has just been received from Sin Imperial  
Commissioner &c dated the 13<sup>th</sup> day of the 2<sup>d</sup>  
month.

The foreigners of all nations have present-  
ed the following petition.

Here follows copy of petition.

Coming before me the commissioner it appears by  
the petition that in obedience to my commands  
they dare no longer traffic in Opium. - Their  
reverential obedience is thus manifested. - They  
also earnestly entreat that as my will involves  
such important and heavy results. - I will direct  
the Superintendents and Consuls of their several  
nations to manage the business. -

Now as respects the delivering up of the  
opium the Superintendent Elliot has today hand-  
ed up a duly prepared petition to deliver up the  
Opium, and I the Com<sup>r</sup> in due course command-  
ed that the most minute particulars be examin-  
ed into and handed up in the form of a clear  
and distinct report when he must wait till  
I fix a day for receiving the opium. this is ~~an~~  
record. As respects Elliot therefore there is no  
occasion for my again issuing my instructions,  
but the Consuls must follow with clearly petition  
as to who they are and their names and numbers.

so as to enable me to act accordingly and issue an Edict immediately for their instruction.

This Edict is now issued to the Kwang chow foo foo, for his information and obedience. Let him forthwith send a reply with instructions to the Hong Merchants to transmit copies of it to the foreigners of all nations for their information & obedience, and report same. A Special Edict.

On receipt of this I, uniting the circumstances issue this Edict. On receipt of it let the said foreign Merchants in obedience thenceforth with state in a clear petition, the names and surnames of the Consuls. Do not oppose. A Special Edict.

March 27<sup>th</sup> 1839.



Edict No. 1.

An edict from the Imperial Commissioner Lin, addressed to the foreign consuls, Mr. Snow, and others, communicated by Choo the prefect of Canton.

An official communication has been received from his excellency Lin, Governor of Hoo-kwang and high imperial commissioner: it is as follows.

The high commissioner, having received the emperor's decree to repair to Canton to make inquiries and act respecting the business of Opium, did without delay, on my arrival here, give commands to foreigners of every nation to deliver up their opium, and to give bonds never more to bring it to this country. The said foreign consul Snow, the Dutch Consul Van Basel, and the French Consul Doffet, must all have seen and heard these commands. Now on the 27<sup>th</sup> instant the foreign merchants of every nation presented an address, declaring that hereafter in coming to Canton to trade they will never more bring any opium, but intimating that orders should be given for refusing business of great importance to the control of their respective consuls. Of such importance is evidently the delivering up of the Opium. The said foreign merchants being of different nations, and their cargo, belonging to different owners, declared it to be difficult to determine what ought to be done, unless the business were referred to some responsible head. It is necessary, therefore, to injoin it on all the said foreign consuls, that they severally take up the business in detail, make clear inquiry

in detail

in distinct order and prepare and present complete lists of all the Opium, in order that it may be delivered up. Then all will be safe and secure.

Now the English Superintendent, Elliot, has sent in his report stating that there are in his possession 20,283 chests which he is ready to deliver up. A great minister of state have given my suspicious reply, and have named a period for it to be received. This is on record. The traffic in Opium hitherto carried on by the Americans, and other foreign merchants, has not been less than that of the English. Why is it, therefore, that the said Consuls have not made out a true statement and delivered it up to Government? Truly this conduct has been very remiss.

Wherefore, this edict is despatched to the Kwang Chow foo, (or prefect of Canton), on the receipt of it let him immediately instruct the Hong Mun servants to convey the same to all the said consuls, Snow and others, that they may without delay prepare full statement of all the Opium in the possession of the merchants of their respective countries and deliver up the same, and wait till A great minister of state, confer with the Governor and Lieutenant Governor, and appoint a period for its being examined and received at the same time with that delivered up by the English. Let not the smallest quantity be concealed. If the said consuls conform implicitly to these commands, and make a complete and entire delivery, not only shall the past be forgiven, but it will be incumbent on me to make  
-merciful

to memorialize the Emperor, and to request that a remuneration may be made. But if there be any procrastination indulged, or if the whole be not given up, they will involve themselves in guilt, when repentance will be unavailing."

Having received these commands, I do now convey them to all the said Consuls, Shoo, and others, that they may without delay prepare full statements of all the Opium in the possession of the merchants of their respective Countries and deliver up the same, and wait till the Imperial Commissioner, the great minister of state, confer with the Governor and Lieutenant Governor, appointing a period for its being examined and received at the same time with that delivered up by the English. Let not the smallest quantity be concealed. If the said Consuls conform implicitly to these commands, and make a complete and entire delivery, not only shall the last be forgiven, but it will become necessary to memorialize the Emperor and request that a remuneration may be made. But if there be any procrastination indulged, or if the whole be not given up, they will involve themselves in guilt when repentance will be unavailing.

A special edict.

L. C. Tsin Kwang 19<sup>th</sup> year, 2 months, 14<sup>th</sup> day.  
(March 28<sup>th</sup> 1869.)

Reply to Edict No. 1.  
 To His Excellency, the Imperial Com-  
 missioner &c &c &c

The undersigned, Consul of the United States of America in China, hereby respectfully represents:—That he has received this day through his honor the Quang-chow-foo, (or prefect of Canton) your Excellency's Edict under date of the 28<sup>th</sup> inst., Commanding that all Opium held by Citizens of the United States should be immediately delivered up to the Chinese Government.

Having in conformity to this your Excellency's Command, called on all residents in Canton, being Citizens of the United States to report to me what Opium they have in their possession, they all declare under their hands that they have none. No Opium is produced in the United States. The Opium which the said merchants lately had in their charge as Agents was all the property of British Subjects, and therefore was surrendered by them as such on the 27<sup>th</sup> instant to Charles Elliot Esquire, the Chief Superintendent of British Trade in China, to be delivered by him to the Chinese Government. The Opium so surrendered amounts to One thousand, five hundred and forty Chests.

Given under my hand and seal of Office this twenty ninth day of March in the year One thousand eight hundred and thirty nine.

(Signed) E. W. Snow  
 U.S. Consul

Edict No 2

recd. edict from Lin, imperial commissioner  
to the American Consul, Snow, communicated  
by Shoo, prefect of Canton.

An official communication has been  
received from Lin, Governor of Kweichow, and  
high imperial commissioner: it is as follows.

On the 16<sup>th</sup> day of the 2<sup>d</sup> month of the 19<sup>th</sup> year  
of Tsaoukwang (the 30<sup>th</sup> of March 1839), the American  
Consul presented an address as follows (which  
is here quoted entire.)

This having come before me, the high  
imperial commissioner, I find that already, be-  
fore this time, the English Superintendent Elliot,  
presented an address, declaring that the opium  
belonging to English subjects, which he had  
required of them to deliver up to him, was 20,283  
 chests, and that he had no control over the people  
of other countries not under British rule. This  
declaration of Elliot's is clear and explicit. Now  
I, the high imperial commissioner, command-  
ed Snow, the American Consul, to make out a  
clear and full statement of all the opium of  
his country and present the same for delivery.

But he comes forward in reply with this state-  
ment, that already 1540 chests have been taken  
and delivered up to Elliot, to be handed over to  
government. This really is greatly at variance with  
Elliot's statement, and is a dull pretext. I command  
obedience to the previous instructions, that a full  
and true statement be made out and be present-  
ed for delivery. Let there be no concealment, to  
involve guilt.

Therefore

"Wherefore I send this despatch to the prefect, that he may immediately convey it to the Hong merchants, to be by them transmitted to the said Consul Snow, to obey the same without opposition."

Having received the above, I forthwith, without any delay transmit it to the said foreign Consul, Snow, in order that he may obey the same without opposition. A special edict.  
 G. C. Tsan Kwang 19<sup>th</sup> year, 2 month, 16<sup>th</sup> day.  
 March 30 1839/

Reply to Edict No. 2  
To His Excellency Lin Imperial Commis-  
sioner &c &c &c

The undersigned, Consul of the United States of America in China hereby represents, that he has received your Excellency's Edict of the 30<sup>th</sup> ultimo, and now has the honor to reply thereto.

The undersigned can only reiterate the contents of his official communication of the 30<sup>th</sup> ultimo addressed to your Excellency on the subject of Opium, and declare, as he now does, that the same was true in every particular.

As to the 154 chests of Opium they were delivered to Charles Elliot Esq. the chief superintendent of British trade because they were British property. It is true as the chief Superintendent represented to your Excellency that he had no control over persons who did not belong to his nation, but he had power to receive all property owned by British Subjects, which any persons not of his nation chose voluntarily to deliver to him. The truth of this may be confirmed by the said Chief Superintendent if your Excellency will apply to him.

Given under my hand and  
Seal of Office this first day  
of April. One thousand Eight  
hundred and thirty, nine.

(Signed) P. W. Snow  
U.S. Consul



